The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1880—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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...GRAPE CREAM TARTAR. ...rite in leading cities of the world ...n makes such light, flaky, hot ... pastry. Can be eaten by dyspep... the ill is resulting from heavy indi... ...oms ended for purity and whole... ...vernm ent Chemist. Dr. Mott. ...ING POWDER CO., New York.

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...Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample ...retail box by express, of the best ...Candies in America, put up ele... ...gantly and strictly pure. Refers ...to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

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FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

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Special Sale.

Field, Leiter & Co.

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Call attention to

UNUSUAL BARGAINS!

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Dark Colors and Evening Shades,

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Above Silks are best value ever offered in this market at prices named.

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Money to Loan at six per cent on choice improved City Real Estate in sums to suit, of not less than $2,000. TURNER & BOND, 103 Washington-st.

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Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $31. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

The steerage rates by the NORTH GERMAN LLOYD from BREMEN to CHICAGO is $41, and the only Agents authorized to sell these tickets are

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., GENERAL AGENTS.
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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
General Transatlantic Company.
Between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

AMERIQUE, B. Jouela......Wednesday, Sept. 22, 2 p m
FRANCE, Trudelle.........Wednesday, Oct. 6, 6:30 a m
CANADA, Frangeul.........Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1:30 p m

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Steerage, $36, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks drawn of Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amount to suit.

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To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $80, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO. 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

DYE-LOW BABIE.

"TROUBLE"

Has Commenced

FOR

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.

Sooner than anticipated.

"Read This Letter."

CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1880.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.:

Gents: I saw in a book published by you some month's ago you offered a premium of One Dollar to boy born between then and November in this city. I had a boy born on the 11th inst. You please notify me which of the firm name I shall name him for middle name, and remit the dollar.

PETER STECK.

Residence 139 W. Taylor-st. Work for Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., Bindery Dept.

Sept. 17, 1880.

Received of Willoughby, Hill & Co. the sum of One Dollar on account of my boy born on 11th of this month, the same being in the interest of the Clothing Trade, &c.

PETER STECK.

Mr. Steck didn't read our advt. right, as this enterprise was not to take effect until after Nov. 1st, but, being the first demand, we accepted, and came down with the dollar.

WHO CAN TELL WHAT MAY be in STORE for us? You may read, about Thanksgiving time, that yesterday, Willoughby & Hill were removed to the Lunatic Asylum, but remained sane long enough to pay all demands to date, although some folks might consider *that* an *insane* act.

Meantime, fail not to see in our several Salesrooms three times as many Overcoats as we ever had in our Stores before, and for "STYLE," "FIT," "BEAUTY," and "PRICE," Willoughby & Hill is the

"Maud S."

OF THE

CLOTHING TRADE!

That is a Maud S. statement for AMERICA'S GREATEST CLOTHIERS.

Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

Also, 416 to 424 Milwaukee-av.
Also, cor. Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st.

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OIL STOVE.

THE A. & W. OIL STOVE,

With Armour's Flue Heater Attachment.

JUST THE THING FOR THESE CHILLY MORNINGS AND EVENINGS.

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MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS!

We are pleased to inform our friends that we are now open with a carefully-selected stock of Men's Furnishing Goods.

WARE & WAUGHOP,

171 MADISON-ST.

ROBERT M. WARE, ARTHUR B. WAUGHOP.

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GOOD PRICES

And ready markets are found for every surplus article of Farm Products raised in Illinois. No lands anywhere will yield better crops than those now offered for sale in the southern part of the State at the very low price of from $4 to $8 an acre, on easy terms. Inquire of P. DAGGY, Land Comm'r, Room 11, No. 78 Michigan-av. Chicago, Ill.

THE APOLLO!

Harrison-st. and Third-av.,

CROWDED NIGHTLY.

Gentlemanly waiters in attendance. Admission, 25c to all parts of the house. Matinees Thursday and Sunday at 2 p m.

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Torches, Banners, Flags, and Streamers.

New and bold designs. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

C. F. FOSTER, SON & CO.,

4 Market-st., Chicago.

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WANTED.

A member of the Board of Trade, well versed in grain business, desires a permanent position in first-class house as solicitor for Eastern or Western business and correspondent; has some trade already. Communications confidential. Address, with real name, F 38, Tribune office.

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TO LET!

The fine New Brick Residences on Park-av., corner Western. 11 rooms each; kitchen, dining-room, and parlor on first floor. The most conveniently arranged houses in the city. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Machine Screws.

Special Screws and Fine Studs made to order.

STANDARD MANUFACTURING CO.,

F. T. JUNE, Pres. 54 and 56 Michigan-st.

CELLULOID GOODS.

Improved Celluloid Cuffs, Collars, and Bosoms. Do not wilt in warmest weather. BARNES' Hat Store 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

PRESIDENTIAL.

Maine Greenbackers Decide to Nominate Fusion Electors.

Whereupon the Straights Nominate an Electoral Ticket on Their Own Hook,

And Advise Their Brethren Elsewhere to Stick to Their Colors.

The Troubles in the Indiana Democratic State Central Committee.

Hendricks and McDonald at Loggerheads with Chairman English.

The Differences Growing Out of the Distribution of Election Funds.

A Remarkable Campaign Document Just Issued by the Democrats,

And Prepared Through the Contingent Fund of the United States Senate.

Three Rousing Republican Meetings in New York Last Evening.

MAINE GREENBACKERS.

FUSION AND CONFUSION.

PORTLAND, Sept. 21.—The Greenback Convention to nominate Electors met this afternoon, 465 delegates being present. Charles A. White presided. He denounced Gen. Fifield, and said an understanding was entered into to divide the Electoral ticket, and urged carrying it out.

S. D. Hobson presented resolutions indorsing the action of the State Committee recommending fusion with the Democrats.

J. B. Chase, amid great excitement, protested.

Elliott King moved to accept the report and resolutions and to name a joint Electoral ticket.

Mr. Chase made a motion to amend by nominating seven straight Greenbackers. This was received with applause and hisses. The speaker made an appeal for a fair hearing, and argued against fusion. There were thousands of Greenbackers in the State who voted the rest of the ticket with Plaisted who will not vote for Fusion Electors. He protested against giving away the future Greenback party for four Weaver Electors. It was the Greenback candidate and platform that carried the State.

The Rev. Alvah Strout, F. M. Plaisted, and others advocated fusion, after which the previous question was carried, and the resolution to fuse adopted, although there was considerable opposition.

Following is the resolution in full:

The election of Gen. Harris M. Plaisted to the office of Governor by a vote unprecedented in the history of the State, and the reëlection of our Representatives in Congress, is the unquestionable indorsement of our principles by the State of Maine. We feel assured that when party prejudice shall not longer control our Republican brethren, that we shall show an overwhelming majority in favor of National principles which will be responded to by every State in the Union; that the action of the State Committee recommending an arrangement with the Democratic party for State and Presidential elections was expedient, and the National Greenback party of the State of Maine in convention assembled hereby indorse that action, and agree to support at the Presidential election Solon Chase and Samuel Watts for candidates for Electors-at-Large, and John J. Turner, Benjamin Bunker, Charles R. Whidden, William A. Cromwell, John P. Donworth, as candidates for District Electors, as recommended by the Committee.

Congressman Murch made a brief speech. He believed every Greenbacker knew his opposition to fusion in the past. He believed the Democratic party governed by high, patriotic motives. He returned thanks to the Democrats for supporting him. The question is, Shall seven Garfield or three Hancock and four Weaver Electors be chosen? He was free to say he preferred the latter.

Speeches were also made by Solon Chase, Congressman Ladd, and others, after which the Convention adjourned.

A BOLT.

At the adjournment of the Congress Hall Convention the straight Greenbackers met at the City-Hall, Solon Chase presiding. A straight ticket was nominated as follows: Solon Chase, J. F. Turner, C. R. Whidden, J. F. Hilton, Thomas G. Burden, G. W. Wooster, E. B. Fry.

Seventy-three delegates voted. The whole anti-fusion strength was claimed as 140 in the Congress Hall Convention.

RESOLUTION.

The straight Greenbackers adopted the following:

For the enlightenment and encouragement of our Greenback brethren in other States, we, the Straight Greenbackers of Maine, in Convention assembled, declare that there is a Greenback party in Maine, pledged to the interests of the whole people; that the late fusion and confusion in this State was due wholly to the exigencies of State issues, and that in National matters we vote with our brethren elsewhere in the Union for Weaver and Chambers.

INDIANA.

FRESH TROUBLES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 21.—The trouble which has broken out afresh in the Democratic State Central Committee seems to be more malignant than ever. It is difficult to get at the truth of the matter, for Democrats in a position to know the cause and extent of the defection are naturally very close-mouthed. But enough is known from the whispered mutterings that Hendricks and McDonald are in opposition to Chairman English because the latter refuses to come down as handsomely for the October election as they believe he ought to. English claims that it is the duty of Landers and the State ticket, including McDonald, who is candidate for reëlection to the United States Senate, to carry Indiana in October, and when this is done he will see that it goes for Hancock and himself in November. To such an extent has he carried his stubbornness that he withholds $7,500 of the $10,000 which he gave the Committee early in the campaign, desiring that it be used in November instead of October. Hendricks and his friends claim that every effort should be made to carry the State in October, for if lost then it will be lost in November.

HOWEVER MUCH TRUTH

there may be in all this, it is certain that these party managers are not only estranged, but badly rattled over the outlook. A prominent Greenbacker remarked to-day that if the election were held to-morrow Porter would be elected by 10,000 majority.

"The Democrats know this," he said, "for their poll of the State is completed, and in their efforts to devise ways and means for making up the shortage they have began quarreling." Congressman De La Matyr corroborates this view of the situation, adding that in 1876 the Nationals were friendly to the Democracy, aiding them very materially, but that in 1880 they are exceedingly hostile to them, preferring to see Porter elected, to Landers. This change in the attitude of his party toward the Democracy, he thinks, will result beneficially to the Republicans, and lead to the election of Porter by a round majority. To offset this influence and make up the shortage the Democracy has but the one resource of fraud, and that they intend resorting to every scheme known to the most experienced election thief seems more probable each day.

THE LATEST SCHEME

is exposed by evidence discovered to-day, proving beyond a doubt that the Democracy are organizing gangs of unscrupulous negroes qualified by experience for the work to come into Indiana and vote. A party of four arrived yesterday, and are quartered at a South Side hotel. A party of twenty-five are said to be ready now to start from Baltimore, and others are being collected in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and other places. Republicans admit that these are the most difficult importations for them to deal with, as they are so hard for the average white man to distinguish apart. In this connection, too, it may be stated that the twenty-one negroes who failed to get into Ohio yesterday were shipped there last night with Democratic money under promise of receiving $2.25 per day for getting out staves. They expect to return to vote, but the plan is to challenge them as non-residents should they get back. They are without families, and, it is claimed, lose their residence in Indiana whenever they leave the State. This little Democratic game, however, will be

BLOCKED IN FUTURE.

It is semi-officially announced that Grant and Conkling will be present at the last grand rally, which is fixed for the 7th of October. On that day the Republican canvass will practically close. Senator Vest, of Missouri, arrived in the city to-day for the purpose of taking part in the Democratic campaign. He is right from the Virginia canvass, and classes that Commonwealth, as well as Ohio, among the doubtful States. The split, he said, in the Democratic party in Virginia is wide, and both parties are determined, yet he thought in November it would cast its Electoral vote for Hancock. He thought Ohio doubtful because the Democrats were so well organized in that State, and finally closed a brief interview

WITH THE PREDICTION

that Hancock would receive at least forty-two majority in the Electoral College and half a million in the popular vote. These estimates he declared were based upon his personal experiences in the campaign.

Senator Thurman, of Ohio, also arrived here this morning, but he was in a bad condition, having caught a severe cold at Hicksville, which caused a return of his rheumatic trouble, and he has been confined to his room at the Bates House nearly all day. A reporter called to see the Senator twice, but both times he complained of suffering severely, and asked to be excused from an interview. He rallied this evening, however, and made a brief speech at the Wigwam. He was relieved by J. A. O. Yeoman, of Iowa, who occupied the greater part of the evening.

THERE WAS A LARGE CROWD

to see and hear Senator Thurman to-night. The Wigwam was crowded and a small overflow meeting was held on the outside, addressed by Mr. Treror, of New York, in as flat a speech as it is possible for any one to make, Thurman possibly excepted. While the audience was a fine one and the surroundings such as would have inspired him, Mr. Thurman's speech was "flat, stale, and unprofitable," utterly unworthy of him, though toward the last he threw into it a little of vim and fire. He charged the Republican party with not being as old as the Democratic, and said the latter had done all the really good and great things for the Republic that had been done. It had acquired all the territory of the Republic and had given the country the gold-bearing State which had more to do with resumption, and aided by good crops, than all the politicians. He declared the policy of the Democracy was against the payment of Southern claims, and quoted Tilden's letter in 1876, and challenged the record of Congress. He also said the constitutional amendments stood in the way of these claims. In closing he paid his respects to Garfield and Hancock, but in a feeble way that failed to rouse the enthusiasm of the people. After Mr. Thurman concluded Col. Yoeman, of Iowa, attempted to speak, but was drowned out by the audience breaking for the doors.

SENATOR CONKLING'S APPOINTMENTS.

Senator Conkling's appointments are as follows: Richmond, Oct. 4; Lafayette, Oct. 6; Indianapolis, Oct. 7; Terre Haute, Oct. 8.

THE DEPAUWS REPUBLICAN—WHAT THEY HAVE TO SAY IN RELATION TO THEIR POLITICAL POSITION.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Sept. 19.—Some time ago your New Albany correspondent sent you the statement that W. C. DePauw, proprietor of the immense American Plate Glass Works in this city, and his two sons, Newland T. and Charles DePauw, were for Garfield, Arthur, and Porter. Many Democratic papers and speakers have been pleased, without any authority whatever, to deny this statement. It is hoped the following conversation, had by the *Commercial* correspondent with Mr. DePauw and his son on Friday, will settle the matter.

Commercial correspondent—Mr. De Pauw, did you not vote for Hendricks and Jimmie Williams for Governor?

W. C. De Pauw—Yes, sir; I did,—for both of them.

Correspondent—Do you intend to vote for Garfield and Arthur and Albert G. Porter?

W. C. De Pauw—Yes, sir; I intend to vote for Garfield and Arthur and for the Hon. Albert G. Porter.

Mr. Newland T. De Pauw, eldest son of Mr. W. C. De Pauw, and cashier and business manager of the Glass-Works, was called upon at the works.

Correspondent—Mr. De Pauw, whom do you intend to vote for President?

Mr. N. T. De Pauw—I intend to vote for Garfield and Arthur.

Correspondent—And how will you vote in October?

Mr. N. T. De Pauw—For the Hon. Albert G. Porter and the Republican State ticket.

Mr. Charles De Pauw, the other son of Mr. W. C. De Pauw, could not be seen, so your correspondent continued to question Mr. N. T. De Pauw.

Correspondent—Mr. De Pauw, how does your brother Charles stand politically?

Mr. N. T. De Pauw—He is for Garfield and Arthur, and Porter, and the Republican State ticket. He casts his first vote this year.

Mr. De Pauw and his sons are more extensively engaged in manufacturing than any firm in Indiana. They have over three millions of dollars employed in the manufacturing industries of this city alone. So they, like all sagacious business men, are opposed to a change in our financial system, that has given to the country such unexampled prosperity, and will support the Republican National and State tickets.

MAINE.

ADVICES IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—Private telegrams recived from Augusta by a prominent Government official here state that there is no good reason as yet for Republicans to concede a Fusion success, as in many instances the result of the election, as compared with that of 1876, especially at such remote points as have already been heard from, do not indicate that the Fusionists have maintained their majorities, but on the contrary there have been perceptible Republican gains.

THE OFFICIAL COUNT NECESSARY.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 21.—The returns from all but one town—Sheridan—have now been received, giving a plurality of 179 for Davis, less 20, which Sheridan gave the Fusionists last year. But a partial comparison made with the returns made to the Secretary of State shows errors enough in the telegraphic returns to give a clear plurality to Plaisted. These returns will have to be compared with the returns to the Secretary of State in order to establish their correctness, and as soon as the Secretary is heard from the comparison will be telegraphed.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—The *Journal*, of Augusta, Me., telegraphs as follows: "Our footing, by counties, gives Davis, 73,579; Plaisted, 73,389; scattering, 475; Davis over Plaisted, 190. There are seven towns or plantations to be heard from. Besides the uncertainty about the vote of towns yet to be received in determining the result, there is a possible and probable inaccuracy of some of the figures already given, and also questions about other inaccuracies which appear in returns, all of which, with the close vote, render the result so doubtful that it can only be determined by the official canvass of the returns at the opening of the Legislature."

PLAISTED AHEAD.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 21.—Finding errors in the telegraphic returns to the net amount of two-tenths of 1 per cent, copies of the official returns have been carefully footed and compared with the footings received from Augusta. An error is found of 100 in the footing up of Penobscot County. The seven lacking towns are added, and the final result is: Davis, 73,640; Plaisted, 73,814; Plaisted's plurality, 174. The scattering were not on sheets received here, but the Augusta footing, 475, is probably correct. This result must be very near, although some towns are still not official, and the Democratic State Committee, although their tables are not complete, agree that they will come out near this. Although these figures are from the official returns, the official canvass of them is not made until the Legislature meets in January, and only that body takes cognizance of errors in them.

The plurality amendment is carried by a large majority.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 21.—Complete returns from the Fourth Congressional District, official except for five small plantations, give a total vote of 27,297,—an increase of 4,281 over 1878. Ladd has 14,065; Boutelle 13,232. Ladd's majority 833, against 2,826 majority two years ago. Republican net gain about 2,000. Ladd's vote increased 1,144, and Boutelle's 3,137 over 1878.

The French settlements of Aroostook give over 900 Fusion majority.

THE LATEST.

A FRESH CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT ISSUED BY DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—The Democratic Campaign Committee is now circulating a document in the preparation of which many thousand dollars were expended, and for single copies of which, although it forms only a four-page pamphlet without covers, the Committee has refused $1 each within the last few days. The money expended in getting the material for this work was not taken from the Democratic campaign fund, but chiefly from the contingent fund of the United States Senate appropriated by Congress originally for the legitimate expenses of the Senate. The refusal of the Committee to sell copies of the document was not because of its value, intrinsic or otherwise, but simply because its contents were not such as the Committee would wish to have circulated in the more enlightened communities, it having been prepared for use in the wilds of West Virginia and the back parts of Indiana, where the newspapers find little favor and people are not qualified to know the difference between a lie and the truth, even in respect to the commonest facts of public affairs. This remarkable document bears internal evidence that it emanated from the pen of Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia.

There is not another man in either House of Congress who would be willing to be responsible for a statement like that. The assumption that unexplained discrepancies exist, that balances were forced, the insinuation that fictitious warrants were drawn which have since been destroyed, are fabrications of the brain of Senator Davis out of nothing.

A Republican Senate, with characteristic liberality, voted to raise a committee to give the honorable Senator a chance to go into the search, willing if there was anything wrong that it should be exposed, but confident not only that none existed, but that the honorable raider would never know it if he should by accident develop one. Throughout the succeeding two years Davis and his investigation furnished amusement for Treasury experts and for Senators of both parties. When at last it came to a close and the Senator made his report, and a speech in explanation of it, he was told most emphatically by several Senators, among whom were two members of his Investigating Committee, that he had discovered no single fact that was not fully known before, but that every fact which he assumed had been fully explained to the satisfaction of every one who had the wit to comprehend the explanations.

IT WAS ASSERTED IN OPEN SENATE,

and reiterated, that not one particle of evidence had been adduced to warrant a suspicion even of dishonesty or fraud, and to these assertions the honorable Senator ventured no denial. These facts make the preparation and issuance of the document in question, especially the secret manner of its circulation, contemptible. A more stupid or more easily-refuted set of lies were never before presented within the same space. The title and headlines are as follows:

Treasury Bookkeeping—A Discrepancy of Over $300,000,000 in the Treasury Accounts, and the Great Ledgers Mutilated to Cover It.

After this one naturally expects to see an array of figures showing by some method of computation how such a startling discovery was made by the Committee. Nothing of the kind appears. Disconnected assertions that discrepancies involving a million or two here, and a few thousand there, are made, but these do not aggregate a third of the sum named in the headlines.

NEW YORK.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—A Republican mass-meeting of immense size and enthusiasm was held at Chickering Hall this evening under the auspices of the Central Campaign Club. It was expected that George William Curtis would preside, but that gentleman sent a letter of regret, and expressed his desire that the meeting would be a successful and effective one. Mr. Benjamin F. Manierre, the President of the Club, presided. There were two outside meetings, one on Eighteenth street and one on Fifth avenue. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer presided at the former and Gen. Henry A. Barnum at the latter. The principal speakers of the evening were Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, Miss Nellie Holbrook of California, Gen. George W. Palmer, Gen. Anson G. McCook, the Hon. Peter C. Mason of New Haven, the Hon. George H. Yeaman, ex-Minister to Denmark, and others. The outside meetings were attended by the Jacobus Battery, Shook Battery, and several district organizations of Boys in Blue. Inside the hall the Central Campaign Chorus, composed of nearly 300 voices, sang. Prof. Adams, Maj. Clark, of Iowa, and Archibald Watts rendered several solos with effect. The hall was packed with patriots, and the street meetings were attended by thousands of people.

GEN. KILPATRICK'S SPEECH

was a fiery, impetuous onset, and elicited much applause. The feature of the evening was the speech of Miss Holbrook, and much curiosity was manifested to hear her. Her appearance on the stage was the signal for loud cheering, and her remarks were applauded frequently. She spoke nearly three-quarters of an hour with effect. The meeting was probably attended by 25,000 people. There was a torchlight procession and street parade during the evening, in which 5,000 Boys in Blue participated.

VIRGINIA.

HOW THE STATE STANDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—A Republican who is an experienced political observer has just returned from an extended trip through Virginia, and gives it as his opinion that the Republicans have no prospect of carrying the Electoral vote of that State, or any Electoral vote in that State by a plurality. This gentleman assigns the following reasons for his conclusion: The Republicans are without organization, and have been for three years. The negroes, who constitute the bulk of the party, have not voted and have not paid their poll taxes. One reason why they have declined to do either is that they have known that their votes would not be counted, as the election machinery was all in the hands of the Democrats, who have chosen the instrumentality of the ballot-box to destroy the Republican vote. The Republican party is an important factor only in connection with Gen. Mahone and his Readjuster independents, and a large percentage of the Republicans is

MUCH MORE LIKELY

to be the tail to Mahone's kite than to be an independent aggressive factor. The National Democratic Committee is not likely to take such sides with the Bourbon Democracy as can deceive Mahone to the support of the Republican Electoral ticket. The colored Republican poll taxes are not paid, and it does not seem probable that any money will be forthcoming from Republican sources to assist them in paying them. If the conclusions of this gentleman are correct, therefore, the Republicans should not relax their energies in Northern States by placing any reliance, as one or two members of the National Republican Committee are said to do, in the possibility that the Republicans can carry Virginia. Per contra, a Bourbon leader just returned from Virginia is very doubtful of Democratic success.

ILLINOIS.

AT EFFINGHAM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., Sept. 21.—The Hon. A. J. Streeter, the Greenback candidate for Governor, spoke here this evening to a fair-sized audience composed mostly of Democrats. One of his principal statements was that it was the deliberate intention of the railroads of Illinois to gobble all the land in the State and apportion it out to their employés, thereby reducing them and the farmers to mere serfs. With such bosh as this he amused his audience for nearly two hours, until every one, except the dozen Greenbackers present, was heartily tired of him.

AT BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 21.—The *Daily Mail*, an afternoon paper which recently became Democratic, suspended publication to-day for want of support. The students of the Wesleyan University, who are four to five Republican, to-day organized a Garfield and Arthur Club, with nearly 100 voting members. Mr. Sain Welty, of Lacon, Marshall County, was chosen President.

SOUND REASONS

WHY A PROMINENT IOWA GREENBACKER RETURNS TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 21.—The following open letter from the Hon. D. G. Goodrich, editor of the Cedar Rapids *Tribune*, to the Hon. M. H. Moore, of Dubuque, Greenback candidate for Congress from the Third District, will appear in the Dubuque *Daily Times* to-morrow morning. Mr. Goodrich was a member of the Eleventh General Assembly from Fayette County, and has always taken an active part in politics, working with the Republican party until induced to leave the straight and narrow path and join the Greenbackers. For some years he published the *People's Paper* at West Union, and it was considered the Greenback organ of the State. Fayette County was at one time represented in the Legislature by a Greenbacker elected through the efforts of Mr. Goodrich. He saw the error of his way a short time since, and will commence the publication of his newspaper here, the *Tribune*, in full sympathy with the Republican party, and try to undo some things he did which he ought not to have done. There is some talk that Mr. Moore intends giving his support to the Democratic nominee, H. B. Fouke, and Mr. Goodrich takes this occasion to reach his many erring brethren in Northwestern Iowa, especially in the Third District, and reclaim them. His letter to Mr. Moore is unanswerable, and will no doubt have a good effect in increasing Tom Updegraff's majority. It is as follows:

HIS REASONS.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 20.—*Editor Dubuque Times*: "Fools never change"; but wise men watch the signs of the times, and hasten to govern themselves accordingly. To the many requests for an expression of my views upon the present political situation, with permission I will occupy a brief space in your columns, and once for all explain to my friends why I have been a Greenbacker; why I do not continue to act with that party; why I cannot be a Democrat; and why I again fraternize with the Republican party.

When, in the dark days of the Rebellion, a Republican Congress authorized the issuing of National paper currency, in order to enable the Government to defray the expenses of the War for the perpetuity of our free institutions, I was among those who regarded the greenbacks as a "God-send," so to speak, to our Nation; and when the War was over and the country saved from immediate peril, though suffering the legitimate results of that sanguinary strife between treason and patriotism, a reaction in business, a general stoppage of all our material industries, a tightening up of finances to an extent that caused depression to hang like a pall all over the land, I still clung to the greenback, believing, if liberally dealt by, it would work wonders in aiding in the solution of the then great question, How to unlock capital and place it within the reach of suffering millions by giving them employment. For these reasons I have been a Greenbacker.

But the questions involved in the collapsed condition of the finances and business of the country are no longer the paramount ones.

AN ERA OF PROSPERITY

has dawned upon the Nation, and the almost unbearable evils that hung so heavily upon every industry have been cured, or so nearly so their weight has ceased to be a grievance; hence, as I do most firmly believe, there is no longer need for a partisan organization of the radical Greenback element. This being true, together with the fact that again the great question of "country or no country" is of its own weight gravitating to the front, and that we are again obliged to choose between patriots and traitors as to who shall rule America, I deem it my duty to sever my connection with the Greenback party, and affiliate, politically, where in my judgment the little influence I am able to wield can be of more service to the country.

In the days that tried men's souls, in the days when the greenback was a necessity, the Democracy opposed its issue, denouncing it in unmeasured terms. Twenty years ago, every State that rebelled was a Democratic State, and while all Democrats are not Rebels, every last Rebel was, and is to-day, in the Democratic party. For twenty years the Democratic party has been the defender of disunion, and the opposer of almost all measures of progress and right. As it was in 1860, so now, the backbone and brains of the Democratic party are in the South. Then the Southern wing of that party controlled its councils; to-day they are just as surely molding its policy and placing its program upon the party trestle-board. And while I concede that the rank and file of the fragmentary section of the party North are as honest as other men, their leaders have always shown themselves

MERE DOUGHFACES,

simply constituting a tender to the machine that Robert Toombs, Wade Hampton, and others of same ilk openly declare that they are running, and that they will continue to run in case of the success of that party in the present canvass.

I cannot trust the Democratic party, the members of which in the South, in 1864, were imbruing their hands in the blood of the brave men who went forth to throttle treason in its strongholds; and those who in the North, at the same time, declared in the Chicago Convention, that the War for the Union was a failure; in favor of immediate cessation of hostilities, and a virtual surrender of all to red-handed treason. I cannot fraternize, politically, with the men who to-day declare for the principles for which, with Lee and Stonewall Jackson, they fought in the Rebellion. After many years of fraud, intolerance, proscription, assassination, and murder, as Gen. Weaver himself puts it, the political and personal rights of white and black Unionists, whether Republican, Greenbacker, or Independents, are trampled in the dust by this party. And I am unwilling to see that party placed in possession of the Executive offices, and proclaim to the world that we think the men who sought to overthrow the Government are to be intrusted with its defense. In my judgment,

NO GREATER PERIL

ever threatened the Republic than to-day looms up in the political horizon, and I could not if I would be indifferent to the National danger. For these and other reasons which might be multiplied almost indefinitly, I cannot fraternize with the Democratic party.

The Republican party has a record that runneth back to the time of its organization in 1856; aye, even back to the laying of its chief corner stone, "Free Soil," in 1844; and that record is for liberty and love of country, one and inseparable. It has shown itself the promoter and defender of the interests of all the people, from the least to the greatest. It is pledged to the protection of every man, white or black, rich or poor, in his right, not only to life, liberty, and property, but in going to the polls and casting a ballot as he pleases, without intimidation, without interference, free from danger, and to have his vote honestly counted and not overcome by fraud. I believe it is necessary that the Republican National and Congressional tickets should succeed. I believe the election of Garfield by an overwhelming majority will

FOREVER PUT AN END TO SECTIONAL STRIFE.

In my judgment, the Greenback party has become an unwilling ally of latter-day Democracy; simply a convenience for the Bourbon leaders. Peter Cooper and Sam Cary, who were the standard-bearers of the Greenback party in 1876, have again taken their places as Democrats. Gen. B. F. Butler, the man we have so much delighted to honor, like a dog, has returned to his vomit.

Practically, there are only two National tickets in the field. Either Garfield or Hancock is to be elected President in November. If this be true, what is our duty? Shall we not cast our lot with the party that has a glorious record in the past and promises a grand future? May we not, must we not conclude, that the continuation of the present business prosperity of the country, the protection of the rights of all the people and the stability of the National Union, can be most certainly secured by the success of the Republican party in this campaign? This I most firmly believe; hence, I again register myself as a Republican, expecting to work and vote as such. Respectfully yours,

D. G. GOODRICH.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

HENDRICKS AND GARFIELD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 20.—I have heard a good deal said about Hendricks' speech, and yesterday I read it for the first time, and was filled with consternation and amazement at the terrible revelations in regard to Gen. Garfield. He says that Garfield went down to New Orleans as one of the "visiting statesmen," and that while there he occupied an inner room, a room that had no front door; a room that had to be entered through another room; and further, that in this room he had interviews with certain parties, and questioned them in regard to what they knew about bulldozing in the Parish of West Feliciana. This awful revelation, and his remarks concerning it, embraces the first half of the speech. The balance is made up of a still more terrible announcement. He quotes from Garfield's own testimony before a Congressional Committee, and proves that he (Garfield) did on leaving Louisiana at that time have considerable anxiety as to the result of the election in that State. Gracious heavens! why didn't we know of this sooner! Of all the forty-odd millions of people in this country at that time Garfield was the only one who was anxious about the result of the election in Louisiana. What a monster of depravity he must be! And we have been betrayed into nominating this man for the Presidency, and now we are ruined. Where is that man that voted thirty-seven times for Garfield in the Chicago Convention? Let us hunt him down and kill him. He is evidently a base traitor—a hired emissary of the Democrats to betray us. He undoubtedly knew all the time that Garfield had that back room when in New Orleans; that he quizzed the Pelicans from West Feliciana in that room; and that he afterwards expressed his anxiety in regard to the result of the election. And still he persisted in voting for him until he got him nominated. And now, when it is everlastingly too late, comes this horrible revelation to smash the great Republican party into everlasting smithereens.

Now I suppose Gov. Hendricks is a great statesman. He has been repeatedly honored by the people of his State with the highest offices they could bestow. He has been for many years recognized as one of the ablest leaders of the Democracy and a prominent candidate for the Presidency, and yet this speech of his would disgrace a fourth-rate backwoods' politician. I have taken a great interest in politics for the last forty years, and have listened to and read a great many political speeches, but have only on one occasion ever heard or read anything to compare with this one. During the Presidential campaign of 1844 I attended a barbecue up in the mountains of East Tennessee and there listened to a speech in opposition to the election of Henry Clay, in which occurred the language: "Whar wor Henry Clay when the battle of New Orleans wor *fit!* He warn't thar. He wor in London playin' poker with the crowned heads of Europe, ten pounds ante and nary a pair in his hand!" This orator had the impression that Gen. Jackson was still a candidate, and I presume if now living still continues to vote for Old Hickory at every election, and yet his speech was scarcely more ridiculous than this effort of Mr. Hendricks' to blacken the character of the Republican candidate. Yet the Democrats all go into ecstasies over it, print it in all their papers, and call it "Hendricks' Great Speech."

The Democratic party must be in a desperate situation indeed if their ablest orators can find nothing but this kind of contemptible nonsense with which to regale their hearers. At least that is the way it looks to an OLD SOLDIER.

NOTES.

VIOLATING THE FRANKING LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—The Democratic Committee here a short time ago made a great outcry against the Republicans, charging that they were sending unmailable matter under franks. This was not true. To-day, however, a lot of matter came down from the Democratic Committee, and by accident one of the sacks broke open and its contents were spread over the floor. It was seen at once that although franked it was illegally done. Nine sacks were then examined and detained. It was found that the Committee was sending stationery to various points under franks and that in various other ways it was grossly violating the law.

DESERTED THE SINKING SHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 21.—The *Times* of to-morrow morning will publish a letter from D. G. Goodrich, for years editor of the Clermont *People's Paper*, the leading Greenback journal of Northern Iowa, renouncing the Greenback party, and declaring his return to the Republican.

THE ODD-FELLOWS.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge Session at Toronto, Ont.—Election of Officers—The Next Meeting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 21.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows has been again in session to-day. Officers were elected as follows: L. J. Glenn, Atlanta, Ga., W. G. Grand Secretary; F. J. Leech, Keokuk, Ia., R. W. Deputy Grand Secretary; James L. Ridgeley, Baltimore, Md., R. W. Grand C. and R. Secretary; Joshua Van Sant, Baltimore, Md., R. W. Grand Treasurer. It was decided to hold the next session in Cincinnati in September, 1881, when a monument will be dedicated at Odd-Fellows' Cemetery. A resolution to make meetings of the Sovereign Lodges biennial instead of annual was voted down, and a constitutional amendment was passed allowing unwritten work to be amended by a four-fifths vote, and the written work by a two-thirds vote. In the afternoon the members of the Grand Lodge and friends visited the different points of interest in the city in carriages, and to-day a largely-attended reunion was held at the Horticultural Gardens, at which the military band from Providence, R. I., played a fine selection. Addresses were delivered by Past Grand Sire Stokes, Past Grand Sire J. B. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, and the Hon. G. W. Allan, Senator of the Dominion.

FOREIGN.

Comments of the German Press on the French Ministerial Crisis.

Unanimous Opinion that It Has a Decidedly Warlike Significance;

Being in Accord with Gambetta's Design of Revenge on Germany.

The Ferry Ministry Doomed to Be a Very Short-Lived One.

Turkey Withdraws from All Responsibility for the Proposed Naval Demonstration,

Which It Is Now Said Will Take Place on Monday of Next Week.

Thirty-seven Persons Killed by a Land-Slide in Bengal.

GERMANY.

THE PRESS ON THE FRENCH CRISIS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The London correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: "The chief subject of discussion in the German papers is the Ministerial crisis in Paris. The journals of all shades of opinion are fairly unanimous in expressing a suspicion and dread of Gambetta. The North-German *Gazette* has not yet had time to receive the order of the day from the Foreign Office, but the independent papers have fairly anticipated all that the Government is likely to say, or even to think, on the subject. The *National Zeitung* (Liberal) says that in no case will the crisis be interpreted as a peaceful symptom. The policy of revenge alluded to in Gambetta's speech at Cherbourg seems to be again in the foreground. The *Tagblat* (Liberal) says that Germany knows too well that 'men like Waddington and De Freycinet, with their independence of character, constituted in their quality of Ministers of Foreign Affairs a more stable pledge of good neighborhood with us and peace in Europe than the new men who really are only marionets of Gambetta, the apostle of revenge against Germany.' The ultramontane question in the crisis was really whether the policy of moderation observed in domestic and foreign affairs shall be replaced by the policy of force. The *Reichsbote* (Conservative) says that in summoning this Ministry President Grévy is digging his own grave. Gambetta will before long have filled all the Ministerial and diplomatic posts with his creatures. He will then replace Grévy. Gambetta's name signifies 'war to the knife' against the Church and revenge against Germany."

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Emperor William was prevented by a slight indisposition from visiting the Rhine provinces to witness the army maneuvres, but he is already improving.

ONLY RUMORS.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—A telegram from Stuttgart says: "Herr Varnbuhler declares that the statement he made in his recent speech to the effect that the conclusion of the Austro-German alliance was due to Russia's overtures to France for an alliance against Germany, was merely the repetition of current reports, and that he has received no special communication about the alleged Russian overtures to France."

FRANCE.

A PACIFIC FOREIGN POLICY.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A Paris dispatch to Reuter says: "All the Paris papers agree in advocating a pacific foreign policy. Some of the journals demand that the Chambers be summoned for a special session, but it is improbable that they will meet before the usual time. It is announced that as soon as the new Cabinet is definitly constituted, circulars of very pacific character will be dispatched to the representatives of France abroad."

DE FREYCINET'S FALL.

The *Times* correspondent at Paris says: "The real cause of De Freycinet's fall was his foreign policy, and it was resolved upon the day he opposed Gen. Thomassin's mission to Greece, as also more definitly on his replying to Gambetta's disquieting Cherbourg program by his pacific Montauban program. Hence the crisis, and everybody here is convinced of this."

GAMBETTA.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—It is announced that Gambetta will shortly deliver a pacific speech.

STRIKE.

Two thousand cabinetmakers of this city have struck.

WILL BE SHORT-LIVED.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A Paris correspondent says: M. Ferry finds great difficulty in forming a Ministry, as the politicians to whom he has applied are convinced that as soon as the Chambers meet the Ferry Ministry will be upset.

WADDINGTON.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The *Evenement* publishes a conversation between one of its contributors and M. Waddington, in which the latter states that no formal proposal was made to him of a Russian alliance against Germany, but that the proposal was made to M. Gambetta through the Russian Grand Duke, who was staying in Paris at the time. M. Gambetta merely replied, "We shall see."

PROGRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A Paris correspondent says: "M. Carnot has accepted the Ministry of Public Works. The Marquis de Noailles has definitively declined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and that post has been offered to Admiral Jaures, whose reply is anxiously expected. The health of Admiral Dupre is so bad that he cannot accept the Ministry of Marine.

THE CABINET.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Negotiations to determine upon the selection of a Minister of Foreign Affairs continue. Seven Ministers who have not resigned will retain their portfolios. Some evening papers say the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been offered to Tissot.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE WEAVERS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Patcham weavers unanimously resolved to support the Accrington operatives to the extent of two pence a loom if the mills run three days a week, and three pence if they run full time, should the operatives strike.

WOOL.

At to-day's wool sales 10,700 bales were sold, chiefly New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand. Prices firm, and the spirit of competition fully sustained.

The steamer Thrussian, from Baltimore, lost two men overboard during a gale. She also lost her chart-house.

DISABLED.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 21.—The Inman Line steamer City of Chester, from New York for Liverpool, is reported as having broken down, and her purser landed at Rockes Point and is coming into Queenstown.

Later—The City of Chester has arrived. She broke her crank shaft in a gale on the 17th.

THE CITY OF CHESTER.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 21.—The Purser of the City of Chester reports that the steamer made slow progress under sail because of light winds, and her propeller trailing after her. Two tugs have gone to her assistance.

TURKEY.

MUST FIGHT.

RAGUSA, Sept. 21.—It is stated that Prince Nikata, of Montenegro, has issued another proclamation to his troops, saying that it is almost inevitable that Montenegrins must fight for their rights.

PUTS THE RESPONSIBILITY ON THE POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 21.—The Porte addressed a note to its representatives abroad on the 17th inst., stating that it desired to cede the territory to Montenegro in order to prevent bloodshed; but the naval demonstration is an exercise of armed pressure contrary to the rights of the Sultan, and the Porte therefore casts upon the Powers all the responsibility for agitation among the Mohamedans and the events which may result therefrom.

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A Berlin correspondent says Count von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, has formally delivered to the Sultan the note of the European Powers intimating that the naval demonstration will take place on Monday next.

AUSTRIA.

THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

VIENNA, Sept. 21.—There was a great meeting of constitutionalists at Brunn on Sunday last. Nearly 1,000 persons were present, and great manifestations against the policy of the present Government were made.

HORSES FOR GREECE.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Vienna says: A steamer has left Trieste with 288 Hungarian horses for Greece.

A PETARD

was thrown in front of the great barracks in Trieste yesterday. Nobody was injured. Several persons have been arrested.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE LATE BATTLE.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A Candahar dispatch says: The troops who went to bury the dead on the battlefield of Kushk-Nakhud report that the loss of the Afghans must have been enormous. The Afghans were employed eight days after the battle in burying their dead.

The health of Gen. Roberts is quite restored. His forces leave Candahar shortly, and will be replaced by Gen. Phayre's troops, numbering 13,000.

RUSSIA.

A RAILWAY TO TURKESTAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 21.—The *Golos* says: Orders have been issued for the immediate construction of a railway 200 verts long on the Tekke-Turcoman steppe.

VARIOUS.

SICKNESS AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, Cuba, Sept. 21.—Nineteen deaths from yellow-fever and nine from small-pox occurred during the week ended Friday last.

SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 21.—Official intelligence has been received here that the Tambookies have combined with the Basutos against the British.

KILLED BY A LAND SLIDE.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Lahore says: By a land slip at Naini Tal, Bengal, eleven British officers, fifteen soldiers, and eleven other persons were killed and four injured.

FIRE RECORD.

AT GREYTOWN, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 21.—A destructive fire occurred at Greytown, a small village fourteen miles east of this city on the Lake Shore Road, to-day. Early in the morning flames broke out in the large stave and heading factory of J. Farault & Co., and soon got beyond control. Engines were telegraphed for and went from this city on a special train, but could not save the main building, although they succeeded in checking the spread of the flames among the stock. The loss amounts to about $20,000; insured for $8,000.

AT BURLINGTON, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 21.—At an early hour this morning fire was discovered in the City Mills in this city, and in a short time the upper stories of the building were gutted, while the machinery and stock on the lower floors were much damaged by water. The building and machinery were valued at $24,000, and were insured for $9,000. The loss on the building, machinery, and stock is estimated at from $10,000 to $12,000.

AT TELL CITY, IND.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 21.—The steamer Virgie Lee, from Evansville, brings the first intelligence of a disastrous fire at Tell City, Ind., last Saturday night. The Cabinet-Makers' Union Furniture Factory and lumber, together with a number of small dwellings occupied by workmen, were destroyed. The lumber was valued at $50,000. The steamer's officers could get no reliable estimate of the total loss, but they place it at $200,000.

IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The northern freight house of the Boston & Maine Depot on Causeway street was almost entirely destroyed by fire this evening, involving a loss on building and freight stored therein of probably $130,000. The loss on the building is estimated at $30,000, upon which there is full insurance. The freight consisted of general merchandise. Twelve car-loads of assorted freight were saved.

NEVADA CITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—A Nevada City dispatch says the hoisting-works of the Providence Mining Company burned to-day. During the fire an explosion of giant powder blew the burning building in every direction. No lives lost, the explosion occurring between shifts. Loss, about $50,000.

AT COVINGTON, KY.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—The Ninth Presbyterian Church at Covington, Ky., caught fire this afternoon from sparks from an adjoining planing-mill, and burned. Loss, $8,000. Insurance, $5,000, equally divided between the Mutual, Millville, N. Y.; Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual; St. Nicholas, New York; and Cooper, of Dayton.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 75 at 8:20 last evening was caused by the discovery of a fire in the band-house in Lake Park, at the foot of Harmon court. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Damage, $100.

AT GRAYTOWN, O.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 21.—J. Tarault's stave and heading factory at Graytown, O., was destroyed by fire this forenoon. The loss is estimated at $20,000; insurance, $8,000. The fire caught from a pile of burning railroad ties.

TRADE AND LABOR.

THE OHIO MINERS.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 21.—Nothing of importance has been received here to-day from the Corning coal mines, but the residents there fear trouble may be but temporarily over. The miners in the other valleys are returning home to their work.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 21.—A special to the *Daily Dispatch* from Corning this afternoon says: "One of the militia officers to-day found a suspicious character in camp, who, upon being pressed for particulars, said that in the battle of Sunday one miner was killed outright and eight wounded, one of whom will die. The man who was killed was buried on his way home by his associates. It is said the miners expect arms from some quarter, and intend making a general attack on the troops as soon as the arms arrive, and that they will commence operations by burning buildings. The colored miners all went to work to-day."

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 21.—No trouble has occurred at Corning to-day. To-day a party of miners came to Mine No. 3 and asked permission to search the woods for dead men, which they alleged had been killed during the charge of Sunday. Permission being given, they soon discovered the body of John McMahon, of Nelsonville, who had been shot through the abdomen. Another miner, wounded on Sunday, is fatally injured. The eight other wounded men will all recover.

Gov. Foster declines to take part in the campaign at present, believing his place is here while matters are so uncertain in the mining region.

A Nuptial Present.

On the occasion of his marriage the Austrian Crown Prince will receive from the aristocracy of Vienna a present of a magnificent album, each leaf of which will contain drawings and water-color copies of the most celebrated and best known paintings. Up to the present 150,000 florins have been subscribed toward the purchase of the present.

GRANT—CHAPMAN.

Marriage of Mr. Jesse Grant to Miss Chapman, in San Francisco.

The Ceremony Quietly Performed Last Evening at the Palace Hotel.

Description of the Magnificent Toilet Worn by the Bride.

The Bridal Party to Leave for Their Eastern Home To-Day.

They Will First Visit Gen. and Mrs. Grant at Galena, Ill.,

And Then Proceed to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Other Points.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—Jesse Grant, third son of Gen. U. S. Grant, and Miss Lizzie Chapman, daughter of W. S. Chapman, of San Francisco, were married to-day at the Palace Hotel, in this city. There was no great display, although the apartment in which the nuptial knot was tied was handsomely decorated with flowers.

THOSE PRESENT.

The company present was select. Among the most noted were Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., ex-Senator and Mrs. Cole, Senator and Miss Sharon, Mr. and Mrs. Dent, and H. H. Honoré. Gen. and Mrs. Grant sent a congratulatory dispatch.

THE CEREMONY.

The ceremony took place at 9 p. m. The bride entered on the arm of John E. Mason, her brother-in-law, and was followed by Mr. Grant with Mrs. Chapman. There were no bridesmaids. The Rev. Dr. Stebbins performed the ceremony under the floral wedding bell.

THE BRIDAL SUPPER.

The supper room was thrown open at 10 o'clock.

COSTLY PRESENTS.

The presents received by the bride were numerous, and some of them very costly, but they were not displayed.

THE BRIDE'S TOILET.

The bride wore a magnificent long robe of white satin and silver brocaded, and made in the Langtry style. The front of the robe was composed of one entire piece of Valenciennes lace, fitted to the form, which was made and imported for the occasion. Around the bottom of the skirt were two knife plaitings, each three inches in width, and on the bottom of the front part of the skirt was a flounce of Valenciennes caught at intervals with sprays of orange-blossoms and white jessamine, while long sprays of the same flowers rested upon the back and train. The waist was cut high in the neck at the back and finished with a high Langtry collar. Commencing at the neck and following down the corsage and sides of the skirt and around the train, gradually increasing in width, was a coquille of lace of the same material as that which was displayed on the front. The demi-sleeves were also of Valenciennes lace, and caught at the elbow with bits of orange flowers. A tulle veil fastened to the coiffure fell in graceful folds over the entire costume, completing a lovely toilet.

THE RECEPTION.

At the conclusion of the wedding ceremony the reception and supper took place.

FOR THE EAST.

The young couple will leave for the East to-morrow, accompanied by Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., H. H. Honoré and Lieut. Harry Otis. They will be met at Omaha by Col. Fred D. Grant, with a special car to take them to Galena to visit Gen. and Mrs. Grant, who will then accompany them to Chicago, and after a few days they will all go to New York for a short time, and then to Philadelphia, where they will be entertained by George W. Childs. They will subsequently go to Boston, where a banquet is to be given to Gen. Grant.

THE BRIDE.

Miss Chapman is the daughter of W. S. Chapman, the wealthy capitalist, whose bold and gigantic operations in real estate have been the subject of so many newspaper articles. The lady is a petite demi-blonde, with a wealth of the lightest light-brown hair, and soft, light-brown eyes.

REGRETS AT LOSING THE BRIDE.

Speaking of the affair when it was announced, the *Chronicle* of this city said: "Society yet hopes that there is some error in the announcement, and that the Pacific metropolis is not destined to lose one of the brightest stars in its social firmament." The desire here expressed has not been fulfilled, as the announcement of this nuptial event proves, but it may be stated that what the Pacific Coast has thus lost in beauty and female goodness is but the gain of the Eastern city in which she will hereafter make her home.

JESSE GRANT.

Jesse Grant is too well known to need any extended mention here. He is at present and has for some time past followed the profession of stockbroker in New York City, where he has a business connection with Mr. Harry Honoré, son of H. H. Honoré, of Chicago.

Unlike his brother Ulysses Grant, Jr., who was but recently betrothed to Miss Flood, of Menlo Park, Jesse's attachment to Miss Chapman has been one of the most devoted kind, and the result is the consummation of their desires in the simple manner recorded above.

CINCINNATI ART MUSEUM.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—M. E. Ingalls, Chairman of the Committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to the fund of $150,000 necessary to meet the condition of Mr. C. W. West's donation of a like sum for an art museum, to-day invited about fifty persons to lunch with him, with the understanding that acceptance meant subscription not less than one thousand dollars to the fund. Forty-two persons sat down to lunch, and others sent excuses with a subscription. A sum of $52,500 was thus added to the fund: The total amount subscribed, in addition to Mr. West's gift, is $90,950. The subscribers of to-day are F. Eckstein, G. W. McAlpin, M. M. White, E. W. Cunningham, R. B. Hopple, A. J. Mullane, Morehead & Norton, Mrs. George Carlisle, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad per John Carlisle, Vice-President, Robert Mitchell, Peter Rudolph Neff, Chatfield & Woods, Alexander McDonald & Co., J. J. Broadwell, J. M. Nash, William P. Hulburt, T. T. Gaff for estate of J. W. Gaff, John Shillito & Co., E. L. Harper & Co., Walsh & Kellogg, Charles Fleischman, B. S. Cunningham, Briggs Swift, J. H. Rogers, Henry Lewis, George Hater, Cincinnati Gaslight & Coke Company, Joseph Kinsey, Mrs. Larz Anderson, J. H. Rhodes, William Glenn & Sons, J. N. Kinney, Consolidated Street-Railroad Company per J. N. Kinney, B. F. Evans, A. S. Winslow, A. H. Hinkle, G. Y. Roots, George H. Hill, George Wilshire, Robert Clark & Co., George Hoadley, C. W. Short, the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, Elliot H. Pendleton, M. E. Ingalls, Windisch, Muehlhauser Bros. & Co., Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railway Company by M. E. Ingalls, Oliver Perin, W. F. Thorne, George H. Pendleton, and A. Gunnison.

DEMOCRATIC DEVILTRY.

An Immense Republican Procession in Brooklyn Last Night Attacked by Democratic Roughs—The Ranks Pelted with Stones and Brickbats—Many of the Paraders Seriously Wounded—The Lines Broken and the Procession Dispersed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—A great political display took place in Brooklyn to-night, when over 10,000 men clad in uniforms and bearing torches marched through the city, making a continuous line of fire and smoke over four miles long. It was midnight before the head of the great procession reached the reviewing stand in front of the City-Hall, where it passed in review before Gen. E. B. Fowler. In this vicinity early in the evening an immense crowd had gathered, which seemed composed of about one-half Democrats and the other half citizens interested in the event. The friends of Hancock hooted every passing Club on its way to join its division with derisive epithets and jeers. Frequently three cheers for Hancock were called for, and responded to. The crowd seemed to be aching for an outbreak. The procession was in two divisions, the Eastern and the Southern. The Eastern Division took ferry-boats at the foot of Broadway to Montague street, where it was awaited by the First Division. While the Eighth Ward Club was proceeding on its way to join the procession it was attacked by roughs. On reaching Third street, between Smith and Bond, and just as the Towpath boys, who were in the rear, reached a building in the course of erection, a motley crowd, which had been lying in ambush, suddenly rushed from the building and every man let fly at the men in line a brick or stone. Capt. Woodhead, who has a wooden leg, at once turned the Garfield battery and the Boys in Blue to the rescue. The street was very dark, and the men had not lighted their torches as yet. The stones and bricks came so fast and thick that the men became panic stricken, more especially as some of them were falling bleeding and groaning. The lines were soon broken, although Capt. Woodhead succeeded in forming them twice. The resistance was not effectual, and to retreat seemed the best possible course to pursue. So, after defending themselves as best they could as far as Douglass and Court streets, twelve blocks away, the men found themselves reduced to a few. After making every effort to find their comrades, only fifty out of the 200 could be got together, and of these many were badly wounded. Early in the struggle the uniforms were torn from the men, and it is thought that many must have been most seriously hurt.

A LAKE COLLISION.

Two Schooners Collide Off Ahnapee, Wis.—Both Craft Badly Damaged—Fears that One Subsequently Sunk with All on Board—Particulars of the Disaster.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AHNAPEE, Wis., Sept. 21.—A serious collision between the schooners E. M. Portch and Negaunee occurred about eight miles off this port early Sunday morning, during a dense fog. The Portch was loaded with cedar ties from Alpena, and the Negaunee with coal from Cleveland. Both crafts were en route for Chicago, and were beating up the lake. When the accident happened the Negaunee was on her port tack and the Portch was standing out, and when first sighted by each other they were but a short distance apart, and a collision ensued. The Portch stood from, but did not clear the other vessel, and struck her amidships. The Negaunee had her mainsail and main-rigging carried away, and a bad hole stove in her sides. The Portch's jibboom, bowsprit, headgear, and head-sails were all carried away, and her bow badly crushed in.

The Negaunee kept on her course, and, it is thought, sank with all on board, as she was badly used up.

The Portch filled with water in five minutes, and, after being anchored by the crew, she was abandoned. The crew came ashore in the small boat three miles south of here.

The tug Spears went out to look for the Portch that evening, but did not find her. She again went out Monday morning, and was afterwards seen towing the vessel into the Sturgeon Bay Canal. This noon two tugs, one the Spears, passed this port with the Portch in tow, going south. The telegraph wires have been down ever since Sunday evening, hence the delay in sending the news.

SENATOR CONKLING'S WESTERN SPEECHES

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The dates for Senator Conkling's speeches in the West have been partly fixed. He will speak at Warren, O., Sept. 28, when Gen. Grant will preside. He will then speak at Cleveland, O., Sept. 29; Cincinnati, Oct. 1; Richmond, Ind., Oct. 4; Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 6; Indianapolis, Oct. 7; Terre Haute, Oct. 8 or 9, and other places yet to be named. He will stop at Pittsburg on his return to New York. The meeting at Warren promises to be one of the largest ever held in Ohio. Gen. Grant and Senator Conkling have been invited to visit Gen. Garfield at Mentor, but it is not known whether they will be able to accept the invitation. Gen. Arthur, for some time, expected to be present at the meeting at Warren, but his duties here will prevent him from going West. Gen. Grant will reach this city about Oct. 1, when he will be accorded a grand reception by the Boys in Blue.

DIDN'T FIGHT.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 21.—A *Tribune* Trinidad special says: Barney Campbell, of Pittsburg, and John Murphy, of Leadville, did not fight at Baton, N. M., to-day, as arranged, on account of a dispute in regard to weights, Murphy weighing 131 pounds and Campbell only 129. The latter refused to fight. The matter will be referred to Frank Queen, of the New York *Clipper*, for decision, and it is thought the parties will come together again for a fight in about three weeks.

THE TELEGRAPH WAR.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—The injunction cases of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and Kansas Pacific Railroad Company et al. came up to-day before Justice Miller and Judge McCrary, (United States Court), sitting in chambers. Argument was opened by Gen. Swayne, of New York, on behalf of the American Union Telegraph Company, and he occupied most of the day. Numerous lawyers are present as counsel of respective interests.

SHEEP, WOOL, AND WOOL PRODUCTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 21.—The formal opening of the International Exhibition of sheep, and wool, and wool products at the main Exhibition Building took place this afternoon in the presence of a fair attendance. After addresses by Commissioner Le Duc, J. D. Whitham, editor of the *Ohio State Growers' Journal*, and Samuel Archer, of Missouri, the Exhibition was formally opened by President Bissell.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

S. M. Waite, the Absconding Brattleboro Bank President, Arrested in Omaha.

A Difficulty Over a Woman at Sullivan, Ind., Ends in Murder,

The Husband Yesterday Taking His Wife's Paramour's Life.

Other Criminal Events from Various Parts of the Country.

AN ABSCONDER CAUGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 21.—A decided sensation was created in Omaha by the arrest of Silas M. Waite, absconding President of the First National Bank of Brattleboro, Vt., whose defalcation amounts to $450,000. He was arrested at the house of his brother-in-law, Truman Buck, a well-known and respected citizen, the arrest being made by W. H. Llewellyn and W. H. Shields, Special Government Agents of the Department of Justice, assisted by Charles Sweesy, of the Omaha Post-Office. At the time of the arrest Mr. Buck and family were away from home, attending the State Fair. The house was surrounded, and Waite ran into the cellar and tried to make his escape through a back door. When caught he threatened suicide, and precautions were taken to prevent any such result. He was taken to jail to await further action. It is said that during the last three months he has made occasional visits to this city, always stopping at his brother-in-law's. When he fled from Brattleboro in June last it was generally supposed he had gone to Europe, but in time it was discovered he was still in this country, and the Government took hold of the case, as he had committed an offense against the Government in his various transactions. He was traced from Duluth to the Winnipeg country, and thence to Wyoming, where he intended to stock a cattle ranch. He had already begun to carry out his project. It is suspected that during the past eight or nine years he has quietly invested money in Nebraska or elsewhere, having sent money here quite frequently. His transactions at Brattleboro consisted principally in forged paper, embracing Vermilye & Co., New York, for $75,000; C. J. Amidon, Hinsdale, $15,000; the Taunton Locomotive Works, $12,000; Frederick Billings, $20,000; Lyon & Healy, Chicago, $20,000; Trenor W. Park, $20,000; Connecticut River Railroad, $50,000. Springfield and Boston banks were heavy losers by this forged paper. The Directors of the Brattleboro bank offered $5,000 reward. Officers who arrested him claim quite a large sum was telegraphed him here from New York a few days ago, and that it is now here and can be recovered.

AN INDIANA MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SULLIVAN, Ind., Sept. 21.—William McCrary and Isaac Draper have been at bitter enmity for some years. McCrary was a hard, reckless man, and had become so intimate with Mrs. Isaac Draper as to be openly charged with being her paramour. On June, 4, 1879, Draper, coming home at night unexpectedly, discovered McCrary and Mrs. Draper in clandestine meeting. A desperate fight took place in the dark, Draper shooting McCrary in the breast. The matter was heralded far and wide, and all the parties figured prominently in the illustrated police papers. Draper separated from his wife, as did also McCrary from his wife. McCrary, however, has never failed to keep up his intimate relations with Mrs. Draper, and, although living with his wife, Draper has felt this. Draper is the keeper of a saloon. McCrary has been hanging around the saloon all to-day in an intoxicated condition, quarreling and bickering, and threatening to shoot Draper. About 6 o'clock he told a friend he met that either he himself or Draper must die to-night. About 8 o'clock he went into a neighboring drug store, and, cocking his pistol, walked to the saloon and commenced peering in, looking for Draper, as is supposed. While in this act suddenly there rang out sharp and clear two gunshots from overhead, and McCrary fell over instantly killed. He was shot with a shotgun, sixteen shots entering his head. The shots were fired from the upper window of the saloon, and hit McCrary on the top of the head. While there is no proof yet as to who the murderer is, there is no doubt among the people that it is Draper. Draper was arrested, and is under $10,000 bonds. The preliminary examination will be held to-morrow. The unhappy woman, the direct cause of the murder, is said to be nearly crazed by it. McCrary is from Tennessee, where his people are well off. The town is greatly excited over the murder.

CANADA.

The Governor-General in Montreal—A Busy Day—Laying a Corner-Stone—At the Exhibition—Torpedo Experiments.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Sept. 21.—The Governor-General has had a busy time since his arrival this morning. At 11:30 he proceeded to McGill grounds, where he laid the corner of the Peter Redpath Museum, for the erection of which the liberal founder has donated $40,000. There was a large and distinguished assemblage, and the proceedings were very interesting. The speakers were Principal Dawson, Mr. Peter Redpath, and his Excellency. In a most appropriate address, his Excellency paid a high tribute to Mr. Redpath's generosity. On returning to the Windsor Hotel a large deputation of the clergy and laity of the Church of England and Canada, headed by the Bishop of Montreal, was in waiting to present an address of the Provincial Synod of the Church, lately passed at the triennial meeting here. The Bishop read the address, to which his Excellency replied in responsive terms. This proceeding was no sooner over than his Excellency, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and attended by the Montreal troop of cavalry, proceeded to the Exhibition. On entering the grounds he was most warmly received by the vast multitude collected there. On alighting at the pavilion, where the formal ceremony was to take place, his Excellency was welcomed by the Mayor, the City Aldermen, and the President and members of the Permanent Committee. On taking up a position upon the pavilion Mr. Massue, M. P., the President of the Committee, read a loyal address in French, to which his Excellency replied in very happy terms in both French and English. He was loudly cheered at the conclusion by the vast crowd of people who broke through all barriers and passed up to the platform. The ceremony being ended, his Excellency, with the Lieutenant-Governor, Robetille, made the rounds of the Exhibition, and were everywhere right royally received. The viceregal party returned to the Windsor at 6 o'clock, and dined there in private.

The attendance at the Dominion Exposition to-day was simply enormous. From a very early hour in the morning till late in the afternoon visitors poured in in crowds. At the end there was very little more than standing room either in the buildings or the grounds, and it is estimated that there must have been 40,000 or 50,000 persons present.

Torpedo experiments in the harbor here to-day were most novel and interesting ever held here. A vessel of about fifty or sixty tons was the object of attack, and being fitted up to represent a pirate cruiser, was a conspicuous object in the harbor. The first explosion of a torpedo merely ruffled the surface. The second had more power, and raised tons of water to the height of 100 feet, its descent being picturesque in the extreme. Following this came the grand explosion, which blew up the ship, breaking her timbers into fragments and spreading them through the air like myriads of skyrockets; mingled with these fragments were a huge volume of water and some dense black smoke. The scene was terribly grand and created a momentary shudder among the thousands who witnessed it. The Superintendent of the arrangements connected with the experiments was Mr. Kennedy, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Harbor Board, who was warmly complimented on his military success.

SARNIA, Ont., Sept. 21.—William Home, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of a man named Adams, at Rat Portage, hung himself in his cell at Sault Ste. Marie.

OTTAWA, Can., Sept. 21.—Rain has extinguished the bush fires in this locality.

OBITUARY.

LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER.

NORWICH, Conn., Sept. 19.—Senator Lafayette S. Foster died of a congestive chill, in his home in this city, at 4 o'clock this morning. Mr. Foster was born in the country Town of Franklin, a few miles north of this city, in 1806. He was a direct descendant of Miles Standish. He graduated at Brown University at Providence, studied law in Hampton, Windham County, and early removed to this city, where he began practice, and has since remained. In 1840 he was elected to the State Legislature, and during that session delivered a powerful speech, which gave him a wide reputation, in favor of abolishing the law of imprisonment for debt. He was elected to the Legislature again a year or two later. In 1851 he ran for Governor on the Whig ticket against Thomas H. Seymour, but was defeated by the Free-Soilers, who held the balance of power. The election was very close. In 1852 he again ran for the office on the same ticket and against Mr. Seymour, who again defeated him. After his defeat in each of these years he was elected Mayor of Norwich. He was elected to the Legislature in 1855, and was made Speaker of the House. In the same year he was elected to the Senate of the United States. He served two terms. In 1865, when Lincoln was assassinated and Andrew Johnson became President, Mr. Foster was elected President of the Senate, and consequently was acting Vice-President of the United States. He was a strong Whig while that party existed, and thereafter a Republican. When Mr. Greeley ran for President he supported him, and the Democrats of his district ran him for Congress against H. H. Starkweather, the Republican candidate. He was defeated. In 1870 he was elected to the State Legislature and made Speaker of the House. That Legislature elected him a Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, an office he held until he was 70 years old, when he was disqualified by age. He was a prominent officer of many city and county financial institutions, and was exceedingly public spirited. He was an influential member of the Park Church, of which the Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon is pastor. As a Judge he was noted for the soundness of his decisions, his severity in dealing with crime, and his fierce opposition to the lax Connecticut divorce laws. It was a common remark that it was impossible to obtain a divorce if Judge Foster was on the Bench.

THE REV. FRANCIS THORNTON.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 21.—The Rev. Francis Thornton died at his home in this city to-day, aged 85. He had been in the ministry sixty-four years. He was born in Fredericksburg, Va., and has resided in Louisville since 1839.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

Seeing the Sights In and Around San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 21.—Last evening President Hayes visited the rooms of the Republican League, and remained for an hour. He was welcomed by ex-Gov. Low, President of the League, and introduced to many leading Republicans of the city. The rooms were handsomely decorated with flags, flowers, and evergreens.

A Vallejo dispatch this morning says the President and party arrived at the Navy Yard on the steamer San Celito, and after landing were greeted with a salute of twenty-one guns. Commodore Calhoun and the entire staff of officers at the yard were on deck to receive him. The marines were drawn up in line at present arms, and the band of the Pensacola played National airs. The dock was lined with ladies and gentlemen from Vallejo. All of the workmen at the yard were at the landing. As soon as the party landed they walked up the avenue as far as Commodore Calhoun's residence, where a reception was held. A few of the party strolled around the yard to view the sights. The steamer left at 1 o'clock for Benecia, where they were to take the train for Sacramento. Flags were flying in various parts of the town in honor of the distinguished visitors.

A Benicia dispatch says: "The steamer with the President and party and several officers and ladies from Mare Island arrived at the Arsenal Wharf here at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. A large and enthusiastic assemblage of people from Benicia and Vallejo were present, and the ferry brought numerous delegations from Martinez. The Presidential party were met at the wharf by Col. McAllister and officers from the arsenal and barracks, and were conveyed to the residence of the commanding officer, where a collation was enjoyed, after which carriages were again brought into requisition to drive the party around the arsenal and barracks. The President expressed himself highly pleased with the situation and efficient condition of both stations. On the arrival and departure of the party a salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

"At 3 o'clock a special train conveyed the President and party to Sacramento. The town, shipping in port, and military posts were gayly decked in bunting."

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy, slightly warmer weather, local rains, winds shifting to east and south, stationary or slowly falling barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, westerly to southerly winds, clear or fair weather, rising followed by falling barometer, slight change in temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, slight rise in temperature, stationary or slowly falling barometer, winds shifting to easterly and southerly.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, light local rains, winds shifting to east and south, stationary or slowly falling barometer, slight rise in temperature.

The rivers will change slightly.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.13	48	70	S. W.	10	......	Clear.
7 a. m.	30.14	49	71	S. W.	11	......	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.16	57	52	W.	12	......	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.14	63	43	W.	13	......	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.18	56	63	W.	64	......	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.19	55	68	W.	6	......	Clear.

Maximum, 64; minimum, 47.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.	R'n	W'th'r
Albany	71	61	N. W., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Alpena	51	43	W., fresh	....	Clear.
Buffalo	61	54	W., fresh	....	Clear.
Cairo	73	65	E., gentle	....	Cl'dy.
Cheyenne	71	45	S., fresh	.01	Clear.
Chicago	63	55	W., fresh	....	Clear.
Cincinnati	73	62	W., light	....	Fair.
Cleveland	64	57	N. W., fresh	....	Fair.
Davenport	64	55	N., gentle	....	Clear.
Denver	72	56	N. W., light	....	Clear.
Des Moines	64	57	N., gentle	....	Clear.
Detroit	61	56	W., gentle	....	Clear.
Dodge City	..	53	N., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Dubuque	62	..	....	....	......
Duluth	56	..	....	....	......
Erie	61	58	N. W. brisk	....	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	53	46	W., fresh	....	Clear.
Fort Gibson	68	62	S. E., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	57	52	N. E., light	....	Clear.
Indianapolis	71	57	N. W., light	....	Clear.
Keokuk	67	62	S. E., gentle	....	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	59	53	Calm	....	Clear.
Leavenworth	74	67	S. E., light	....	Cl'dy.
Louisville	75	62	W., light	....	Cl'dy.
Madison	58	54	N. W., gentle	....	Fair.
Marquette	52	43	W., fresh	....	Clear.
Memphis	79	65	E., fresh	.01	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	59	52	N. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Nashville	74	61	Calm	....	Cl'dy.
New Orleans	81	77	E., gentle	....	Clear.
North Platte	60	52	E., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Omaha	67	56	S. E., light	.13	L. rain.
Oswego	65	57	N. W., brisk	....	Fair.
Pioche	75	63	S., fresh	....	Clear.
Pittsburg	71	57	N. W., gentle	....	Clear.
Port Huron	55	47	W., fresh	....	Clear.
Rochester	63	53	W., fresh	....	Fair.
Sacramento	73	62	S., fresh	....	Clear.
Salt Lake City	77	70	S. E., gentle	....	Clear.
Sandusky	62	56	N. W., brisk	....	Clear.
San Francisco	57	56	W., brisk	....	Clear.
Shreveport	83	71	E., gentle	....	Fair.
Springfield	69	61	N., fresh	....	Fair.
St. Louis	72	64	E., gentle	....	Fair.
St. Paul	58	49	Calm	....	Fair.
Toledo	65	54	W., gentle	....	Clear.
Vicksburg	85	73	E., fresh	....	Fair.
Virginia City	63	..	S. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Winnemucca	74	61	S. W., gentle	....	Clear.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 21.—J. S. Grover, a wealthy merchant of Oak Creek, aged 52 years, committed suicide by hanging. He has been insane for some little time on the question of money, and imagined that he was becoming poor.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 21.—J. B. G. Babcock, a prominent citizen and wool-dealer of Oswego, suicided to-day. The act was supposed to have been caused by the adverse decision recently rendered in the suit of Babcock & Pitcher vs. A. T. Stewart & Co.

CASUALTIES.

THE UNION PACIFIC WRECK.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 21.—A train arrived at 9 o'clock this morning from the Union Pacific wreck. The overland passenger cannot leave until this afternoon, and will be twenty-four hours late at Chicago. Only two men, the fireman and mail clerk, were injured. The mail car was turned bottom-side up with the express car on top, and took fire in five places, but was saved by the herculean efforts of the postal clerk, Nobley, and others. A track was built around the wreck, and eight cars and the engine are still in the ditch.

WILL RESUME HER VOYAGE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The Anchor steamer Alsatia, for London, which returned last night with her coal on fire, is expected to sail again to-morrow. Her officers say that about seventy-five tons of coal burned, and the explosion nearly lifted the bunker-lids from their positions. The steamer is not damaged.

STRUCK A CARRIAGE.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 21.—The train from Gloucester struck a carriage at the Cabot street crossing, Beverly, this evening, killing the occupants, Aaron Stevens and Clara E. Trask, both of Beverly.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

As *Manrico* last night, Brignoli was Brignoli. The announcement that he would appear in *Trovatore* brought back the memories of his peerless reign at the Academy of Music in New York and the old Crosby Opera-House in Chicago, and there were many who feared that disappointment would be the fruit of the years elapsed since then, but the *Manrico* of last night was as soulful, tender, and impassioned as remembrance painted him, and breathless attention, followed by rapturous applause, testified to the pleasurable surprise the fact awakened.

As of old, Mr. Brignoli reserved his powers for the last act, pouring forth his strength and pathos in the *miserere*, and in the exquisit pleading from the tower. The *vetus gaudium certaminis* was upon him, and he eclipsed all expectation in the finesse of *smorzando*, and the power and brilliancy of his *bravuras*; and his chromatic modulations, while instinct with the olden daring, were accurate to the acutest point. In a word, he was triumphantly himself in his glory again—

"And O that music, and O the way
That voice ran out from the donjon tower,
Non ti scordar di me!
Non ti scordar di me!"

The gem of the evening's harmony, apart from the above, was the duo with *Azucena* in the prison scene, and thereon turns the current of criticism upon Mme. Seguin, who achieved absolute triumph in that rôle. Her dramatic treatment was superb, and her vocal efforts were justly pronounced brilliant. She was at once sympathetic and powerful, and the sustained response of approbation drawn by her *Stride la vampa* indicated how earnest was the appreciation of her audiences.

Of the *Leonora* of Miss Rosewald much should be said in praise and something in censure. In the first two acts her dramatic interpretation was somewhat defective, perhaps from nervousness consequent to first appearance here since she rendered *Filina* in "Mignon" and *Leonora* six years ago. It is notable that her improvement since then has been great, and that she gave last night an earnest of great power, although not altogether was her interpretation a success. Her mezzo voice is full, resonant, and replete with feeling, but the *portamento* is dangerous to her. In *fioritura* she was at times brilliant and redeemed much of the somewhat ill effect produced in some efforts. All was compensated for in the last act, however, wherein, "In the dark night I am near thee," "What solemn prayer," and the duo won for her an applause as generous as it was deserved.

Mr. James was acceptable as the *Count di Luna*, and in the tower scene quite shadowed his previous efforts.

Not a little praise is due to the chorus, which was effective throughout. In short, *Trovatore* as interpreted last night was a luminous and indisputable success.

This afternoon there will be given "Lucia," with Rosewald, Brignoli, and Stoddard in the cast. To-night "Paul and Virginia" will be presented, in which the famous lyric lover, Mr. Castle, will pour out his tenor devotion to Miss Abbott's *Virginia*, making his first appearance this season. As *Virginia* Miss Abbott has won golden opinions, and her interpretation is deemed second only to her *Marguerite* and *Juliet*.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Every night since the opening of the season at this theatre, a little over a week ago, every performance has been received by an overflowing house. The main feature of the bill for the present week is a revival of the well-known melodrama "Lost in London." The piece is admirably suited to the audience, who sympathise with the sorrows of *Job Armroyd*, the miner, find the moral that adorns the story of the faithless *Nelly*, and let us hope, become wiser and better in the lesson taught. The stock company interpret the piece, and it fairly tests the abilities of the new members. Mr. Learock, of course, as the leading man, is cast for the leading part, *Job*, and he gives a well-sustained and an effective performance. In the first scene with his wife the innate gentleness and nobility of the rough English provincial is fairly well shown; in the scene in the mine, when he is told of the flight of his wife, he displays emotional qualities which evoke warm recognition from the audience. His dialect is sufficiently marked to be not misunderstood by his hearers. The *Nelly Armroyd* is rendered by Miss Georgia Tyler. She gives a very fair performance. In the first act, however, her *Nelly* is deficient in that rustic simplicity which charmed the heart of *Gilbert Featherstone*. In the latter acts she showed some power and a deeper sympathy with the character. Mr. Langdon entirely misinterpreted the part of *Featherstone*. He is "a civil, soft-spoken chap," we are told in the dialog, and outwardly a gentleman. Mr. Langdon's picture more closely resembles a Stock-Yards butcher in good clothes than that of the man who ruins the happiness of *Job*. He is too loud in his speech and too rough in his manner. Mr. W. T. Melville as *Blinker* wins the good-will of his audience. Miss Mary Booth acts the part of *Tiddy*, and while her assumption neither in dialect nor in action is that of the character drawn by the dramatist, she renders a country wench hearty in her manner and pleasant in her ways. Miss Emma Palmer as *Florence* gives a good serving-maid. Mr. Brown does not do badly as *Thomas*. Great credit is due the management for the manner in which the piece is mounted. The scene in which the opening act is laid is a charming bit of color representing the home of *Job*. In the third act, the same scene, a fine piece of realistic work is shown. The pit scene is also to be commended. The performances open with an amusing sketch in which Harris and Wood appear. Miss Emma Jones sings some new songs, Sheehan and Jones give their laughable sketch, "The Ash Box Inspector," and the Big Four throw themselves around the stage in the most remarkable way. The bill is certainly large enough and varied enough to please even the patrons of this house.

ANNA DICKINSON'S NEW PLAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The announcement of the new play by Anna Dickinson and of the reappearance upon the Metropolitan stage of Miss Fanny Davenport are attracting uncommonly large and brilliant audiences at Haverly's Fifth Avenue Theatre. The play itself is somewhat of a disappointment to the public, though it possesses some positive merits. The chief criticism of it appears to be that it is made up extensively of dialog, without sufficient action. It lacks the dramatic element, though its literary excellencies are conspicuous. It is loaded down with a superfluity of dialog, which impedes the movement of the play, and prevents dramatic effect. In the first two acts the play scarcely advances at all. In the third act there is a good scene, where the heroine repels the advances of the man she loves by an assumption of heartless frivolity, and another in which the lover, goaded by the sneers of a rival, declares himself the accepted suitor of a supposed heiress. The fourth act is weak, and inartistically constructed. The characters of the play are indifferently drawn, and possess no strongly marked outlines. On the whole, the performance may be described as the representation of a good story with an opportunity for the author to deliver some characteristic opinions, rather than as the presentation of a good play. Notwithstanding these defects, the play was kindly received on its first presentation last night, and the dressing of Miss Davenport and other female characters was "just lovely."

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The steamships Holland and Italy, from New York, and Illinois, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Arrived, California, London, Scythia, from Liverpool.

MOVILLE, Sept. 21.—Arrived, Phœnician, from Montreal.

POLLING-PLACES

Shall Their Number in the City of Chicago Be Increased?

A Discussion of the Subject by the Union League Club.

Report of a Committee Appointed to Consider the Subject.

Expressions of Opinion by County Commissioners and Others Interested in the Matter.

The General Feeling Is that It Would Be Unwise to Make Much of an Increase Now.

The Union League Club held an interesting meeting last evening in its pleasant quarters in the Honoré Block, Vice-President Shorey in the chair, and a large number of members present. Messrs. E. Sturtevart, E. L. Jansen, A. N. Hart, D. Walleck, H. H. C. Miller, G. A. Harmount, C. W. Needham, L. W. Rice, D. Bean, and L. McWilliams were elected members of the Club, and the Secretary, Mr. E. R. Bliss, read the following

INTERESTING LETTERS,

which speak for themselves, and which were heard with applause:

MENTOR, O., Sept. 18.—*Mr. Philip A. Hoyne, Chicago, Ill.*—DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 13th inst. informing me of my election as an honorary member of the Union League of America. Accept my thanks for the compliment. Very truly yours,
J. A. GARFIELD.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 19.—*Philip A. Hoyne, Secretary Board of Directors Union League of America*—DEAR SIR: On my return yesterday from visiting some fairs in this State, I found your letter of the 15th inst. notifying me of my election as honorary member of the Chicago Club of the Union League of America. Please present my thanks to the Club for the compliment, which I accept with pleasure. Very truly yours,
U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 20.—*The Hon. Philip A. Hoyne, Secretary, etc.*—DEAR FRIEND: Your favor of 15th inst. informing me of my election as an honorary member of the Chicago Club of the Union League of America has been received. I am more than grateful for this high honor, and I shall be grateful to you if you will express my gratitude to the Chicago Club. The Union League of America is and has long been a tower of strength to the Government. It has always been true to the Union, true to liberty, and true to the defenders of the Nation on the bloody field. Again permit me to say that I appreciate the honor your Club has conferred upon me most highly, and shall strive to be worthy of such distinction in whatever position, either private or public, I may find myself. With great respect, I am truly yours,
S. M. CULLOM.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—*The Hon. Philip A. Hoyne, Secretary Union League Club, Chicago*—MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of Sept. 15, notifying me of my election as an honorary member of the Chicago Club of the Union League of America at its last regular meeting. Will you have the kindness to convey to the Board of Directors and to the members of the Club my acceptance and high appreciation of the kindness and consideration of their action? I am, my dear sir, very truly yours,
P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General United States Army.

The special order for the evening's discussion was the report of the Committee on Political Action on the propriety of

INCREASING THE NUMBER OF POLING-PLACES,

and the Chairman called upon Mr. George E Adams, Chairman of that Committee, for a report.

Mr. Adams, in making his report, took his own precinct in the Fifteenth Ward as an illustration. It usually cast 550 votes, but with the increased vote sure to be cast this fall, would cast about 700, which would be the average number per precinct throughout the city. Having frequently acted as a judge of elections, he was able to tell the Club when the voting was liveliest and when it was dullest. In so large a city as Chicago, but few could give a whole day to an election, and the result was an increased vote late in the afternoon. In fact, about half the voters, in his opinion, voted between 5 and 7 o'clock, and on about every occasion when he had served some were cut off from voting altogether. The crowding late in the afternoon seemed unavoidable, for comparatively few could give even half a day to the business of voting. Business and laboring men, in many cases, knowing that there would be a crowd, and the chances against them, failed to go. The temptation to challenge without cause also deterred many from going to the polls. The great disadvantage, however, under the present system, was the facility afforded in a large precinct for illegal voting. The repeating now was done by false registration, as he understood it, and false registration was encouraged by a large precinct. In a small precinct this would be cut down to a minimum, the chance of detection being better, because the judges would know nearly every one of the voters. Illegal voting was also done through personation of honest voters early in the day, before they put in an appearance at the polls. The question, of course, remained

WHAT WAS A LARGE PRECINCT?

The difficulty was not so much in the voting as in the counting. The quarters were usually small, and something of an obstacle to the early and accurate counting of the votes, so that the smaller the precinct—and, correspondingly, the smaller the number of ballots—the better. In his opinion, the present mode of counting was not as strictly according to law as it should be, though if it was the ballots would probably not be counted until the next day. Smart men could receive four votes a minute with accuracy, but it was hard work and gave opportunities for fraud, and in his opinion there should be more deliberation about it,—at the rate, say, of one a minute. Between 5 and 7 o'clock, therefore, a precinct should cast about 120 votes,—on the supposition, based on experience, that one-half the total votes were cast during that time,—and, for the whole day, not more than 250. A city like Chicago should have more precincts than a city of equal size but less rapid and steady growth. In New York, as he was informed, there were about 250 voters to a precinct. In Chicago the ratio should be smaller, and the number of votes to the precinct less. The only objection to increasing the number of polling-places lay in the expense. The county had appropriated $15,000, but to double the polling-places would not necessarily double the expense, because a large part of the expense was for stationery, blanks, etc., which, with the number of places doubled, would not be materially increased.

COMMISSIONER STEWART,

also a member of the Club, said there were 112 precincts, and the average cost of an election $15,000. To double the number would, in his opinion, double the expense. The plan had been advanced in the County Board of adopting the census enumerators' mode of dividing the city into districts, 190 in number, which would give some 400 or 500 voters to a precinct. One good result would be the facility afforded for canvassing the districts and checking against illegal voting. He had been a good deal shaken, however, in his views regarding the necessity of a change, and largely so by the position of the Republican County Central Committee in the matter, that body fearing that it would work badly. The time was short, for the County Board must act by next Monday, and he did not want to jump to a conclusion or have anybody else do it. If increasing the number of polling-places here should facilitate fraudulent voting as it apparently had in New York, he should hardly be in favor of the proposed change.

The enumerators' map was produced for the better information of the meeting.

Commissioner Coburn, another member of the Club, stated that one objection to the change was that it would practically be undone when the Council redistricted the city. Besides that, two changes, one occurring within a short time after the other, would mystify the voters and probably prevent the calling out of as large a vote as would otherwise be obtained.

IF THE ENUMERATORS' DIVISION WERE ADOPTED,

it would increase the number of polling-places, as shown in the following table:

Wards.	Present No. of precincts	No. under enumerators' districts.	Population.
1	4	6	14,785
2	5	7	20,099
3	4	7	11,798
4	6	10	28,102
5	7	18	47,500
6	7	15	40,890
7	8	15	37,457
8	10	18	37,146
9	4	7	17,477
10	4	6	15,754
11	6	9	22,364
12	7	11	27,914
13	4	9	20,857
14	10	23	56,534
15	7	11	28,863
16	5	9	23,771
17	5	8	24,676
18	9	7	22,311
	112	190	

This division, the Commissioner continued, was faulty in several respects, though it would perhaps be difficult to make a better one, particularly on short notice. But he had his doubts as to the propriety of doing something now and having it all done over again in a few months by the Council. Where citizens in a ward petitioned for new polling-places, as was the case in the Thirteenth, where a new one was clearly necessary, he thought it proper for the County Board to take action in the matter. The Board wished to be advised in the matter, however, and he was glad that the question had come up before the Club for discussion.

Ald. Shorey, in response to a plea for information, stated that nothing had been done by the Council in the matter of redistricting the city, except to refer it to a committee, who would hardly report until officially informed by the Secretary of State of Illinois of the exact population.

Commissioner Purington, also a member of the Club, thought that,

IF GOOD JUDGES WERE SECURED,

the amount of illegal voting would speedily and materially decrease, and that the number of voters who got left would be very small. If such judges could be secured, he didn't think there was any trouble at all in voting 700 men at a precinct, or any real necessity of increasing the number of voting-places. It could hardly be expected to get them so small that one man would know every other man in the precinct, and to increase the number without getting to that impracticable point might do harm rather than good—afford additional facilities for fraudulent voting instead of checking it.

Mr. Bliss was opposed to the increase, and showed how the Fifth Ward precincts, for instance, would roll up 2,000 votes as easily as 200. Unless the system was very properly guarded, it would encourage rather than thwart repeating. The system of registration, in his opinion, had already assisted rather than prevented fraud, because it had gotten into bad hands, and if the precincts were increased, and no wise checks thrown around it, the present City Government, with the powerful aid of the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards, would continue in power for all time.

Mr. Adams referred to the wonderful fertility of certain large boarding-houses in the matter of turning out voters, and said that, although he saw considerable force in Mr. Bliss' argument, still he believed that the larger the number of precincts the smaller would be the number of such alleged boarders in a given precinct to be looked after. This would of itself tend to be a protection against illegal voting.

Mr. E. F. Cragin was in favor of a larger number of precincts and a correspondingly smaller number of voters in each. Under such a system it was much easier to prevent repeating and to detect frauds afterwards in comparing the count with the registration lists. If the judges and the challengers knew a district more thoroughly than was at present possible, where the territory was large, they could prevent much of the illegal voting that now disgraced all elections. There

WAS ANOTHER DIFFICULTY

under the present system. Judges started out in the morning with the very best intentions, worked all day long, and by 7 or 8 o'clock hadn't any intentions whatever. [Laughter.] They frequently couldn't tell a 3 from a 2, a 6 from a 9, or even 2 from 17. [Laughter.] With smaller precincts, less votes to take, and less votes to count, they could get through more rapidly and obtain a more accurate count. As it was, the box was frequently locked up over night and nobody knew the result until the next day. Returns were frequently held back for a purpose. This would hold good to a certain extent even were there more polling-places, but the "figurers" would soon find that it wasn't as easy to keep the run of 200 precincts as it was of 112, or, applying the rule to a ward, of fifteen polling-places as of seven or eight.

Mr. S. M. Moore spoke of the saving of time which would result to the 40,000 or 50,000 voters if they knew that they could go to the polls, cast their votes without delay, and come away, and argued at some length in favor of an increase in the number of polling-places to 220 or 225 as a means of facilitating the voting and thus saving the voters' time. As to the propriety of making the change now, that was another question, and one to which he had not devoted special attention.

Mr. Bliss, referring to the claim that the judges in a small precinct would know all the voters, made the observation that if in a given precinct a judge didn't wish to know a voter, and it wasn't to his purpose to know him, he would be very careful not to know him.

Mr. Moore replied that somebody would surely know him.

Mr. Bliss insisted that where a certain set of men had the control and management of the thing, and it was their interest not to know folks, they wouldn't know them.

Mr. Sherwood said there would generally be two or three honest men around in the persons of challengers.

Mr. Bliss contended that the judges would take a vote or not, where they had control, just as they saw fit. The chief objection to the proposed change was that it put no check whatever on the men who controlled the voting.

MR. J. H. CLOUGH

remarked that the incentive to illegal voting came from partisan feeling, and the only check against it was the same partisan feeling. The Government provided no means to prevent it in fact. Even honest judges, unless they positively knew an applicant was not a legal voter, or unless objection was made to receiving his vote, could not prevent illegal voting. The cost, in his opinion, would be largely increased. The expense attending registration and voting would be about $60 a precinct. There would be an extra expense on the part of the city for additional policemen. The number of ticket peddlers, challengers, and ballot-box guards would also have to be increased. And yet, in his opinion, the argument in favor of small voting precincts to secure fair elections was a very strong one. Fraud could certainly be detected more readily where there were only 150 names on the voting list than where there were 1,000. But it was too late now, he feared, to mend the matter much for this coming election, although that was no reason why the County Board should not take steps to mend it for the future, except that the redistricting of the city cut considerable of a figure. After that it should certainly be attended to.

Mr. Cragin advanced the idea that, with a smaller crowd in attendance about a poll, there would be less liability of rows and trouble, and referred to Mr. A. M. Day, who has frequently acted as judge in

THE HATCH HOUSE PRECINCT,

to bear him out.

Mr. Day, while not desiring to stand as an exponent of the rough precincts [laughter], admitted that the claim was a sound one. The vote in the Hatch House precinct had been cut down from 800 to something like 260 or 300 by refusing the votes of such as were known to be non-residents. The Republican challenger, who had the misfortune to be born in the vicinity [laughter], knew nearly all the legal voters, and was pretty sure to detect "foreigners." But if that same district were divided, he believed it would simply double the number of illegal votes cast. In fact, it was impossible to prevent illegal voting except by making a thorough canvass of a district thirty days before an election, and who would do that?

Mr. Clough remarked that, if the Government would spend half the money involved in multiplying the number of polling-places in making a thorough canvass through disinterested parties, it would be a greater safeguard than to increase the number of precincts.

Mr. Bliss insisted that the judges were the persons to be reformed.

Mr. Salisbury said they had no trouble in the country of that sort.

Commissioner Coburn asked the gentleman what he would do if the judges and the policeman on deck happened to be with the other side and the policeman told him to go to hell, as a policeman did in the Second Ward at the last Aldermanic election.

Mr. Salisbury wasn't prepared to answer that question, but intimated that in the country it was different.

Commissioner Coburn referred to the futility of arresting anybody in such cases.

Commissioner Purington remarked that arrests had one good effect—they kept such people moving.

Mr. Adams said the Committee were

UNANIMOUSLY IN FAVOR OF SMALLER PRECINCTS.

Some considerations which had been urged to the contrary during the evening had considerable force, particularly that of Mr. Bliss,—that some precincts were absolutely in the control of corrupt men. As a general thing, however, he believed the change would be an advantage.

Commissioner Stewart said he believed in the theory of small precincts, and, if there were time, and the proper material out of which to make good judges, he thought it would be the most proper thing to do. But, as he had before stated, his views had been somewhat modified by what he had actually seen. There were four or five people constantly importuning the Commissioners to increase the number of precincts, and he saw the way the thing was drifting. It was a hard matter as it was to get intelligent judges in many of the wards, and would be a more difficult matter still to fill all the places were the number of precincts increased. That being the case, fraudulent voting would simply be encouraged, not hindered. In short, using a very powerful figure, the Commissioner said, he didn't propose, if he knew himself, standing on a precipice overlooking hell, to jump down simply because there was a theory in sight. At any rate, he should prefer to put on a fire-proof suit of clothes before he did jump. [Laughter.] Another member of the Club, referring to the eighteen precincts the Fifth Ward would get under the enumerators' division plan, and the impossibility of getting a sufficient number of intelligent judges to man the polling-places, urged that it would simply be offering a premium on fraudulent voting to increase the number of precincts as proposed.

Mr. W. P. Nixon offered the following:

Resolved, That, while the opinion of this Club is in favor of small voting precincts, we do not believe that hasty action should be taken on such an important matter, and are not prepared to recommend any change in the precincts at the present time.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the meeting thereupon adjourned.

Valorous Women.

It has become so common for women to be valorous against burglars, that husbands of irregular habits, on entering their homes unsteadily at night, are in danger of personal injury. Within a few days a man has been shot by his wife for a burglar at Peoria, one at Nashville was stunned with a club, and one at Washington had his nose broken with a chair.

The Graziers of Ireland.

"It may be doubted," says London *Truth*, "whether the graziers of Ireland ever had a much more prosperous year than the current one. Spite of American competition and the other predicted bugbears they have made from 75 to 90 per cent on cattle, which, after deducting expenses, leaves a famous margin of profit."

THE RAILROADS.

Policy of the Wabash as Ou[illegible]d by President Humphreys.

It Will Make Chicago Its Principal Terminus for Western Business.

The Burlington to Run Its Trains to the West Side Depot.

THE WABASH.

All the principal officials of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad arrived in the city yesterday morning and took quarters at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The party consists of Solon Humphreys, President; A. L. Hopkins, Vice-President; J. C. Gault, General Manager; Col. Robert Andrews, General Superintendent of Lines east of the Mississippi; W. S. Lincoln, Superintendent of Construction; A. C. Bird, General Freight Agent; Geoffrey O'Hara, Private Secretary to the Vice-President; W. F. Merrill, General Superintendent Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw; and Thomas Thatcher, Trustee for construction of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska extension.

There have been all sorts of rumors afloat as to the object of the visit of these officials of the Wabash, and the prevailing opinion was that they intended to meet the managers of the Burlington & Quincy to compromise their difficulties with that line. In order to find out the real objects of the gentlemen in making this visit a TRIBUNE representative requested an interview with Mr. Solon Humphreys, the President of the road, which was granted last evening after Mr. Humphreys got through his day's work, which consisted in conferences with the officials of his road.

Mr. Humphreys, in reply to questions, said that their visit is not for the purpose of meeting the Burlington managers, or the managers of any other roads, in order to recede from the position they had heretofore maintained or to effect any compromise whatever. Their principal object in coming here at this time was to perfect arrangements to make Chicago the principal outlet for their road. For months his road had been before our doors unable to get in, and consequently the arrangements for handling the business here could not be perfected. But he understands that the obstacles have been removed, and that his road will be able in a week or two to reach its commodious freight-houses on Twelfth street. He believed that the difficulty about crossing the tracks of Mr. Vanderbilt's Lake-Shore Road at Sixteenth street would be settled during this week, and it is expected to make the crossing next Sunday. As soon as this was done his road would commence active operations at this point, and give this city new outlets and connections, and open up a number of new points not reached direct heretofore. His road would at once step into the front rank of Chicago roads, and try to bring as much business here as any of its older rivals. After getting through his work here, Mr. Humphreys said he and his party would leave for Iowa to see that the extensions contemplated in that section are immediately commenced and carried through as speedily as possible. The Wabash had purchased the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Road for the very purpose of extending it to a connection with its Council Bluffs branch in order to secure a short line from Council Bluffs to Chicago. The determination to build this line shows that his road is really desirous to form the shortest Chicago connection obtainable. It sounds preposterous, he said, to hear it claimed that his road tried to invade the territory of the Burlington or other existing roads. The Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska had a charter to run a line to the Missouri River already in 1857, long before the Burlington came into that territory. He could not see where his road had invaded Burlington territory; on the contrary, it was his opinion that the Burlington had invaded the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska territory, and gridironed that section with railroads for which it has no use, simply to keep the Wabash from forming a short line to Council Bluffs, a thing that has been contemplated as long ago as the commencement of the new Chicago Branch. His Company has no compromise to make with the Burlington, and meant to make the extension from Humiston immediately, and carry out all the designs as at first contemplated. If the Burlington believes it has a grievance on this account, and meant to carry into execution its threat to build a line in opposition to the Wabash from Peoria to Toledo it could not be helped. As far as his Company was concerned, it feared nothing from this new competitor. Such a line would be directly against the interests of Chicago. The Burlington could not divert business that way, but would be compelled to take business to Chicago. Business was seeking this market, and this is the very reason why his road is forming short lines from Chicago to all points reached by it in the West. If the Burlington wanted such a line, he thought it could easily get the Lake Erie & Western and use it for that purpose. But the facts are, a new Toledo line was not needed, the field being more than sufficiently occupied. If it was not the desire of his Company to solely benefit Chicago by extending the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska to Council Bluffs, there would be no need of its construction, as the Wabash had already a short line to Council Bluffs from Toledo, via St. Louis and its Kansas City & Northern branch. Mr. Humphreys further said that he had no fears of a serious rupture with the Burlington regarding the present complications. Neither road could well afford to engage in a destructive railroad war, and the end of this quarrel would result like most misunderstandings of this kind—namely: wherever the roads crossed each other and had competing points, the business would be pooled. His Company had no desire of precipitating a railroad war; it meant to work in harmony and peace with existing lines, and was willing to join in any arrangement calculated to maintain fair and equitable rates, but it would not be stopped by threats, or even a railroad war, from making such extension as it thought necessary for its future welfare.

It may also be stated, in this connection, that at the conference held yesterday with the officials of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, it was decided that the Wabash should assume full control of that road Oct. 1. The business of that road will thereafter also come to Chicago, by way of Forest, where connection is made, the Chicago Branch of the Wabash making a short line from Chicago to Peoria.

THE WEST-SIDE UNION DEPOT.

A meeting was held yesterday at the office of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne in this city of the managers of the roads which intend to use the new West-Side Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Van Buren streets, for the purpose of taking action regarding the application of the Burlington & Quincy to come into that depot after its completion. When the construction of the new depot was decided upon, about a year ago, it was decided to admit the Burlington after its completion, provided a satisfactory arrangement could be made between the various roads entering there. Subsequently a contract was drawn up and laid before the managers of the Burlington. The latter road objected to some of the provisions, and demanded their correction. The Burlington wanted the insertion of a clause to provide for the settlement of disputes that should hereafter arise between the various roads, so that no rupture could afterwards occur, and also that provision be made for the appointment of joint agents. To consider these points and to definitly decide whether the contract should be amended as desired was the object of yesterday's meeting. There were present J. N. McCullough, Vice-President, and J. D. Laing, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Company; T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago & Alton; S. S. Merrill, General Manager Milwaukee & St. Paul; T. J. Potter, General Manager Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. After a lengthy discussion of the subject, it was agreed to submit all matters of dispute that should hereafter arise between any of the roads occupying the new depot to arbitration. It was also decided that the agents at the new depots should be appointed jointly by the various roads. Mr. Potter, of the Burlington, declared himself satisfied with these concessions, and stated his belief that his Company would now accept the contract and come into the new depot as soon as completed. Although the contract has not yet been signed, it is now about definitely settled that the Burlington will leave the Central Depot at the foot of Lake street and come in at the West-Side Union Depot as soon as completed, which will be in about two months. This arrangement will be of immense benefit to the Burlington, as thereby it saves about half an hour's time in making the entrance in the city and avoids crossing the river at Sixteenth street. It will also greatly relieve the obstructions caused by passing trains at State street, Wabash and Michigan avenues on the St. Charles Air-Line. After the vacation of the Central Depot by the Burlington no more passenger-trains will have to run over the portion of the St. Charles Air-Line between the river and the lake, and that line will thereafter only be used for transferring freight-trains.

The new Union Depot on the West Side, as now arranged, is to be occupied, on completion, by five roads—namely, the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, the Chicago & Alton, the Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Burlington & Quincy, and the Pan-Handle. The Fort Wayne, Alton, and Burlington Roads will enter the depot from the south, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Pan-Handle from the north. The managers of the roads building the new depot say it will be commodious enough to accommodate ten roads and give each line two tracks. The depot, they say, will be the finest and most commodious in the country. Every improvement for the convenience and comfort of passengers is being put in. Its cost will be far above what had been estimated, and it is now believed that it, together with the grounds, will be in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. The viaduct at Van Buren street has been enlarged so as to allow two double tracks to run underneath. The depot is expected to be ready for occupation about Dec. 1, 1881.

The main building is now up to the roof, and work on the magnificent towers and mansard has been commenced. The iron shed which extends from a short distance south of Madison to within 150 feet of Van Buren is also under way.

It may also be stated in this connection that the new freight-houses of the Burlington, on Canal street, between Harrison and Twelfth, of which mention has been made in THE TRIBUNE heretofore, are nearly completed. The Burlington has purchased property from Sixteenth to Harrison, and will run to the new freight-houses over its own tracks, but its passenger-trains will run from Sixteenth street into the new Union Depot over the tracks of the Fort Wayne and Alton.

It is understood that the Pan-Handle Depot at the corner of Carroll and Clinton streets is to be transformed into a freight-house as soon as the new depot at Madison and Canal is ready to receive the Pan-Handle and Milwaukee & St. Paul.

MUTUAL BENEFIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 21.—Members of the Mutual Benefit Association of the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad held their seventh annual Convention in this city to-day. There was a full attendance. President Wyncoop read his annual address, of which the following is a synopsis:

The Convention was called a month earlier than usual, and therefore the report of the General Secretary only includes the time from the ordering of the last report until Aug. 21, a period of eleven months. The growth of the Association is very encouraging. The first certificate of membership is dated Dec. 5, 1874. Before the expiration of the month thirty-two names had been added. The first annual report was in 1875. It showed a membership of 65, and in 1876 568 names were added; 421 in 1877; 313 in 1878; 409 in 1879, and 325 in 1880. These names are distributed among ninety divisions, seven new divisions having been formed since the last annual Convention.

The cash balance in the Treasurer's hands to the credit of expense account is $659.59, besides a surplus from the last pro-rata assessment of $178.58. The death-claims paid during the past eleven months number seventeen, an increase of seven over the previous year. Fifteen of the deaths were from natural causes, and two by accidents from being run over by switching-engines. By occupation two of the deceased were carpenters, three track-laborers, two boilermakers, one blacksmith, one switchman, one machinist, one car-inspector, one wiper, one baggagemaster, one fireman, one engineer, and two brakemen. The extent of the Society and the value of membership in it is shown by the fact that the aggregate of benefits paid the heirs of deceased members since the last annual Convention is $25,000, while the grand total benefits paid since the foundation of the Association is $69,747.50.

The President renews his recommendation that the Convention fix upon Crestline as the place for the future annual meetings.

The General Secretary, Mr. William Kingston, presented his report in the afternoon, but its contents were more interesting to the members of the Society than they would be to the general public.

The recommendations of the Executive Committee were mostly in regard to individual cases, and were acted upon after careful consideration.

The old officers were reëlected.

A NICE POINT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—The decision of Judge Colt, of the Supreme Court, to-day dissolving the injunction against the New Haven & Northampton Railroad Company in connection with the railroad crossing at Turner's Falls raises a nice legal question, which the full Bench will have to decide. The New Haven Company desired to cross the Fitchburg Railroad at the Falls, and applied to the Railroad Commissioners for leave to do so. While the hearing upon this application was in progress the Fitchburg Company built its roadway out at that point and laid a double track. The Commissioners subsequently granted the New Haven the right to carry its tracks under those of the Fitchburg at that point by building a single track bridge. The New Haven Company then tore up the extra track of the Fitchburg Company and removed the filling, and an injunction was obtained. Judge Colt holds that the power of determining such questions is vested in the Railroad Commissioners. The final decision is awaited with much interest, as it is the first question of the kind which has arisen in the history of railroads in America or England.

THE SOUTHERN ROADS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The National Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents resumed its session this afternoon. The controversy which had been between the Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern and Cincinnati Southern Railroads as to which road had the right to make rates from New Orleans to Cincinnati was decided in favor of the former, as that road has what is known as the short line. The land-grant roads of Kansas and Nebraska expressed themselves as very much hurt in their business in consequence of false reports which had been made in newspapers about droughts, failures of crops, etc., in the country through which these roads run, and asked the Association as a body to put on sale on the 9th of November, for one day only, round trip tickets from all Eastern points to these roads to show the people that these reports are exaggerated. On motion, this request was granted, and the meeting adjourned until to-morrow.

PASSENGER AGENTS' MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The National Association of Passenger and Ticket Agents of the United States and Canada began their semi-annual session at the office of the National Railway Publishing Company, No. 46 Bond street, to-day. The attendance was very large, the majority of the railroads of the United States and Canada being represented. The President, William B. Shattuck, of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, was in the chair, with A. J. Smith, of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, acting as Secretary. The only important business done was the appointment of a committee of representatives of thirty-three railroads on the revision of through rates. The Convention will remain in session through the week.

A CHANGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 21.—Very much of a stir was created here to-day by an announcement that the Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern Railroad was preparing to remove its offices and many workshops to Nashville. There seems to be some foundation for the rumor, but General Manager De Funick, in an interview published in this afternoon's *Post*, denies it, saying that only additional shops required by increasing business will be put up there. Several thousand workmen, as well as the great assistance this vast system of railway affords the commercial interests here, would be affected by a change.

TENNESSEE ROADS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 21.—In the United States Court this morning, Judge Hammond overruled a motion for the dismissal of the suits against certain railroads of the State made by an attorney representing the holders of Tennessee State bonds, deciding that the defendants are entitled to a hearing on the merits, and set the cases for trial next Monday. These cases bring up the responsibility of the railroads of the State for a portion of the State debt, and practically involve the same questions argued before Judge Withey at Nashville last May, and still held under advisement by him.

IOWA ROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 21.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul engineers are running a line due south from Niobrara. They say the line is intended for upper Elkhorn country, but the appearances are it is intended to connect with the Union Pacific somewhere near Grand Island, Neb. Northwestern graders are within ten miles of Pierre. The track is within twenty-five miles. Heavy grading will delay the track so as not to reach the river before the middle of November.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 21.—A contract for the extension of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway to the Gunnison country was let yesterday. It is to be finished within seven months.

ITEMS.

The Michigan Central Railroad brought in last evening about 2,000 Knights of Pythias and families from Jackson, Mich. They come here to take in the Exposition. They were accompanied by the Knights of Pythias Band of Jackson.

The regular meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association should have been held to-day, but as there was no need of a conference, everything running as smoothly as possible under the circumstances, it has been decided to let it pass until the roads in the association are better prepared to tackle the question of reorganizing the pool, made necessary by the opening of the Wabash to this city and the formation of other new lines now in course of construction.

Maj. S. H. Nolton, for many years past Secretary to President Blackstone, has decided to bid adieu to Chicago and emigrate to California about the middle of next month. Mr. Nolton together with his brother-in-law Mr. Bardon has purchased a splendid fruit farm and vineyard in the Fresno Valley, about 200 miles south of San Francisco. The place is called "The Garden of Eden," and said to be a perfect paradise.

Mr. W. J. Bryson will assume the position of Secretary to President Blackstone, of the Alton, in place of Mr. Nolton.

Mr. John C. Gault, General Manager of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, has just issued the following circular:

Having taken possession of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad on this date, under a lease made between this Company and the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company, Mr. William F. Merrill is hereby appointed General Superintendent, and will take immediate control of the road. His instructions concerning the management and operation of the road will be obeyed.

In accordance with the above, General-Superintendent W. F. Merrill has issued the following:

Having been appointed General Superintendent of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, I hereby assume control of same. All officers and employés will continue in the performance of their duties as heretofore until further orders. Accounts and reports will be made as heretofore until Oct. 1, 1880, before which time instructions will be issued relating to the manner of making reports, and to whom they are to be rendered.

LOCAL CRIME.

CRUELTY TO HORSES.

That cruelty-to-animals case, or rather one branch of it, growing out of the late man-to-horse test on the Lake-Front, north of the Exposition Building, came up yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock for hearing before Justice Wallace at the Armory. The defendants, Jere Dunn and J. J. Connelly, were present in person, and the latter by counsel, while the Humane Society was represented by Col. Van Arman. Jere promptly moved for a change of venue, and Connelly, through his attorney, S. K. Dow, asked for further time, basing the application on the absence of necessary witnesses in the persons of J. C. Coe and Malcolm Leith, on whom he relied for testimony as to the careful and humane treatment his mare had received. Col. Van Arman opposed the motion, and drew out the admission that thousands of people were present during the race, and that there was no difficulty in proving how far the mare went, or that she was whipped up to expedite her movements around the track. The Colonel also tried, but with indifferent success, to show that Mr. Connelly had not exercised that diligence in endeavoring to secure the attendance of his witnesses which is supposed to be necessary on the part of a defendant asking for a continuance. The Court was inclined to think that the defendant had used due diligence, and the case was finally continued until to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Dunn case was removed to Summerfield's office, and on arriving there it was found that the Justice had gone off for the afternoon. The telegraph, telephone, and personal messengers were called into requisition for the purpose of finding him, but it was no use. Finally, after waiting around for nearly an hour, all hands agreed to put the case off until 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and the redoubtable Jere furnished a new bond, with Billy Pinkerton as surety. The prosecution rather desired the case to come up this afternoon, along with the others which were set several days ago for that time, but Jere represented that his most important witness was in Boston; would not leave the Hub until last night, and, of course, could not get here in time to go on the stand to-day.

OUTRAGEOUS.

John Williams, 22 years of age, a chap who has been arrested for about every charge on the criminal calendar from time to time in the West Madison street district, was last evening arrested upon a charge of attempted rape preferred by Mrs. Margaret Curry, a middle-aged woman living at No. 153 Fulton street. The locality is a hard one, and brawls and incipient riots are the commonplace doings of every day and night. Mrs. Curry, who claims to be a hard-working and industrious woman, and who has in her favor the fact that she is one of the very few residents of the district unknown to the police, alleges that while on her way home from work Monday evening she was met by Williams, who was partially intoxicated. He grossly insulted her, and laid hands upon her. She resisted him as best she was able, and finally managed to reach her home. He then became exasperated, and, following her into the house, beat her badly about the head and face. Her screams brought some of the neighbors to her rooms, and he was thwarted in his purpose.

A somewhat similar case is reported from the Twenty-second Street Station. George Wickersham, a butcher living at No. 1617 Wabash avenue, was arrested at 8 o'clock last evening upon a charge of attempted rape. The complainant is Minnie Schettinger, a servant in the employ of the family who keep the house. She charges him with attempting the crime last Monday night while they were alone in the house. Wickersham denies that he did more than fool a little with the girl, and that he had no intention of doing anything wrong.

FOOTPADS.

C. W. Sherman, of No. 448 Clinton street, while on his way home at an early hour yesterday morning was assaulted at the corner of Forquer and Jefferson streets by a crowd of young thugs, who attempted to rob him. Officers Sullivan and Casey, whom he notified of his loss, arrested John McNamara and William Boyle, both of whom were identified by Mr. Sherman. Justice Ingersoll held them in $500 bonds each to the 24th.

Henry Lodge, of No. 73 Waller street, while passing south along Centre avenue, near Gilpin place, at an early hour yesterday morning, was assaulted by three footpads, who knocked him down and robbed him of $30 cash. They escaped by running west along Gilpin place. He gives a good description of the robbers, and thinks he could identify two of the three.

John Lynch, a brakeman on the Fort Wayne Railroad, while going to his caboose-car was knocked down on the railroad at the foot of Liberty street by two footpads, who robbed him of $2.75 cash, an open-faced silver watch, and a gold-plated vest chain, valued in all at $40. He entered complaint to Officer Mathew Twohey, who arrested on description Patrick Halpin, better known by his nickname "Purty Patsy." Mr. Lynch fully identified him as one of the robbers.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

John Kearns, 48 years of age, while intoxicated at an early hour yesterday morning, was accidentally crushed between two cars on the Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He was found lying in a switch-house at the corner of Stewart avenue and Fourteenth street, and was taken to the County Hospital.

John Biggins, 16 years of age, while jumping upon a train in motion drawn by Engine No. 20 on the Burlington & Quincy Railroad near the corner of Stewart avenue and Sixteenth street at 12:40 yesterday afternoon, accidentally fell beneath the wheels and had his right leg badly crushed from the knee to the ankle, and his left leg was badly cut and bruised. The physicians who attended him say that the right leg will have to be amputated, and they fear that the boy will hardly survive the operation. The parents of the lad live at No. 74 Wright street.

Peter Brennan, 8 years of age, whose parents reside at No. 19 Barber street, was severely, and it is believed fatally, injured at 6:30 last evening by being run down by street-car No. 208 of the Canal street line, near the corner of Canal and Barber streets. The little fellow snatched a newspaper from another little fellow who was peddling them, and, to escape with the stolen newspaper, jumped upon the front platform of the car, which was running along at a good rate of speed. In doing so he fell, and before the car could be stopped he was crushed beneath the wheels. His left leg was badly mangled, and his right leg, besides being terribly crushed, was nearly torn from the body. Dr. Folbrecht, who attended him, thinks he cannot recover. Thomas Griffin, of No. 604 Canal street, who witnessed the accident, and who rescued the boy from beneath the wheels, carried him home. John O'Dwyer, conductor, and Thomas Boland, driver of the car, are not blamed for the accident.

Rather Vexatious.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"Now, my dear," said Mr. Spoopendyke, as he stretched himself and drew on his pantaloons, "you've cleaned these trousers up first rate. This is what I call economy. It saves money. If I'd taken 'em to the tailor's it would have cost a couple of dollars at least, and you've saved just that amount," and Mr. Spoopendyke went to his ablutions and then pulled on his shirt.

"I'll clean your coat too, if you like," said Mrs. Spoopendyke. "Leave it home some day and I'll take this spot out of the sleeve," and Mrs. Spoopendyke bustled around and looked delighted with the idea of pleasing her husband.

"Where's my suspenders," asked Mr. Spoopendyke, screwing himself around and looking down his back. "You didn't clean the suspenders clear out of sight, did you?"

"They were there when you put on your pants," said Mrs. Spoopendyke. "I haven't touched them. What did you do with them?"

"Oh, yes, certainly. I did something with them! What d'ye s'pose I did with them? Think I set 'em up in business somewhere, don't ye? Got an idea I gave 'em a vacation to go fishing, haven't ye? Well, I didn't, and more'n that I didn't send 'em away to be educated for the ministry. Where's my suspenders? Where'd you put 'em? S'pose I'm going around holding these pants up all day? Think I've got no business interests beside holding on my breeches with both hands? What'd you do with the measly things?"

"I know I didn't take them off the pants," said Mrs. Spoopendyke, pulling open the bureau drawers and hustling things around in a vain endeavor to find the missing articles.

"They must be there somewhere."

"Show 'em to me then!" demanded Mr. Spoopendyke, "take a stick and point 'em out to me! Of course they're here somewhere, only just put your thumb on 'em! What have ye done with 'em? Can't ye recollect whether ye made 'em up into hat bands for the heathen, like you did my dressing gown, or whether you planted them to see if they would grow, like you did my straw hat? Think they walked off like a croton bug? S'pose those suspenders have taken their girl to a picnic? What kind of housekeeping d'ye call this, anyhow? Where's my suspenders?" howled Mr. Spoopendyke, poking around in the soiled clothes bag. "Where's those suspenders?" and he pulled the books off the shelf and rummaged around behind the case with a broom handle for a divining rod.

"Maybe I can fix your pants so you won't need any suspenders to-day, and I'll find them before night," suggested Mrs. Spoopendyke.

"That's it. You've got it," raved Mr. Spoopendyke. "How are you going to fix 'em? Going to tie them on with a shoestring, like you do your bustle? Going to walk around behind me all day and hold 'em on? P'aps you can pull 'em up and button 'em around my neck! How d'ye propose to fix 'em? Going to put 'em on me upside down so if they fall they'll fall up? If I had your head I'd go out to service as a file. Fix 'em, why don't ye? Why don't ye fix 'em? These trousers are getting sick at the stomach, waiting to be fixed!" and Mr. Spoopendyke shot across the room and dove under the wardrobe in search of the lost suspenders.

"Just let me buckle them tight behind," said Mrs. Spoopendyke. "The strap will hold them."

"That's the scheme," shrieked Mr. Spoopendyke. "Something's got to hold them! If I was as sharp as you I'd get rich hiring out for an oyster-knife. All you want is to have somebody sit cross legged on you and come home two weeks after you're expected to be a tailor shop! Going to find those dod gasted suspenders between now and the next war?"

"I know they were on his pants when he put them on," mused Mrs. Spoopendyke, entering upon a little inductive reasoning. "He didn't take them off, and so they must be there now," and the good woman approached her husband with a smile.

"Oh! now they're going to be fixed," said Mr. Spoopendyke, with a horrible grin. "P'raps you're going to cut button holes in your hands and feet and hang over my shoulders, ain't ye? Want me to put 'em on over my head like a measly skirt with two tucks and a flounce to it, don't ye? Maybe you think those suspenders hurried down to breakfast so's to get the first crack at the morning paper, don't ye?"

But Mrs. Spoopendyke made no response. Opening the back of her husband's fluttering shirt, she saw the missing suspenders. He had slipped them over his shoulders before assuming the muslin, and had forgotten all about them.

"Smart as a whip, ain't ye?" growled Mr. Spoopendyke, as he drew off his shirt and let the suspenders down. "If my head was as clear as yours I'd hire out for a church bell. You only need four lenses and a drop of rain water to be a microscope." And Mr. Spoopendyke hurried on his clothes and scuttled down-stairs to get the morning paper before his wife could make a clutch at it.

EQUALIZATION AND CROPS.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 21.—It was expected that the Committee on Lands would report to the State Board of Equalization to-day, but the report was not quite ready. It provides for raising the assessment of lands in Cook County to an average of $45 per acre instead of $29.19, as assessed.

The report of the State Board of Agriculture shows that on Aug. 1 eighteen counties reported the corn in better than average condition; fifteen at an average; fifty-nine at from 75 to 95 per cent of an average; and ten at 55 to 75 per cent. The prospect this year was better than usual, and it is thought the effect of the drought of August has been exaggerated, and the crop will not fall below an average. The report also shows by estimate that the hog crop this fall will be 2,193,487 head,—an increase over last year of 267,279 head.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 21.—The Board of Officers of the Chamber of Commerce to-day unanimously reëlected Col. Sidney D. Maxwell Superintendent. This is the tenth year of his service in this position.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The National Conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches began its biennial session here in the Methodist Church this evening with a large attendance. The opening sermon was given by P. W. Clayden, editor of the London *Daily News* and preacher in the Unitarian Chapel in Kentishtown.

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I hereby certify that the Tea marked "L. P. M.," packed by L. P. Moore, Yokohama, and submitted to me, is, in my opinion, a pure, unadulterated, and natural leaf.
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Henri Ashton......A. E. STODDARD
Raimondo......SEVERO STRINI
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First appearance this season of the favorite Tenor, MR. WILLIAM CASTLE.
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Margaret (Mother of Paul)......THERESE MARCY
St. Croix (a Rich Planter)......LITHGOW JAMES
Domingo (a Slave)......A. E. STODDARD
and
Paul......WM. CASTLE
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Saturday Night—CARMEN, first time in English.

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Clark street, between Randolph and Washington. Engagement of the Emma Abbott Grand English Opera Company. Afternoon, "Lucia di Lammermoor." Evening, "Paul and Virginia."

Olympic Theatre.
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Lake Front, opposite Adams street. Day and evening.

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Michigan avenue, opposite Washington street. Game between the Cincinnati and Chicago Clubs at 3:30 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35, K. T.—Will not have a meeting to-night. By order
JOHN D. M. CARR, Commander.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1880.

AARON STEVENS and Miss Clara E. Trask were killed at Beverly, Mass., yesterday. They were driving in a carriage across the railroad track when the train from Gloucester to Salem passed, demolishing the carriage and killing both occupants.

A COMBINED attack by the Mexican and United States troops will be made on the Apache Indians encamped in the Candelari Mountains next Friday. The entire attacking force will consist of 3,000 troops, and Gen. Buel, of the United States army, is very confident of the success of the move.

AN immense Republican meeting was held at Chickering Hall, New York, last evening. One-half of those who sought admittance to the hall were unable to get in. The principal speakers of the evening were Gen. Judson Kilpatrick and Miss Clara Holbrook, of California. Miss Holbrook spoke for forty-five minutes. Her speech created much enthusiasm.

YESTERDAY was the 500th anniversary of one of the most important events in the history of the Christian world, the completion of translation of the Bible into English by John Wickliffe, who has not inappropriately been styled "the morning-star of the Reformation." The event was celebrated by a convention of representatives of the Bible societies of New Jersey at Trenton.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin, was in Chicago yesterday on his way home after campaigning it in Maine and Ohio for five weeks. He will make a few speeches in Wisconsin and then proceed to Indiana, where he will labor until after the October election. Mr. Williams was in Mentor on Monday, and reports Gen. Garfield full of hope and courage, and sanguine of success in November.

COMPLETE returns from the Fourth District of Maine give Congressman Ladd (Fusion) 14,065 votes, Capt. Boutelle (Rep.) 13,232 votes—a majority for the Fusionist of 833. Ladd's majority two years ago was 2,826. And yet the Democrats talk about their victory in Maine. Had not the French Democrats of the Aroostook plantations come to the relief of Ladd he would be in a minority of several hundred.

AFTER a six days' contest, during which 284 ballots were taken, the Democrats of the Twelfth Pennsylvania District nominated Mr. D. C. Connolly, of Scranton, to succeed Hendrick B. Wright in Congress. Mr. Connolly is a lawyer. His principal opponent was Mr. Asa Brundage, of Wilkesbarre. The district is quite close, with the chances in favor of Connolly, who has also received the Greenback nomination.

NINE bags of mail matter were delivered at the Post-Office at Washington yesterday by the agents of the Democratic Campaign Committee, who sought to have them "franked" through to various parts of the country. One of the bags accidentally gave way, and, as the contents rolled on the floor, it was seen that it consisted of matter which to send in the way the Democrats wanted would be a gross violation of the Postal law.

A FIRE at Tell City, Ind., destroyed $50,000 worth of lumber, a number of dwellings occupied by members of the Cabinetmakers' Union, and a large building owned by that Society. The entire loss will probably reach $200,000. A $10,000 fire occurred at Murraysville, Pa. Mr. J. Terrault's stave and heading factory at Garytown, O., was laid in ashes. The loss is estimated at $30,000; the insurance is only $8,000. A $130,000 fire occurred at Boston.

GEN. ROBERTS, of Texas, and some other prominent residents of that State have completed negotiations with the owners of the Great Eastern to run the mammoth ship between Galveston and London, touching at New Orleans. The vessel will bring out immigrants for Texas, and take back cotton. Arrangements have been made for the reception and location of the immigrants, and the Texans expect to derive many advantages therefrom.

THE Greenbackers and Democrats of Kansas are negotiating for a fusion ticket. The Democrats propose to indorse the Greenback Congressional candidates, and the Greenbackers in turn will indorse most of the Democratic candidates for State officers. A compromise candidate for Governor will be agreed on. Gov. St. John, the Republican nominee, will be reëlected by a majority of from 25,000 to 40,000 notwithstanding the coalition.

HERR VARNBUHLER, who has created a sensation in European diplomatic circles by his allegations as to the existence of an alliance between Austria and Germany as against Russia and France, and by his intimations that M. Waddington did not act as became a loyal Frenchman, made a speech at Stuttgart yesterday, in which he acknowledged that he had no more authority for his statements than common rumor. Herr Varnbuhler would do well to take the advice of the American small boy and "button his lip." He talks too much "with his mouth."

S. M. WAITE, the defaulting President of the Brattleboro (Vt.) National Bank, was arrested at Omaha yesterday by United States Treasury detectives. Mr. Waite was hiding in a cellar when arrested. When he first disappeared, some of his friends circulated the rumor that he had committed suicide; others maintained that he went to join our Spencer in Europe. The Brattleboro people whom he swindled will doubtless be glad to learn that there is a prospect that Mr. Waite will be punished. He will probably pass through this city to-day on his way to Vermont.

MR. SCHNEIDER, leader of the Marine Band, which, it will be remembered, Our Carter saved by one of those oratorical flights of his, is in trouble. Mr. Schneider is charged with having acted as the agent of European manufacturers of musical instruments, and with having failed to pay Uncle Sam the legal duty on the goods he imported. His plan was to pretend that the instruments were for the Marine Band. The authorities came to the conclusion that that organization could not possibly have use for all the instruments imported in its name, and hence Mr. Schneider's troubles.

DEPUTY United States Marshals Ellett and Lowe went to a district near Huntsville, Ala., on the 11th inst., for the purpose of arresting Joe Little, a notorious moonshiner of that region. Little showed fight, and fired at the Deputies, severely wounding Lowe. Ellett then gave chase. Little ran towards a church, where services were being held. Some of the worshipers came to the assistance of Little, and Ellett was obliged to abandon all further pursuit. The worshipers at Huntsville belong to the church militant. Resistance to the law is evidently regarded as a pious duty by the Alabamian church people.

TRANSATLANTIC vessels seem to have encountered much rough weather during the past fourteen days. Very few of them accomplished the voyage in the average time, and some casualties are reported. The steamer Thrussian, from Baltimore for London, lost two men during the voyage, and the City of Chester, for Queenstown, was three days overdue, and had her machinery seriously damaged. Another marine disaster, arising from a totally different cause, is feared. The steamer Trongate, which collided with the Anglia off the coast of Newfoundland about a week ago, causing the latter vessel to sink, is now eight days overdue, and grave fears are entertained for her safety.

AFTER considerable delay and an enormous lot of lying and subterfuges, the Porte has finally refused to peacefully cede any territory to Montenegro. This much is announced in a letter to the representatives of Turkey at foreign Courts, in which the Sultan says that he desired to cede the territory in order to prevent bloodshed, but that the naval demonstration is an exercise of armed pressure contrary to the rights of Turkey, and the Sultan therefore casts on the Powers the responsibility for any events which may result therefrom, and from the agitation excited by them among the Mohammedans. What the meaning of the latter statement may be is not plain, except that it foreshadows trouble to the European and Christian residents of Turkey.

THE saloonkeepers of this State commenced the holding of their first annual Convention in this city yesterday. An address condemnatory of sumptuary legislation was delivered Mr. Rubens, the Communist lawyer, and Mayor Harrison delivered an address of welcome. His Honor believes in drinking a little beer and wine, just enough, he said, to keep the saloon business afloat. Indulgence in water, he argued, made a man flatulent, a bad husband, an unkind father, and an undesirable neighbor. A little drinking encouraged temperance. After an indulgence in flatulencies of this kind for some time Mr. Harrison went on to eulogize the German and French beverages, wine and beer, but, curiously, had never a word of praise for whisky, the true Bourbon beverage.

MR. ENGLISH's refusal to "put up" is causing grave dissensions among the Indiana Democrats. English says that Landers, the other candidates on the State ticket, and Senator McDonald, who is a candidate for reëlection, should contribute most of the campaign fund for October. Hendricks and McDonald call this pettifogging, and are loud in their demand on Mr. English to put up the $10,000 he promised. The quarrel among these gentlemen is very bitter, and, as there does not seem to be the least prospect of its speedy settlement, it will have no little influence on the State election. The Republicans are harmonious, and will poll a large vote, drawing largely from the Greenbackers. The prospects of Republican success in the Hoosier State are now very flattering.

THE Maine Greenback State Convention to nominate an Electoral ticket met at Augusta yesterday, and, notwithstanding the protests of Solon Chase and other leaders of the party, adopted resolutions in favor of a fusion ticket, consisting of four Greenbackers and three Democrats. The straightout Greenbackers to the number of 140 then left the hall and organized an independent Convention, nominated seven Greenbackers, denounced the action of the Fusionists, and proclaimed their intention to stand by their ticket to the last. The proceedings of both Conventions indicated a degree of hostility and bitterness between the "straightouts" and the Fusionists which will certainly result in the collapse of the Fusion party in Maine, and the election of seven Garfield and Arthur Electors in November.

THE German people are not unmindful of the Ministerial changes in France. Rightly or wrongly, they regard the withdrawal of M. De Freycinet as a menace to the peace of Europe, and attribute the opposition of Gambetta to that gentleman as growing out of the conciliatory speech which he delivered at Montauban some three weeks ago, as much as to his policy with reference to the religious orders. All the German journals regard Gambetta's triumph as the triumph of the policy of vengeance, and as indicating that the French Chambers will support the policy hinted at in his celebrated Cherbourg speech. The London *Times'* Paris correspondent also asserts that De Freycinet's downfall is due to his peaceable foreign policy. The French newspapers, on the other hand, deny that this is the case, and they counsel peace. It is quite apparent that the crisis is not yet passed. Denunciations of Gambetta by the German newspapers will be quite welcome to that gentleman, and will only tend to strengthen him with the French people.

THE Indiana Democrats are getting desperate. They have just finished a poll of the State and find that they lack several thousand votes of a plurality. The Greenbackers will largely support Judge Porter, and it is certain that with a fair count and a fair vote he will carry the State by 10,000 majority. The Democrats will do their utmost to bring about the election of Landers by fraud, and, notwithstanding the parsimony of English, they are reported to be well supplied with funds for that purpose. The latest schemes to which they have resorted are the importation of Democratic negroes from Baltimore and St. Louis, and the exportation of Republican negroes from Indiana by promising them good wages in Ohio and other States. They expect that the Republican challengers will not be able to distinguish the imported Democratic negroes from the resident Republican ones, and that on this account their colored allies will be far more serviceable in the large towns than would any white ballot-box stuffers. The Republicans are on the alert, and hope to be able to prevent the Bourbons from carrying out their nefarious schemes.

MR. PERRY H. SMITH, JR., who was described by his proposer as "pure, noble, and brilliant," was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third District yesterday. Mr. John V. Le Moyne, who was pointedly referred to by one of Mr. Smith's friends as a "worn-out political hack," had only twenty-six supporters in the Convention, while the "son of his father" had ninety-one. The "pure, noble, and brilliant" young man, on being apprised of his nomination, which was entirely unexpected, of course, came before the representatives of the unterrified and made what must be considered a "brilliant" speech of thanks. He promised to "so do and so speak as to deserve the encomiums" of all people. He called on those present "to abet" him in his efforts to get elected. The boys promised to "abet" him. And the "brilliant" young man promised that he should act for every man "that lives within the limits of the United States, and within this district." Mr. Smith, Jr., is a modest young man. He announced himself as no speech-maker, but this speech of thanks utterly disproves his statement. It is a model of concise and classic English,—one of those brilliant pieces of oratory that carry us back to the days of Webster and Clay, and which might favorably compare with even the choicest gems of Patrick Henry himself.

INQUIRIES among the shippers of live cattle to Europe show that the trade is constantly increasing, spite of the restrictions imposed upon it by the regulations of the British Government; but it is not so prosperous as it used to be. The market is dull at present, owing to Irish and French competition; and it is thought the demand next year will fall off, in consequence of better crops in Europe: but all the injury to the trade seems to be more prospective than actual. Very few Texas cattle are shipped alive. They are generally slaughtered and sent as fresh beef. It is thought, however, that in the future fresh beef will be shipped only in winter. New York ships the most live cattle; Boston two-thirds as many as New York; Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Portland rank next. A prominent dealer in New York estimates that the value of the trade is about $32,760,000, or from $32,000,000 to $35,000,000 for the whole year, the latter figure including sheep. The English get all the carrying trade, so there is no profit for us there. "Recent shippers have all lost money," said a veteran shipper. "Freights have been reduced from £1 to £1 10s, or in American money from $5 to $7.50 a head." The rate has been from £3 ($15) upwards. Even at the reduction shippers have lately had difficulty in getting back their money, to say nothing of a fair profit.

DO THE PEOPLE WANT A CHANGE?

The leading question bearing upon National politics is, after all, whether or not the people want a change of political administration. Democratic managers and newspapers assert that a change is demanded. The Republican managers and newspapers maintain the contrary. Until the people shall decide the matter for themselves at the polls the answer can only be intelligently reasoned out by comparing the existing condition of things with the condition which a change of parties will likely establish. It is to this view of the case that the good citizen should give special consideration.

By the general term "change," in a political sense, it must be understood that there shall be either a change of policy or a change in the personnel of the public officials, unless the term shall include both. Every citizen whose vote is guided by intelligence and inspired by patriotism should carefully digest the most probable result of either or both of these changes.

As to policy, there will be no change by substituting the Democrats for the Republicans, if Democratic professions may be believed. With the exception of a declared adherence to the traditions of the Democratic party (which is a euphemism for State-sovereignty), the Democratic platform for this year is a disjointed epitome of the principles which the Republicans have applied to the Government in despite of previous Democratic opposition. Unfortunately, the Democratic professions cannot be credited, because they are in direct antagonism to the Democratic party's previous practices and its present efforts to success. The Democrats profess, for instance, a conversion to hard-money principles, but they have done all in their power in past years to embarrass and retard the work of resumption, and they are to-day engaged in intrigues and trades with a faction that is uncompromisingly opposed to hard money. This single case of deception should warn the people against accepting any Democratic promises. *Falsus in uno, falsus in omnis.*

The election of Democratic candidates, then, may be safely regarded as an assurance of change in policy. Such a change would include a departure from the present currency system, from the present revenue system, from the present relations of the General Government to the Local Governments, and from all those conditions which make up the present sum of political peace and material prosperity. It will be a departure from a settled, tried, and satisfactory condition to an experimental policy. Can the people afford such a change? It is a question that every merchant, every property-owner, every taxpayer, every salaried man who draws his pay regularly, every laborer who is now employed at good wages, every person who has laid by some savings or who expects to do so if he shall be able to go on as he now is, should ask himself and decide for himself.

The proposed change means not merely experiments in policy, but an abandonment of things as they now are. The past four years of the National Administration constitute the standard from which a change must be made, if at all. Yet the Administration of President Hayes has been confessedly the most peaceful, even, and satisfactory since "the era of good feeling" over which Mr. Monroe presided. It has been as satisfactory to the Democrats, outside the clique of managing and intriguing politicians, as it has been to the Republicans. Nearly every Democrat one meets freely admits the excellence of President Hayes' Administration and the beneficent influence it has exerted throughout the country. There is every reason to believe that Gen. Garfield will give the country a counterpart of the present Administration, with such advances and improvements as time ought to develop. Garfield is a man of much the same character as Hayes, only stronger and with a riper experience in public affairs. If elected, he will be under much the same influences that have been thrown about Hayes. He will be actuated by the same motives and governed by the precedents and successes of the Administration which preceded him. The election of Garfield will be a guarantee of the maintenance of specie-payment, the continuation of the refunding policy, the preservation of the laws which have restored perfect credit. The election of Hancock, on the contrary, will create an apprehension of, and may be followed by, changes and innovations that will threaten the prosperity of the country. He will be new to public affairs, and will be in the hands of a party that will urge radical and sweeping changes in the laws and practices of the Government. Will it be wise to risk the experiment?

A revolution in the public servants, from the highest station down to the lowest, will be an inevitable result of the "change" which the Democrats are advocating. There is no doubt about this. The fact is conceded by the Democrats as well as charged by the Republicans. The 80,000 offices within sight are the prizes which incite the desperate struggle which the Democratic politicians are making. They constitute the chief element of the proposed change. But the great mass of the voters are neither office-holders nor office-seekers. Not one man in a thousand casts his vote with the ulterior aim of securing an office under the party he supports. For all those who have not a selfish, personal interest in the revolution of the Civil Service, such revolution ought to be a matter of great concern because it involves the honest and economical administration of public affairs. There have been no Government scandals during the past four years. There have been no losses through defalcation. There has been no systematic swindling of the revenue. The employés are in the main men of long experience and tried integrity. Will it be prudent to turn all these men out of office in order to make place for an army of raw recruits, with no other merit or claim than that of having voted the Democratic ticket or having spent their money to secure a Democratic victory? Would any business-man make a complete change of his entire working-force upon any like pretext? It must be looked at in this way in order to get at the merits of the proposed revolution.

Wherein, then, is to be found a basis for the "change" that is urged upon the people? Where is the authority for the repeated statement that the people are longing for such a "change"? Where are the Democrats, outside the managers, office-seekers, and unreasoning hard-heads, who really believe that a "change" is desirable?

THE NEW NATIONAL DEBT.

One of the first acts of the Democrats and Confederates, upon obtaining control of the Legislature of Missouri a few years ago, was to appoint a Commission to receive all the complaints of the ex-Rebels of Missouri for damages and losses sustained by them in their attempt to destroy the Union. This Commission was directed to take all the evidence in support of all these Rebel damage claims, and to file the same in the State Department of Missouri. The Legislature further provided by law that the "sovereign" State of Missouri would become plaintiff in all these cases, and, as a State Government, would demand payment thereof from the Nation.

All the other Southern States whose citizens had engaged in the Rebellion against the Nation were invited to adopt the same course, and all over the South every Rebel who had lost any property or suffered any damage went before the County Clerk, made out his claim, and swore to it. The scheme originating in Missouri had for its object the presentation of the demand for the payment of these claims, not in the name of the claimants, but in the names of the sixteen sovereign States. These States, represented by thirty-two Senators and 106 Representatives in Congress, were to present a solid front and demand of the Democratic Congress and the Democratic President payment of these claims to the States, leaving the latter to settle with their own citizens.

In 1876 this scheme got a serious blow from Mr. Tilden, who, a few weeks before the election, published a letter in which he emphatically declared that if he were elected he would never approve any bill to pay any of these claims, whether the demand were made by the States or by the claimants personally. The claims, however, are largely made out. Claims to nearly $1,400,000,000 have already been presented to Congress. The evidence to support them is already on file in most of the States, so that when the Democrats obtain control of the Senate, the House, and the President the sixteen Southern States can present a solid demand that there be paid to the States a sum equal to the claims of their citizens injured and damaged by the War.

The following are the Rebel-Democratic claims filed to date, which the South expects to make the North pay if Hancock is elected and the doughfaces and Confederates come into power:

FROM DEC. 3, 1877, TO DEC. 3, 1879.	
For National improvements	$ 873,861,000
For relief bills	63,663,735
For cotton-tax, etc., etc.	350,000,000
Total	$1,287,524,735
FROM DEC. 3, 1879, TO SEPT. 1, 1880.	
Cotton-tax	$ 68,022,000
Relief and improvement bills	35,423,578
Total	$ 103,445,578
Grand total	1,390,970,313

In addition to the above the ex-Rebel Democratic State of Missouri will be heard asking for $250,000,000 for losses sustained by that portion of her people who have been unable to prove that they did not participate in the Rebellion. Kentucky will ask for $100,000,000; Tennessee for $300,000,000; Virginia for $500,000,000; Georgia will ask $100,000,000 for Sherman's March to the Sea alone, besides as much more for other losses; Louisiana will have a demand equal to the value of all the property in the State before the War; Arkansas, Florida, West Virginia, the Carolinas, and Texas will be heard from, while Mississippi will insist upon an incalculable loss by the siege and capture of Vicksburg and the blockade of the river.

It must be remembered that these claims will not all be presented by individuals; these States will make these claims as their own, and sovereignties will demand of the General Government reparation for the losses sustained by their people from the invasion and war made upon them by the armies maintained by the Union. The demand being made by the States, it will of necessity be sustained by every Southern Senator and Representative, and these constitute three-fourths of the Democratic members of Congress. It will of necessity be sustained by the Democratic Cabinet, one-half of whom will be Southern Democrats; it will be sustained by the Executive, because he will be powerless to resist it against the overwhelming majority of his own party in Congress, and against the demand of sixteen States by whose votes he may be elected. He can only resist the demand of these States by falling back on the support of the Republican party, which is something which Hancock is not likely to do, surrounded as he will be by the Southern military influences to which he owes his nomination and to which he will owe his election.

Let the reader ask himself what will be the outcome of this ex-Rebel claim raid upon Northern taxpayers. The War cost the Union, first and last, and mainly the Northern States, six thousand millions of dollars, including a billion for pensions. For nearly twenty years the Northern States have been taxed at the rate of nearly a million of dollars a day to pay that debt, including pensions, and the interest thereon. The interest on the unpaid portion of that debt is still a legacy of taxation, which has to be borne and paid by the people. Having by prolonged and oppressive taxes, involving personal privations and sacrifices, so reduced the debt and interest that there is now a prospect of its being discharged within a reasonable time, the people of the North are confronted with a demand that they pay the losses on the other and guilty side. Had the Democratic Rebellion been successful, had the Union been dissolved, and had the Democratic Confederate States established a separate Government, then all these claims for losses would have been presented to and been a charge against that Confederacy. But, it having failed, the extraordinary demand is now made that the Union shall pay the losses of the War sustained by Democrats who sought to destroy the Union and failed; in other words, that the Northern States and people shall pay the costs and losses of both sides. Placing this demand within the bounds of moderation at $2,500,000,000, the people of the North are called upon to assume a new debt of $2,500,000,000, to be paid by loans bearing interest, and to be a burden which, if it do not destroy, will at least keep the Union on the verge of bankruptcy for half a century.

It will be a perpetual interest-bearing mortgage upon every acre of farming land and on every town lot at the North, and which no person now living will see materially reduced. All that is needed to secure the execution of this National mortgage, and all that is needed to secure the assumption of this new National debt, is to elect in November next a President who has been selected by and must owe his election to the people and to the States who are demanding payment for their enormous claims.

LANDERS AND THE GREENBACKERS.

The Democratic managers in Indiana seem to hesitate about urging the withdrawal of Gregg, the Greenback candidate for Governor, upon the condition that they themselves will withdraw or force off Byfield, the regular Democratic and hard-money candidate for the Indianapolis District, and give the Democratic vote to Dr. De La Matyr, the fiat candidate. The proposed trade does not seem to have been consummated, and probably it will not be. It is not unlikely that the Democrats would consent to sacrifice hard-money Byfield and vote for fiat De La Matyr, but they are apprehensive that an avowed withdrawal of the Greenback candidate would result in throwing more of the Greenback votes to Porter for Governor than to Landers. There is good reason for this apprehension. Hence the Democrats have started upon a "still hunt" for Greenback votes. Their plan is said to be to spread assurances throughout the State that the Democrats in the Indianapolis District will vote for De La Matyr, though Byfield shall remain in the field, and to urge that the Greenbackers throughout the State shall reciprocate by voting for Landers. To further this project, it is said that certain men like Butler and Sam Cary, who were formerly identified with the Greenback party but are now acting with the Democrats, are to be brought into the State and made to use their influence to secure Greenback votes for Landers.

It is not at all unlikely that such a program has been adopted. The announcement thereof should warn the Greenbackers of the treachery involved in the scheme. The Democrats of the Indianapolis District will not vote for De La Matyr. Every promise to that effect is an effort to obtain Greenback votes for Landers under false pretenses. But suppose this scheme of deception shall succeed to the extent of inducing certain Greenback voters who were formerly Democrats to desert their own ticket and vote for Landers: in such case every Greenbacker of Republican antecedents who shall remain faithful to the Greenback State ticket will assist the Democrats in carrying Indiana as against the Republicans. We do not believe this to be the desire or the aim of the Greenbackers as a class, and they should not consent to be used for any such purpose. Landers, the Democratic candidate for Governor, must be offensive to every man who was ever a genuine Republican, whether he be acting with the Greenback party now or not. Landers was one of the most pronounced Copperheads during the War. He was an active member of the Democratic Legislature which gave aid and comfort to the Sons of Liberty and Knights of the Golden Circle, and which endeavored to tie the hands of Gov. Morton. Of that Legislature and its actions the Richmond (Va.) *Whig*, in 1863, spoke as follows:

> We copy elsewhere an article from an Indianapolis paper, with two sets of resolutions, which have been laid before the Indiana Legislature. The paper from which we copy (the *Journal*) is Republican. It pronounces the resolutions an ordinance of secession. They have very much that flavor. They are intensely bitter against the War and the objects for which it is waged, and urge an armistice of six months, and a National Convention to settle all difficulties. In one set it is proposed, if the Convention is not held, that Indiana shall act for herself. The furious denunciation of the resolutions by the Republican papers constitutes their *best recommendation*, and argues a redeeming spirit among the people of the Northwest. We of the Confederate States should do what is possible to encourage the growth and ascendency of that spirit.

The "spirit" to which the above paragraph refers was then engaged in an attempt to liberate the prisoners at Camp Morton, get rid of Gov. Morton himself, elevate a Copperhead Lieutenant-Governor to his post, and virtually identify Indiana with the Confederacy. Frank Landers was a leader in the Legislature which was encouraging and promoting this spirit. Will Republican Greenbackers be betrayed into aiding the election of such a man as Governor of Indiana by voting for their Greenback candidate while Democratic Greenbackers are slyly deserting their party and voting with the regular Democrats?

THE REDUCTIONS OF DEBT, INTEREST, AND EXPENDITURES.

The following table shows the reductions in the principal of the National debt and the decrease in the interest annually from Aug. 31, 1865, to Aug. 1, 1880,—the first year covering ten months only and the last one thirteen:

Fiscal year.	Yearly decrease in—Principal.	Yearly decrease in—Annual interest.
1866	$ 49,199,087	$ 4,909,501
1867	84,263,820	7,175,745
1868	45,978,660	10,432,853
1869	40,028,205	2,985,600
1870	115,604,800	6,739,038
1871	111,758,972	6,835,630
1872	119,902,050	7,960,867
1873	103,310,150	5,938,659
1874	*28,446,800	*746,300
1875	16,254,450	1,940,314
1876	11,990,850	1,751,421
1877	*1,203,050	1,943,626
1878	*82,847,150	*1,493,829
1879	*2,908,050	10,880,694
1880	74,945,300	4,210,126
Total decrease	$774,236,944	$73,654,074
Total increase	115,405,050	2,240,029
Net decrease	$658,831,894	$71,414,045

In the years marked with a (*) there was a temporary increase appearing at the particular dates, and the principal of interest-bearing debt has been, at times, increased by issues of $5,500,000 for the Halifax award in 1878; of $90,000,000 for resumption purposes in 1877 and 1878, and for the operations of refunding, which, as is well known, temporarily increased the debt during the three months while the old bonds were drawing interest as well as the new. Thus, in 1871, $176,000,000 were added to the 5s, which for nearly two years had been stationary; in 1877, $140,000,000 of 4½s were put out; in 1878 another $100,000,000 and $98,850,000 of 4s; in 1879, $10,000,000 of 4½s and $642,672,000 of 4s. The increase in those years was net, after withdrawals of older issues, but (as just explained) was apparent rather than real.

The receipts and disbursements of the Government under each Administration since the organization of the Government to June 30, 1879, show the following results. The revenue and expenditures of the postal service are not included:

	Y'rs.	Receipts.	Disb'rsem'ts	Losses on each $1,000
Washington	8	$ 56,448,721	$ 55,426,822	$ 2.22
Adams	4	48,085,418	43,811,925	2.50
Jefferson	8	108,248,977	107,686,311	2.75
Madison	8	206,248,514	255,105,106	4.18
Monroe	8	178,649,964	188,487,779	8.58
Adams	4	97,818,654	97,264,100	4.39
Jackson	8	255,182,775	223,546,049	7.50
Van Buren	4	120,948,548	137,004,438	11.71
Harrison, Tyler	4	116,736,004	109,187,401	6.40
Polk	4	208,857,508	205,194,700	4.08
Taylor, Fillmore	4	211,908,612	194,370,456	4.19
Pierce	4	282,170,829	285,632,875	3.56
Buchanan	4	312,359,679	328,153,248	3.81
Lincoln	4	4,670,490,137	4,667,457,921	75
Johnson	4	4,042,319,438	3,801,576,259	57
Grant	8	5,318,646,324	5,287,604,645	24
Hayes	2	1,728,979,097	1,557,034,964	8-10m
		$18,024,115,418	$17,634,620,963	$ 1.07
Prior to June '61		$ 2,263,660,610	$ 2,230,947,173	$ 5.17
From July 1, '61 to 1879		15,760,454,807	15,403,673,790	46

GEN. WEAVER was sure of carrying Mississippi, Alabama, and Arkansas. Two of them have already been counted against him by the Democratic ballot-box burglars, and he has apparently given up hopes of the third. For he now says: "We hope to carry *some* State." This is indefinit. There are thirty-eight States, and Gen. Weaver spreads his hope out thin over them all. In an interview with a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, he says:

> The Greenbackers in Maine will nominate a straight Electoral Greenback ticket at the Convention on the 21st and support it at the polls. There has been no fusion decided upon. A proposition for such a ticket was made by the State Committees of the Democratic and Greenback parties for submission to the Greenback Convention, but it will be rejected. There will be no fusion. We expect to get for our Electoral ticket all the Greenback vote thrown for Plaisted, and a good many Democrats. I don't know whether or not we shall get enough Greenback votes to elect it, but I should think the Democrats would vote for it if they want to keep Garfield from carrying the State. However, I don't concern myself about that. The Greenbackers will vote the Greenback ticket; Democrats can do as they choose about supporting it, and so, for that matter, can the Republicans.

He expects not only to keep the 40,000 Greenback votes that were cast in Indiana in 1878, but to add 50 per cent to them. Furthermore, he says:

> The Democrats may conclude to support De La Matyr, but there will be no trade with my consent with the Democrats in Maine or Indiana, and the Republicans in West Virginia.

Gen. Weaver has a sanguine temperament, but he has also an honest one. He will not trade principles for office. He seems to know the Democracy well enough to believe that, under ordinary circumstances, they will.

THE proposition presented to the City Council on Monday evening to reorganize the Department of Public Works by having three Commissioners, one to be elected annually, ought not to receive any countenance whatever. It originated with Ald. McGrath, and is a proposition to return to most of the worst abuses and scandalous frauds that ever disgraced our Municipal Government. There are too many offices now, and too many bosses; and certainly the last thing that should be thought of is to return to the old system of running the Public Works by a "Board." Ald. McGrath should remember that the city has made great progress in the way of honesty and responsibility since he was formerly in the Council, and in nowise has this progress been more conspicuous than in the reorganization of the Board of Public Works. There is responsibility now where there was none before, and the present incumbent has shown by his fearlessness and independence how much superior one honest and intelligent man can be in that office to an irresponsible "Board." It is to be hoped that this proposition to go backwards will be buried promptly and effectually.

EX-SENATOR HAMILTON, one of the truest and boldest native Union men in Texas, visited Washington, and in conversation with one of his friends said:

> You of the North are the most unseeing men in the world. You accept the loyal professions of the Southern leaders as genuine and made in good faith. You are utterly deceived. Not a man of them has changed his principles. Their change is in means and tactics alone. If by the aid of the Northern Democrats they can secure the control of the Government, and manage it about as they would have governed the Confederacy had they succeeded, they would be loyal and remain in the Union. If they cannot, they will rebel again, and as old as you are you will probably live to see it. You and your people of the North are shortsighted and blind in this matter to an extent that is perfectly amazing.

Prophecies of a new rebellion do not come, it will be observed, from Northern men. Southern Unionists are those who take the gloomiest view of the situation. They are on the ground, know the sentiments of their neighbors, and see every day evidence of the treasonable spirit of the old Butternut Guards.

GEN. HANCOCK has twice dodged the question, directly and explicitly put, whether he would under any circumstances favor the payment of Southern claims. The last time was very recently, when a Cincinnati man, a Democrat and a personal friend of Groesbeck's, wrote to Hancock and put the question plumply. Gen. Hancock replied, but evaded all the specific questions, and only wrote generally of the support which he should give the constitutional amendments. This correspondence must have been known to Mr. Groesbeck, as it passed through the hands of a close friend of his; yet in his late speech he had the hardihood to say that Hancock was committed against the payment of Southern claims.

MR. PERRY H. SMITH, JR., said in his remarkable letter to Mr. F. H. Kales:

> My candidacy for the position to which I was elected by a majority of six or seven hundred Seventeenth Ward votes last spring was unknown to me.

His candidacy as Town Clerk having been unknown to him, it is probable that his candidacy for Congress is also unknown to him. He may never find it out until he is elected or defeated; and in the latter event the news would be too late. We suggest to the Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward that they immediately appoint a committee to wait on Mr. Smith and inform him of his candidacy.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH is the last poet who has been caught in the act of "assimulation." The Charleston *News and Courier* directs attention to a very remarkable resemblance between a stanza of his poem in the last *Atlantic* and some of Mr. Swinburne's verses. The two stanzas are:

Aldrich.	*Swinburne.*
Ah! what a comedy this is! Neither was hurt, it appears; She had forgotten his kisses, And he had forgotten her tears.	And the best and the worst of this is That neither is most to blame, If you've forgotten my kisses, And I've forgotten your name.

THE gentleman who nominated Mr. Perry H. Smith, Jr., for Congress in the Third District, considerately said that he was "32 years of age and fully developed." It was well that the doubts of voters on this last point should be removed. Voters like to know whether their candidates are fully developed. There is a disposition to believe that candidates for Congress are undeveloped. We are glad to hear, even from a prejudiced source, that Mr. Perry H. Smith, Jr., is fully developed.

PALMETTO, BUTTERNUT & LIBBY, the well-known publishers of Charleston, announce for issue immediately after the election an historical romance, by a descendant of the author of "The Lost Cause." The title of the new romance has not been fully decided upon, but it is thought it will be: "The Lost Cause Regained; or, The Red Shirt's Revenge."

AT the burial of Ole Bull in Norway the crown of gold presented to him by the City of San Francisco ten years ago was carried behind his coffin by his most celebrated pupil, the composer, Edward Grieg. Only the crowns of artists follow them to the grave. For them no man cries, "The King is dead, long live the King."

TALMAGE says: "The white iniquity of our Atlantic cities is more brazen than the yellow iniquity of San Francisco." Does his experience of one iniquity make the other seem to him more alluring? Do two iniquities in America make one blessing?

MR. HANCOCK's "glorious victory" in Maine will make the Fiatists stick to their colors in Indiana, and perhaps give the Democracy a fearful black eye in the critical State.

LONDON *Truth* has heard that Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, M. P., will introduce a bill next session to enable a man to marry his grandmother.

WADE HAMPTON cheerfully testifies that everybody told the truth—except himself.

ANOTHER such "glorious victory," Mr. Hancock, and you are lost.

ILLINOIS POLITICAL NOTES.

The Hon. Thomas Hoyne will, it is stated, notwithstanding his hasty declination, be the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District.

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It is the intention to flood Illinois with Bourbon speakers immediately after the Indiana State election, not with the expectation of carrying Illinois for Hancock or Trumbull, but of getting as many Bourbons in the Legislature as possible to help the party in redistricting the State.

***

A Springfield Bourbon hurdy-gurdy continues to grind out a doleful tune about Republican officials making political speeches, but omits any mention of Railway Commissioner Oberly, who draws his $3,500 per annum, and yet does more traveling and stumping than any two Republican officials in the State.

***

Galesburg *Register:* Jack Lee expects to confine himself to a still hunt, and to steal into Congress with his constituents ignorant of his peculiar views. He expects to be elected by votes received from several sources. He expects to get every Catholic vote in the district. He expects to get every Irish vote in the district, whether Catholic or not. Gentleman Jack is a coward, and dare not face the voters of the district on the stump. His expectation of support from Republicans also shows that he is an egregious ass. What Jack fears is not the perversion of his words by malicious persons, but a correct report and understanding of them by honest voters.

***

The Indiana and Illinois Democratic Committees are working in harmony. Indiana circulates Tom Hendricks' speech in Illinois, and Illinois circulates Trumbull's speech in Indiana. Thus the Republican Committees are saved a considerable expense, for to the average voter both speeches are considered good Republican campaign documents.

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The "Hon." William Brown, of Jacksonville, committed a grave blunder the other day. There was a Democratic meeting in Menard County, Billy the orator and ex-Congressman Tom McNeely the principal part of the audience. Brown took up the salary-grab question and battered it about for an hour. When he got through he was reminded that of all the Illinois salary-grabbers his patient Bourbon friend McNeely was the worst. Tableaux.

***

The Alton *Telegraph*, in surveying the field in the Seventeenth District, says that Morrison obtained his greatest majority in 1874. In 1876 it declined to 4,007,—a loss of 651. In 1878 his plurality over Jehu Baker was only 1,831,—a loss of 2,176,—and his majority over the combined vote of Baker and Moberly was only 233,—a decline of 3,774 in his majority in two years. In 1878 the revolution against Morrison had but just commenced, but it had the effect of reducing his majority from 4,007 in 1876 to 233 over all in 1878. This was an almost unparalleled turning of political tables, and was the sure precursor of William's downfall. Morrison has been steadily losing ground since 1874. But this is not all: The revolution against him which commenced in 1878 has now grown to formidable proportions. Monroe County, which he inherited and has always owned, is now in open rebellion, and his majority there will be reduced one-half on the most moderate estimate. In St. Clair County, which in 1874 and 1876 gave him 2,000 majority or more, the Republicans promise from 1,000 to 1,500 majority for Hay. In Madison and Macoupin, where he has usually received trifling majorities, the tide is now setting against him, even in his own party. His prestige is gone. The people are tired of his arrogance and assumption. The aspiring Democratic statesmen of the district are growing gray waiting for William's shoes. They want to see him beaten this time and shelved.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Greeley's signature on the obelisk is said to be perfect.

Kate Claxton recently purchased seven new dresses in Paris, and is having a play written to fit them.

The receipts at Dr. Tanner's last lecture were $2.75. If this keeps up he will be starving in dead earnest before long.

It would be perfectly lovely if most of the actors who call themselves stars would change their titles to comets. Prominent comets only come around once in 200 years or so.

No newspaper must shoot the big pumpkins at a State or county fair.—*Detroit Free Press.* Nor ping the soft squashes that are vegetating in some of the newspaper garrets.—*Chicago Journal.* Self-defense is the first law of nature.

The Boston Young Men's Christian Association has established a depot for the distribution of fruit to the poor. If some other philanthropic organization will establish a depot for the distribution of pain-killer both sides of the matter will be well looked after.

In the park (dramatis personæ, a courting couple): "Is oo happy, 'ittle ootsy wootsy?" She—"Oh so happy. Is topsy nopsy happy, too?" He—Oh, so happy." She—"What would topsy nopsy do if there was no ootsy wootsy in the world?" Gruff voice of a man in the bushes—"Snopsy Flopsy would be hugging some other girl, that's what!"—*Dr. Mary Walker.*

SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

In relation to the effect which the first reports of the result in the Maine election had upon the money and stock market, the financial paper, the *New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung*, writes as follows: "Hardly were the first reports relative to the result of the Maine election known in Wall street, when all stocks and bonds, Government bonds not excepted, suffered a decline in value, some more, some less. As is well known, our business world and the moneyed portion of our population are opposed to a political change in the Administration, and it cannot be denied that a confirmation of these election reports would have secured the Democratic party some advantages, although not of such an importance as to shake the general confidence. The latest reports, which are more favorable to the Republican cause, did not entirely obliterate the unfavorable effect upon our money, stock, and bond quotations, but they eased to some extent the general feeling. At all events, this occurrence gives us sufficient cause to fear that, under similar circumstances, such declining fluctuations may repeat themselves even to a greater extent, and that they will not alone effect the money market, but also all other financial and business transactions and channels. For the true and honest Republican, entertaining sound and National financial principles and doctrines, it is a matter of entire indifference whether the success of the opposition in Maine is a Democratic or a Greenback victory; both mean the same, and one is as bad as the other. It is sufficient cause for renewed action and efforts in behalf of his party."

The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* writes as follows in reference to the Maine election: "The very fact that in Maine the Democrats could obtain a victory only by their alliance and fusion with the Greenbackers must open the eyes of the business men and demonstrate to them that a new danger is threatening public welfare which is more to be feared than the Solid South. If the Democrats are successful with the aid of the Greenbackers they naturally will and must comply with their requests and demands. They will not hesitate to do so, because the majority of the leaders of the Democratic party is not alone unreliable, but thoroughly rotten on the money question. Every thinking man knows that in case the Democrats should gain a victory the greatest danger would not consist in their paying too much, but in their paying nothing at all. The South is, to a certain extent, the home of the repudiation of State debts. A Democratic victory would greatly increase and strengthen this disposition to repudiate, which gradually must ruin our public and private credit and confidence. Not the payment of the Southern debt, but the repudiation of the Northern debt, would be the object of the repudiation element. We must not forget that for a long time the tendency of our American legislation has been to wipe out monetary obligations and responsibilities, wholly or in part; or, at least, not to assist an individual in the collection of his just dues, but to throw as many obstacles in his way as possible. Such a tendency, such disposition and views have chiefly prevailed for years among the Democrats of the West, where they found their strongest support. The election in the State of Maine demonstrates that the East is threatened with similar repudiatory notions." The *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* replies to the above by the following: "At the risk of being expelled by the *Volksblatt* from the ranks of 'thinking men,' we would observe that the first and nearest danger threatening the Federal credit in case of a Democratic victory would not consist in the Democrats 'paying nothing,' but in their 'paying too much.' To the non-paying part of the business the Democrats would attend later in the season. The Democrats, more particularly those of the South, are fearfully hungry, because for twenty years they could not obtain lucrative and secure places at the public manger. Their first desire, after being safely located in office, would be to satiate their voracious appetites. The Magyars hate the damned 'Schwoben,' i. e., the German-Austrians, just as intensely as our Democrats in the South hate the damned 'Yanks'; but this does not prevent the former from running their digits up to the elbows into the German-Austrians' pockets. The Southerners will imitate their Magyar prototypes as soon as they can procure the Federal power. Not the head of the North would be cut off, but its purse. To destroy the National credit finally would please them very much, but before they attempt this they will completely sack the North and squeeze it financially dry. Perhaps both objects might be attained at the same time, by appropriating for the benefit of the South hundreds and hundreds of millions and paying these appropriations by producing a new flood of greenbacks. These new greenbacks might command 50 or 60 cents on the dollar in the market. But what of that! In receiving a present of a horse, the recipient is not too particular about its age, and these Southern Democrats would gladly accept this new paper dollar at its face value. The repudiation of the interest-bearing National debt would be inaugurated later in the program, at least not before the South had squeezed the last drop out of the Northern lemon and the National credit. For the beginning, these gentlemen from the South will first satiate their voracious appetites. After they have accomplished this, it is always time enough to throw the waiter, who presents the bill, out of doors. A National debt of three thousand millions is as easily repudiated as a debt of nineteen hundred millions, especially if these fellows first pocket the difference—eleven hundred millions."

LOCAL POLIT[ICS]

Perry H. Smith, Jr., [...] for Congress on th[e ...] Side.

He Promises to Look [...] Whole Country and [...] District.

Polling-Places and Ju[dges ...] Republican Coun[ty Pri]maries.

Democratic Senatorial [...] Meetings of Ward[s ...]

THIRD CONGRES[SIONAL ...]

PERRY H. SMITH, JR., N[OMINATED ...]

The Democratic Convention [...] gressional District was held at [...] at 11 o'clock yesterday morn[ing ...] delegates were ex-Ald. Sween[ey ...] H. Kales, Philip Conley, Fran[...] Ald. Schweisthal, Col. McClana[...] Senator Robinson, Secretary [...] Voss, Pat Rafferty, James Wa[...] Col. Shirley, Ald. Meyer, ex-[...] Mike Corcoran, Inspector Del[...] Ald. Barrett, Florence McCart[hy ...] ler. There were only two doze[n ...] little interest apparently be[...] nomination.

Frank Agnew called the [...] nominated Mr. Melody, of [...] Temporary Chairman. He [...] course, and returned thanks, [...] hope that everything would [...] niously.

At a quarter after 12 the C[...] dentials reported the list of [...] in yesterday's paper.

There were several vacanc[ies ...] took place as to the mann[er ...] should be filled, R. A. Waller [...] nations to fill them, and [...] Chairman to cast votes for al[l ...] The latter carried his point.

On motion of Frank Agnew [...]

NOMINATION[S ...] were declared in order.

Fred Mitchell named John [...] Samuel Skemp seconded hi[...] Waller and others, all wantin[g ...] put on the ticket, not a stri[...] would capture Republican v[otes ...]

Francis Hoffman named Pe[rry ...] "the peer of any other man [...] "true Democrat—pure, nob[le ...] [Applause.] Worn-out poli[...] take a back seat.

Philip Conley said Smith, Jr[...] age, fully developed, and ha[...] like his old father—full of "I[...]

Others also indorsed the [...] them saying that when H[...] elected to Congress he was o[...] another, who evidently ha[...] "bar'l," said Smith, Jr., coul[d ...] with his (Farwell's) "peculi[ar ...] said weapon had "demoraliz[ed ...] in the North Side wards.

SMITH GETS [...]

An informal ballot resulte[d ...] of the country towns not bei[ng ...]

Fifteenth	
Sixteenth	
Seventeenth	
Eighteenth	
Towns	
Lake County	
Total	

On the formal ballot Smit[h ...] the Sixteenth Ward and on[e ...] giving him 91 to 26 for Le Mo[yne ...]

His nomination was made [...] committee of three was selec[ted ...] bring him into the hall.

On motion of Philip Conle[y ...] of Waukegan, was nominat[ed ...] for member of the State Boa[rd ...]

SMITH ACCE[PTS ...]

At this juncture, only fi[...] elapsed, the Committee retu[rned ...] Jr., and the Chairman intro[duced ...] warmly greeted, and spoke a[s ...]

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENT[LEMEN OF THE CON]VENTION: I have been info[rmed ...] mittee that you have seen [...] your standard-bearer in this [...] trict fight. I am deeply [...] honor; but I tell you, my [...] crats, that I appreciate fully [...] responsibility which you ha[...] shoulders. [Applause.] Y[...] chosen me for the simple r[...] lieve that with me you cou[ld ...] Gentlemen, it is for me t[...] coming weeks, and until the [...] that you have not made an [...] God willing, if I have [...] do and so speak as to [...] miums of my fellow-citizen[s ...] or Republicans. [Applause.] [...] gentlemen, I am not a speec[h-maker ...] at this time would be in judi[cious ...] you that it will be my aim f[...] to so work that when Novem[ber ...] have success in this distric[t ...] you, gentlemen, to abet m[e ...] there will be no doubt of th[...] If I am elected, there ar[e ...] which will be expected of [...] wise, it would be foolish fo[r ...] this platform and tell you [...] purpose to do or not to do. [...] That whatever comes, if I s[...] remember, gentlemen, that [...] me because, in your [...] that I would not prove unt[rue ...] go to Congress, will act fo[r ...] man that lives within the li[mits ...] States, and within this distr[ict ...]

The following Congressio[nal ...] appointed: Fifteenth War[d ...] teenth, M. Brand; Sevent[eenth ...] Eighteenth, Frank Agnew; [...] ers' District, J. B. Waller; T[...] Fourth, Hiram Draper; [...] Johnson, Henry Hart, and [...] The Convention then adjo[urned ...]

COOK COU[NTY ...]

MEETING OF THE REPUBLI[CAN ... COM]MITTE[E ...]

An adjourned meeting [...] County Central Committe[e ...] afternoon in the club-room[s ...] Hotel. President Singer in [...]

A petition from the To[wn ...] read, asking that the prim[ary ...] of a delegate to the County [...] at the home of the late Ma[...] that town. It has been th[e ...] two years to hold this p[...] Heights, and this custo[m ...] claimed, had deprived ma[ny ...] tion.

Mr. Williamson moved th[...] at the places mentioned. [...]

It was decided to change [...] the voting-places in the c[...] o'clock to 8.

Mr. Raber then moved th[...] from the different wards [...] districts hand in the nam[es ...] and polling-places. This [...] Chairman proceeded to ca[ll ...] lowing were agreed upon: [...]

POLLING-PLACES [...]

First Ward—Polling-pla[ce ...]

Second Ward—Polling-p[lace ...] Judges—W. H. Reed, Ju[...] Berry.

Third Ward—Polling-pl[ace ...] stable, Twenty-second str[eet ...] Wabash. Judges—Isaac [...] son, and D. H. Gile.

Fourth Ward—Polling-[place ...] Park and Thirty-third [...] Stanton, G. Montague, D.[...]

Fifth Ward—Voting-pla[ce ...] Archer and Stewart ave[nues ...] Boyd, Fred Liebrandt, M.[...]

Sixth Ward—Polling-pla[ce ...] Judges—William Ladein[...] and Christ Hansen.

Seventh Ward—Polling-[place ...] corner of Waller. Judg[es ...] S. Dunham, and John M.[...]

Eighth Ward—Polling-p[lace ...] street. Judges—P. J. M[...] and Nicholas Weber.

Ninth Ward—Polling-p[lace ...] Madison street. Judge[s ...] Thomas Eckhardt, and R.[...]

Tenth Ward—Polling-[place ...] street. Judges—David [...] Ernst, and Thomas Colm[an ...]

Eleventh Ward—Pollin[g-place ...] son street. Judges—A. [...] N. Linscott.

Twelfth Ward—Polling[-place ...] son street. Judges—E. B.[...] R. P. Williams.

Thirteenth Ward—Po[lling-place ...] corner of Carroll aven[ue ...] Judges—James N. Clark, [...] C. Stevenson.

Fourteenth Ward—Poll[ing-place ...] cago avenue. Judges—[...] Draffen, M. M. Gernhard[t ...]

Fifteenth Ward—Polli[ng-place ...] Larrabee streets. Judg[es ...] Henry Engelhardt, H. Sc[...]

Sixteenth Ward—Polli[ng-place ...] corner of Sedgwick and [...] William Schultz, Henry [...]

Seventeenth Ward—Po[lling-place ...] cago avenue. Judges—[...] J. Johnson, John Hugga[rd ...]

Lemont—Polling-place [...] James Clifford, Joshua [...] ber.

Bremen—Polling-plac[e ...]

Jefferson—First Precin[ct ...] R. F. Holcomb, Charle[s ...] Judges, John J. Chase, [...] Koot; Third—John Berry[...] seph Budling.

Evanston—Judges, S. V[...]

LOCAL POLITICS.

Perry H. Smith, Jr., Nominated for Congress on the North Side.

He Promises to Look Out for the Whole Country and His Own District.

Polling-Places and Judges for the Republican County Primaries.

Democratic Senatorial Conventions—Meetings of Ward Clubs.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL.

PERRY H. SMITH, JR., NOMINATED.

The Democratic Convention of the Third Congressional District was held at McCormick Hall at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Among the delegates were ex-Ald. Sweeney and Carney, F. H. Kales, Philip Conley, Francis Hoffman, ex-Ald. Schweisthal, Col. McClanahan, John Colvin, Senator Robinson, Secretary Thompson, Col. Voss, Pat Rafferty, James Waller, J. H. B. Daly, Col. Shirley, Ald. Meyer, ex-Ald. Tom Stout, Mike Corcoran, Inspector Delany, Bob Kenney, Ald. Barrett, Florence McCarthy, and R. A. Waller. There were only two dozen lookers-on, very little interest apparently being taken in the nomination.

Frank Agnew called the body to order, and nominated Mr. Melody, of Lake County, for Temporary Chairman. He was elected, of course, and returned thanks, and expressed the hope that everything would pass off harmoniously.

At a quarter after 12 the Committee on Credentials reported the list of delegates, printed in yesterday's paper.

There were several vacancies, and some talk took place as to the manner in which they should be filled, R. A. Waller wanting the delegations to fill them, and Frank Agnew the Chairman to cast votes for all who were absent. The latter carried his point.

On motion of Frank Agnew,

NOMINATIONS

were declared in order.

Fred Mitchell named John V. Le Moyne, and Samuel Skemp seconded him, as did James Waller and others, all wanting the "best man" put on the ticket, not a stripling, but one who would capture Republican votes. [Applause.]

Francis Hoffman named Perry H. Smith, Jr.,—"the peer of any other man in the district,"—a "true Democrat—pure, noble, and brilliant." [Applause.] Worn-out political hacks should take a back seat.

Philip Conley said Smith, Jr., was 32 years of age, fully developed, and had a heart in him like his old father—full of "Democracy."

Others also indorsed the young man, one of them saying that when Henry Clay was first elected to Congress he was only 25 years old, and another, who evidently had visions of the "bar'l," said Smith, Jr., could fight Mr. Farwell with his (Farwell's) "peculiar weapon," which said weapon had "demoralized the Democracy" in the North Side wards.

SMITH GETS IT.

An informal ballot resulted as follows, many of the country towns not being represented:

	Smith.	LeMoyne.
Fifteenth	19	
Sixteenth	13	5
Seventeenth	13	
Eighteenth	20	
Towns	4	17
Lake County	14	6
Total	89	28

On the formal ballot Smith, Jr., gained one in the Sixteenth Ward and one in Lake County, giving him 91 to 26 for Le Moyne.

His nomination was made unanimous, and a committee of three was selected to go forth and bring him into the hall.

On motion of Philip Conley, William Beasley, of Waukegan, was nominated by acclamation for member of the State Board of Equalization.

SMITH ACCEPTS.

At this juncture, only five minutes having elapsed, the Committee returned with Mr. Smith, Jr., and the Chairman introduced him. He was warmly greeted, and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I have been informed by your Committee that you have seen fit to choose me as your standard-bearer in this Congressional district fight. I am deeply appreciative of the honor; but I tell you, my friends and Democrats, that I appreciate fully as well the grave responsibility which you have placed upon my shoulders. [Applause.] You have doubtless chosen me for the simple reason that you believe that with me you could be led to victory. Gentlemen, it is for me to prove during the coming weeks, and until the November election, that you have not made an unwise choice; and, God willing, if I have my health, I will so do and so speak as to deserve the encomiums of my fellow-citizens, be they Democrats or Republicans. [Applause.] As you all know, gentlemen, I am not a speech-maker. A speech at this time would be injudicious, but I can tell you that it will be my aim from this moment on to so work that when November comes you will have success in this district. And I only ask you, gentlemen, to abet me in my efforts, and there will be no doubt of the result. [Applause.] If I am elected, there are things, of course, which will be expected of me. It would be unwise, it would be foolish for me to stand upon this platform and tell you what it would be my purpose to do or not to do. This much I can say: That whatever comes, if I am successful, I shall remember, gentlemen, that you have chosen me because, in your hearts, you believe that I would not prove untrue; and, if I should go to Congress, will act for you and for every man that lives within the limits of the United States, and within this district. [Applause.]

The following Congressional Committee was appointed: Fifteenth Ward, F. M. Chase; Sixteenth, M. Brand; Seventeenth, M. Sweeney; Eighteenth, Frank Agnew; Second Commissioners' District, J. B. Waller; Third, M. B. McIntosh; Fourth, Hiram Draper; Lake County, Peter Johnson, Henry Hart, and J. C. Cushman.

The Convention then adjourned.

COOK COUNTY.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Republican County Central Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the club-rooms of the Grand Pacific Hotel. President Singer filled the chair.

A petition from the Town of Wheeling was read, asking that the primary for the election of a delegate to the County Convention be held at the home of the late Martin Armbruster for that town. It has been the custom for the past two years to hold this primary at Arlington Heights, and this custom, the petitioners claimed, had deprived many of legal representation.

Mr. Williamson moved that primaries be held at the places mentioned. Carried.

It was decided to change the hour of closing the voting-places in the country towns from 7 o'clock to 8.

Mr. Raber then moved that the Committeemen from the different wards and Committeemen's districts hand in the names of primary judges and polling-places. This was carried, and the Chairman proceeded to call the wards. The following were agreed upon:

POLLING-PLACES AND JUDGES.

First Ward—Polling-place, 195 La Salle street.

Second Ward—Polling-place, 571 State street. Judges—W. H. Reed, Julius Rodbertus, L. P. Berry.

Third Ward—Polling-place, Howland's livery-stable, Twenty-second street, between State and Wabash. Judges—Isaac Howland, Soren Matheson, and D. H. Gile.

Fourth Ward—Polling-place, corner South Park and Thirty-third street. Judges—W. A. Stanton, G. Montague, D. C. McKinnon.

Fifth Ward—Voting-place, southeast corner of Archer and Stewart avenues. Judges—Joseph Boyd, Fred Liabrandt, M. Gottfried.

Sixth Ward—Polling-place, 772 Halsted street. Judges—William Ludeing, William Niemann, and Christ Hansen.

Seventh Ward—Polling-place, Twelfth street, corner of Waller. Judges—Joseph Weber, W. S. Dunham, and John M. Holden.

Eighth Ward—Polling-place, 140 West Harrison street. Judges—P. J. Meaney, R. M. Wardlaw, and Nicholas Weber.

Ninth Ward—Polling-place, 142 and 144 West Madison street. Judges—John L. Brennan, Thomas Eckhardt, and R. W. Dyball.

Tenth Ward—Polling-place, 258 West Lake street. Judges—David Oppendorfer, Albert Ernst, and Thomas Colman.

Eleventh Ward—Polling-place, 400 West Madison street. Judges—A. F. Miner, Sam Kerr, A. N. Linscott.

Twelfth Ward—Polling-place, 811 West Madison street. Judges—E. B. Baldwin, John Parker, R. P. Williams.

Thirteenth Ward—Polling-place, southwest corner of Carroll avenue and Hoyne street. Judges—James N. Clark, Charles F. Foerster, W. C. Stevenson.

Fourteenth Ward—Polling-place, 223 West Chicago avenue. Judges—Philip Kouft, Frank Draffen, M. M. Gernhardt.

Fifteenth Ward—Polling-place, Wisconsin and Larrabee streets. Judges—William H. Fuller, Henry Engelhardt, E. Scharenberg.

Sixteenth Ward—Polling-place, Meyer's Hall, corner of Sedgwick and Sigel streets. Judges—William Schultz, Henry Zimpel, H. O. Collins.

Seventeenth Ward—Polling-place, No. 100 Chicago avenue. Judges—Fred C. De Lang, Fred J. Johnson, John Huggard.

Lemont—Polling-place, Town-Hall. Judges—James Clifford, Joshua Bell, and Hubert Sauber.

Bremen—Polling-place, Seventz Hall.

Jefferson—First Precinct—Judges, F. D. Wolff, H. F. Holcomb, Charles Versemus; Second—Judges, John J. Chase, P. W. Brandon, August Koot; Third—John Berry, Nicholas Hanson, Joseph Budling.

Evanston—Judges, S. V. Kliner, Daniel Garnett; South Evanston—Judges, C. N. Darwin, Jacob Rim, Jr., J. W. Norse; Rogers Park—Judges, A. Jackson, J. C. Murphy, G. W. Carpenter.

Maplewood—Judges, Aug. Koratz, Richard Higgord, William Powell.

Lake View—Judges, Edgar Saunders, Oscar Charles, F. F. Canda.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION

arose on an attempt on the part of the Young Republicans of the Fifth Ward to change the polling-place from Raber's saloon to somewhere else. Mr. Richardson delivered a very statistical speech in favor of the change, and ended by saying that he objected to holding the primary in Raber's saloon for the sole purpose of drinking Mr. Raber's lager-beer. This brought upon the head of Mr. Richardson an indignant protest from Mr. Raber's friends. Mr. Raber himself got upon the floor and in a scathing speech withered Mr. Richardson.

"I've done everything to help along the Republican party," exclaimed Mr. Raber, "and, sir, I'd like to know when I ever asked you to drink my lager-beer?"

Mr. Richarson explained that he alluded to the drinking of Mr. Raber's lager-beer in a Pickwickian sense. He was only in jest.

"Did I ever treat you except like a gentleman?" shouted Raber, gesticulating.

"No, sir," meekly returned Richardson.

"Did I ever ask you to drink my beer?"

"No, Mr. Raber, you haven't; you've always treated me like a gentleman. The fact of the matter is," said Mr. Richardson, addressing the Chair, "Mr. Raber and I are one in everything except on the question of the polling-place."

The Chairman said he was glad to see they were working harmoniously.

The discussion ended in a decision to hold the poll at the usual place.

A petition was received requesting that the polling-place be changed from 772 Halsted street owing to the number of Socialists in the vicinity. The petition was placed on file.

County-Commissioner Coburn stated that the County Board had received a petition from the Central Democratic Committee and also a delegation from the Garfield Central Committee requesting an increase in polling-places. Mr. Coburn asked for the interchange of views on the subject. After brief discussion it was decided to leave the whole matter in the hands of the County Board.

It was moved that every ward representative hand in the names of judges of election previous to the Monday meeting of the County Board.

MINOR MEETINGS.

THE YOUNG MEN.

The Young Men's Central Garfield and Arthur Club met at the Grand Pacific last evening, Col. Pratt presiding, and about twenty members present.

On motion, the delegates were instructed to report at the next meeting how many men the ward clubs will turn out on the evening of the 30th inst. to escort the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, to McCormick Hall.

An invitation from the Young Men's Auxiliary Club to join with them in receiving Gen. Woodford was laid over one week.

A note was received from the President saying he would report a Finance Committee of twenty-five at the next meeting.

After some talk about reorganization, it appearing that the present officers on account of ward work cannot discharge their duties, the following Committee on the subject was appointed: J. H. Matlock, F. O. Bennett, W. S. Reid, J. F. Kohout, F. S. Blaine, and J. T. Pratt.

The Club then adjourned until Tuesday.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club held an enthusiastic meeting Monday evening at the Republican headquarters. A number of short speeches were made by prominent young men of the town. The large and really fine glee club formed by the young men gave some very fine music. The Club will meet every Monday evening till November. The Englewood Union Veteran Club held their regular meeting Monday evening. It was decided to hold a camp-fire similar to the one held last week at the Car-Shops, Saturday evening, Oct. 9, and every two weeks till after election. The Club decided to ask recognition in the County Convention to the extent of one delegate. The Garfield and Arthur Club holds its regular meeting to-morrow evening.

THE COLORED GARFIELD AND ARTHUR CLUB

of Cook County met in Quincy Chapel, on Fourth avenue, last evening, J. Q. Grant in the chair. The hall was pretty well filled, and a number of ladies were in attendance. Paul Jones, the delegate to the Indianapolis Convention, spoke of the work accomplished by that body and the selection of a National Committee. The delegate to the Campaign Committee was instructed to ask for 100 torch-lights and equipments for the use of the Club. Messrs. Brown and Bradley, candidates for the nomination of County Commissioners on the West Side, spoke briefly, and stated their willingness to take the nomination if tendered them. L. L. Mills, Esq., addressed the Club at length, detailing the inception and growth of the Republican party, and alluding to the outrages practiced at the South to repress and override the colored citizens. He said no arguments were needed to convince the colored men that the Democratic party had always been their enemy, while the Republican party had always befriended them. If the colored vote of the South was allowed expression there would be no Solid South. But the shotgun is used to terrorize those people, and they take on the silence of despair. Mr. Mills drew an eloquent picture of the emancipation act of President Lincoln, at the mention of whose name there was enthusiastic cheering, and closed with the expression of his belief that after the election of Gen. Garfield there would be more freedom in the South for both white and colored citizens.

THE DEMOCRATS.

The Cook County Democratic Central Committee held a lengthy session at the Palmer House last evening. A long fight ensued on the question of appointing judges for the Senatorial primaries. It was finally agreed that the same men should officiate as judges for the county and Senatorial primaries. The Committee, after the waste of much lung power, decided that in all the districts except the Seventh the primaries should be held Oct. 1 from 5 to 8 p. m., and that the Conventions should be held Oct. 2 at 10 a. m. The First District delegates will meet at the Palmer House; the Second at Central Hall, on Twenty-second street; the Fifth at No. 631 West Indiana street; and the Sixth at McCormick Hall. The other districts had no places agreed upon. The call for the Senatorial Conventions will be issued Sunday. This comprised all the real business done, the rest of the time being consumed in angry fights over the judges.

TWELFTH WARD.

A meeting has been called at Owsley's Hall, corner of West Madison and Robey streets, this evening, for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Republican Club of the Twelfth Ward as an auxiliary to the regular club. The call has been signed by between 200 and 300 young men, and every respectable Republican between the ages of 21 and 35 is cordially invited to attend. The object is to bring out the young men and get them interested in politics, with a view of securing a larger vote in this, the banner Republican ward of the city, than has heretofore been polled.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The Central Garfield and Arthur Club of the Fifteenth Ward met at Folz's Hall last evening, Peter Buschwah in the chair. The precinct clubs reported progress, and the Nickersonville Club that they would raise a campaign flag at the corner of Clybourn and Webster avenues Friday evening. A resolution was adopted calling for a meeting of the regular club for the 27th to elect officers, and after this everything was given over to the candidates. Gen. Mann, Seth Hanchett, Justice Matson, A. N. Waterman, Col. Perce, Matt Benner, and others spoke, each presenting his merits for the office he was seeking. The candidates for Senator, of whom there are a dozen, were crowded out, though they were all present, and, much to the surprise of everybody, Ald. Young turned up among them and had a carefully-prepared speech. He did not have an opportunity to have his say, however, but the announcement of his candidacy created some confusion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hancock Veteran Club held a meeting last evening. It was announced that Gen. John F. Farnsworth would address the Club Thursday night.

Arrangements have been made for holding a barbecue at River Grove, Desplaines, the latter part of this month. The best speakers in the county will be present.

Company A of the Fourth Ward Garfield and Arthur Club had a drill last night at the Armory on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-ninth street. One hundred men turned out.

The Seventh Ward Republican Club met last evening. A muster-roll for the formation of a Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Uniformed Club was opened and 150 names were placed on the list, and a committee was selected to hire a drill hall.

There was renewed yesterday the talk about fusion between the Greenbackers and Democrats on the Congressional nominations. The Greenback State Central Committee strenuously deny all such charges, but nevertheless it appears as if such trades were being made, and the authority of the State Central Committee defied.

The Chicago Democratic Club held a meeting last evening at the Palmer House. There were about two score present. Perry H. Smith, Jr., was received with a dignified silk-stocking welcome and escorted to the chair. The only business of interest was the passage of resolutions laudatory of Col. W. F. Vilas, of Madison, Wis., in return for his speech delivered last Saturday at McCormick Hall. It was decided that the future meetings of the Club should be held at the Tremont House every Tuesday evening.

W. J. Hynes was announced yesterday (formally) as a candidate for State's Attorney on the Democratic ticket. He has been regarded as a candidate for some time, but, it is said, has not announced himself because he expected that in so doing he would encounter the opposition of others of his nationality who are seeking place. He thinks now, however, that he has the inside track, and proposes to sacrifice everybody and everything in the interest of self. The office of State's Attorney, he thinks, is all the Irish can lay claim to in this canvass, and he wants that.

THE BOHNOW MURDER.

Trial of William Alias Redney Burns for the Crime.

The Tell-Tale Scrip Which Led to the Identification

Of the Murderer Traced Step by Step to His Possession.

A Series of Surprises to Both Defendant and Prosecution.

Seldom, if ever, has the Criminal Court of Cook County been the scene of a more intensely sensational trial than that which is at present in progress there,—the trial of a young man named William alias Redney Burns on the charge of having, on the 1st of March, 1879, taken the life of a harmless and peaceful old German named Gustav Bohnow.

The case was opened yesterday morning, and the hours preceding the noonday adjournment were devoted to securing a satisfactory jury, which done the Court took a recess until 1:30 p. m., at which hour State's-Attorney Mills, for the prosecution, and Mr. Charles H. Reed, for the defense, announced themselves ready to proceed, and, before a court-room crowded with anxious spectators, the former proceeded to make the preliminary speech explanatory of the case to the jury, which was composed of the following gentlemen: J. R. Darke, J. M. Fletcher, William Forrest, H. B. Hills, William Waitman, John Reed, Lorin R. Wainright, G. A. Duerling, M. L. Frisbie, Gilbert Olsen, G. F. Calham, W. O. Ludlow.

The notoriety which the case has achieved is due partly to the cold-blooded nature of the crime, but chiefly to the extraordinary nature of the chain of circumstantial evidence which led to the arrest and indictment of the prisoner, and by which, together with strong collateral testimony, the prosecution are confident of securing a conviction. In his opening speech, the State's Attorney succinctly and vividly narrated the story of the murder. He described the humble grocery in which the deceased—an old gentleman of 55—was employed by its proprietor, Hermann Rackow, and told how, when his day's work was over on the evening of March 1, 1879, the son of the latter and the deceased were in the store, at about 8:30 p. m., when it was

ENTERED BY THREE MASKED MEN,

in whose muffled hands were revolvers, with which they enforced upon the terrified couple the quietly murmured mandate "Keep still." The old gentleman, who was sweeping up the floor at the time, raised the broom which was in his hand, and at that moment the largest of the three ruffians, who had placed himself opposit the deceased, fired his weapon, and the old man fell prostrate upon the floor. The young man then escaped, and when he returned in a few minutes the robbers had flown with the contents of the till, and the old man was found lying upon the floor suffering from a wound which caused his death upon the following day. Having disposed of the fact of the killing, the State's-Attorney proceeded to unfold link by link the chain of evidence—the simple narrative reminding the listener of the favorit method of Sardou, the French playwright, who delights in making the pivotal point of his plot rest upon an apparently inconsiderate trifle. He explained that at 9 o'clock in the morning of the day upon which the murder was committed, Mr. John Krick, the janitor of a public school in the neighborhood, visited Mr. Rackow's grocery store on the northeast corner of Thirty-ninth and Butterfield streets, and gave to its proprietor a piece of city scrip for $25, for which he received cash in return. This piece of scrip was taken from the till of the grocery on the evening of the murder, and within twenty-four hours after Redney Burns went to the house of a man named Peter Yore, to whom he owed $25, and handed him the identical instrument. Next morning Mr. Yore took the scrip to a friend of his named Brown, a saloonkeeper, who took it and said that he would try and get it cashed by the brewer who supplied him. On the Monday night following the murder, Redney Burns returned to Mr. Yore and offered him $25 for the scrip, and, as he expressed a strong desire to have it back again, Mr. Yore revisited Mr. Brown, asked him for the paper, and learned that the latter had handed it over to Messrs. Bartholomae & Roesing, who, being communicated with, said it had left their hands, but promised to endeavor to recover it. By a sort of providential protection the recovery of the scrip was not effected, and search by the Police Department resulted in its discovery in the office of the City Treasurer. The State's Attorney stated that, besides the evidence supplied by the tell-tale scrip, he would show that on the evening of the commission of the crime the prisoner and two other ruffians, named "Nibsey Payne" and Patrick Connors, were seen within 125 feet of the scene of the murder, and to still further strengthen the case evidence would be supplied in the shape of the prisoner's own statements and confessions, which would throw a flood of light on the case and render perfectly irresistible the evidence previously introduced.

Mr. Reed made no opening speech indicating the nature of the defense, and the prosecution at once proceeded to introduce evidence in support of the theory upon which it sought

TO CONVICT THE PRISONER.

Detective John D. Shay gave evidence which showed that the prisoners, Burns, Payne, and Connors, were known to the police as companions for several years back.

Hermann Harbrucker, residing at No. 3938 Butterfield street, established the presence of the three men near the scene of the murder on the evening of its accomplishment. He stated that opposit the store of the deceased is a saloon kept by one Fred Hart, where, at 7 o'clock on the evening of March 1, 1879, he saw Burns, Payne, and Connors playing pool together. They were dressed in black and wore dark felt hats. The witness fully identified the prisoner in court as one of the men. The witness later visited the Penitentiary with Superintendent-of-Police O'Donnell. He saw Burns there. The Superintendent pulled the scrip from his pocket and showed it to Burns, who quaked with fear at the sight of it, and asked to be allowed to take it for a moment. He told two stories of how it came into his possession. One was that he had gotten it at the Jesuit Church on the West Side; the other that he bought it for $18 from a man on the corner of Clark and Twelfth streets. Since that time the witness had visited the prison at Stillwater, Minn., where he saw Nibsey Payne, in whom he recognized one of the parties who was playing pool in the saloon on the evening of March 1, 1879.

Mr. Krick, the janitor of the Cottage Grove School, identified the scrip produced in court as a piece of scrip which he had given to Mr. Rackow to cash on the morning of March 1, 1879. It was one of several; he gave the grocer four pieces of $15 each, one of $7.50, and the one of $25.

Mr. Rackow, son of the proprietor of the grocery, told the story of the murder. It occurred at about 8:30 p. m., March 1, 1879. The old man Bohnow worked for his father, and was in the act of sweeping the grocery floor when there entered three men dressed in black, with felt hats upon their heads, and with their faces muffled with black shawls. The biggest of the three stopped opposit Bohnow, and the smallest opposit the witness, whom he admonished to keep quiet. Bohnow lifted the broom, when the largest man fired, and the old man fell to the floor. The witness ran out, and when he returned the old man was found to be wounded in the abdomen. He died between 10 and 11 o'clock on the following day. Witness said that he knew John Krick, and identified the scrip as a piece which he had given witness on the morning of the day of the murder, together with some other, the whole amounting to $92.50. He placed it in the drawer, where there was also some thirty odd dollars in cash. Witness had known Burns, whom he had sold barrels to during the eight months preceding the murder.

Superintendent-of-Police O'Donnell told of the visit to the Joliet Penitentiary and the examination of Burns there, who stated that he had seen the scrip, which was shown him, before, and explained that he had gotten it from a young man in the Jesuit Church on the West Side. The witness' testimony differed slightly from that given by the witness Harbricker.

Peter Yore, premising his portion of the history of the scrip's travels with the statement that he lived on May street, near Taylor, said that he had known the prisoner for seven or eight years. About March, 1879, he received a piece of city scrip from him. Burns owed him $45, and he gave witness the scrip in part payment of the debt. Burns asked him if he would take it for $25, and he said that he would, as he could get face value for it from Mr. Brown. The following day he took it to Brown, who gave him the money for it. The witness failed to identify the scrip in court. Two or three days after the transaction with Burns the latter visited the witness and said that he would like

TO GET THE SCRIP BACK,

as he wanted to give it to the fellow he got it from. He called twice afterwards about it. Witness had never bought or owned any other scrip than that which he had gotten from Redney Burns.

Mr. Christian Brown, a saloonkeeper of No. 323 May street, supplied the next link in the chain of the fateful scrip's wanderings. He identified the paper as the piece which he had cashed for Mr. Yore, remembering that he had received it from him about a year ago last spring. He remembered the murder on Butterfield street in March, 1879, and that it was a short time threafter that he came in possession of the scrip. He paid the scrip to Bartholomae & Roesing, giving them some cash at the same time. The witness' beer-book was produced, and he identified an entry dated March 3, crediting him with $36, of which $25 was for the scrip and $11 for cash paid to the brewers. At Mr. Yore's request he tried to get the scrip back from Bartholomae & Roesing, but they had parted possession with it. This was the only piece of scrip the witness ever had in his possession.

Mr. Roesing remembered receiving the scrip from Mr. Brown, who next day called at the office and tried to get it back. Mr. Mills called the witness' attention to the name of the firm written across the back of the scrip, but he said that it was not the firm signature; that it was merely a memorandum which had been made upon it by the banker, John Buehler, to whom the firm sold all their scrip. At the time Mr. Brown called the scrip had all been sold to the banker.

The last link but one in the scrip's meanderings was provided by the evidence of Mr. Max Frolich, the cashier of John Buehler, the banker, who said that he remembered buying scrip from Bartholomae & Roesing. Producing the bank's cash-book, he turned to the date of March 7, 1879, and read the entry of several pieces of city scrip, among them a piece numbered 64,175, for $25. The witness remembered the piece of scrip produced in court by the name of the brewing firm on its back, which he had placed there himself.

Mr. Francis M. Barrett, chief clerk in the City Controller's office, identified the scrip as a piece which had come back to the office in due course, and had been handed over to the Police Department about Jan. 25, 1880.

Mr. Reed expressed his willingness to admit that the defendant had given Mr. Yore the scrip on the Monday morning after the murder.

The scrip having been definitly traced to the possession of the prisoner, the prosecution proceeded to introduce its corroborating evidence.

WILLIAM SWARFIELD,

a lad of about 20, was placed on the witness stand. He identified the prisoner, whom he had known for three or four years. About the middle of March, 1879, he had a conversation with Burns on Twelfth street, near Blue Island avenue, in reference to a certain piece of paper. Burns told him that he expected to get arrested in a few days, and offered to give him money if he would help him. He wanted witness to swear that he saw Burns give a man some money and get in exchange a piece of paper. Witness was not to know who the man was. He told Burns that he would do it. About a week after this occurrence Burns told him to say nothing about the conversation to anybody, not even to his brother Jack. Witness said that he would not. The piece of paper which troubled Burns was a piece of scrip which he said he had given to Mr. Yore.

This witness was a surprise to the defense. Mr. Reed bristled up and asked the witness fiercely:

"You were ready to do what Burns wanted of you?"

"I told him I would do 'most anything for him."

"Do you mean to say that you are so bad that you would commit perjury? Did you intend to swear falsely on his behalf?"

"I did."

"You tell me that you are such a bad man that you would swear falsely! You actually enjoy perjuring yourself. It is a pleasure for you to swear falsely. How do you come now to testify against Burns?"

"I was arrested on the charge of murdering Bohnow, and I told the police what I now tell, which is the truth."

Surprise No. 2 which the prosecution had in store for the defense was supplied in the person of Frank Gustav Martin, a witness who in August, 1879, made the acquaintance of Redney Burns while they shared a common abiding-place—the Warren County Jail at Monmouth, Ill.,—where the witness was at the time confined on a charge of petty larceny. During the recital of this witness' testimony the prisoner, who during the previous proceedings had maintained a remarkable degree of calmness, displayed marked nervousness. His features twitched, and his hands played restlessly upon the table in front of him, while his eyes darted from the witness to his counsel and thence to the faces of his father and mother, who sat by him during the afternoon's proceedings. The witness stated that while in jail he had the freedom of the hall, and while near the cell in which Burns was confined, on account of an attack he had made upon the Sheriff, he had overheard him speak of the Butterfield street murder in Chicago. He said that he had gotten into trouble through getting some scrip; that the "old sauerkraut" at the place had been killed, and that he had been "pinched" afterwards. Burns said that he had sold the scrip to a Mr. Yore, who had sold it to a Mr. Brown, and also went into particulars of his visit to Rackow's store in company with "Nibsey" Payne and Pat Connors. He said that he had told the old man in the place to keep still and give up what he had got, and that, when the

OLD MAN TRIED TO DEFEND HIMSELF,

he shot him. Witness heard Burns speak of the matter several times. Witness communicated what he had heard to the Sheriff of Warren County, and he believed that that official telegraphed it down to Chicago. When Burns told the story his audience consisted of two other prisoners: one was named Stevens, and the other went by the name of "Chicago."

Mr. Reed said that he understood the statement of the witness was a false one, and he demanded that the men Stevens and "Chicago," who he understood were in the Joliet Penitentiary, be brought to court to testify. He would take his chance of their telling the truth.

In the redirect examination the witness stated that he had heard Burns mention the name of Bohnow as that of the murdered man, and also that two other prisoners in the jail, named Ball and Brown, had also overheard Burns' conversation.

And now came surprise No. 1 for the prosecution. They had a terrible trap in store to spring upon the defense. For the delectation of Mr. Reed, who was so anxious to have the Joliet convicts' opinion of the witness Martin's testimony, they had nicely stowed away in the jail the four men who, besides Martin, had become privy to the prisoner's extraordinary confessions at Monmouth. They had been brought up from Joliet the day before, and, while Mr. Reed was consulting with the Court as to the best means of securing the presence of the convicts, the prosecution called Walter Brown to the stand. When the prisoner saw him his face turned ashen pale and his eyes almost started from their sockets. Mr. Mills smiled triumphantly, and Mr. Reed looked quite uncomfortable. Secretary Doyle's face beamed with complacency; Chief of Detectives Keating tried hard not to look proud, but failed signally. The prisoner's father and mother reflected the despair of their son's features in their own.

The witness, a repulsive-looking wretch, whose face bore the pallor of the Penitentiary, and whose shambling gait called to mind the peculiar motion of the convicts when they are marching in gangs about the Penitentiary yard, stated that he was at present a prisoner in the Joliet Penitentiary, where he had been sent from the Monmouth, Ill., jail on a conviction for assault with intent to kill. While in the jail he was in Redney Burns' company. At this interesting point the State's Attorney asked the witness:

"While there did you not have a talk with Burns about the death of a man in Chicago?"

The pallid face of the witness hardened as he snapped his thin lips together with a decisive "No."

The State's Attorney leaped to his feet. The terrible anxiety fled like a summer cloud from the prisoner's face, which ended in a broad grin, at this unexpected turn of affairs. Mr. Reed took a turn at the triumphant, and Secretary Doyle and Lieut. Keating stared at the witness, and moved about uneasily in their seats. A buzz of excitement ran through the court-room, and the Judge himself scanned the witness with a

LOOK OF BLANK ASTONISHMENT.

The State's Attorney plied the witness with questions, but he persisted in his avowal that he had not heard Burns converse on the subject of the murder. He said that he had made a statement to the effect that he had done so, but that it was done at the instigation of the police, who had promised to be of service to him if he would consent to so testify. "Under the influence of these persons," he said, "I told a story about a conversation which was a lie."

The State's Attorney acknowledged that he was surprised, and said that he wanted to prove by other parties that the witness had undertaken voluntarily to testify, and that he had told the story, which he now denied, to the other parties.

Mr. Martin was again placed upon the stand and identified the witness as the man Brown whom he had seen at the Monmouth jail.

The prosecution had procured the presence in court of the other convict, known by the name of "Chicago," but, for obvious reasons, they declined to use him. Mr. Reed, during the excitement of the moment, had a brief consultation with both the convict witnesses, which seemed to be quite satisfactory to him. This over, they were sent back to jail, and the surprises of the day were over.

The State's Attorney announced to the Court that a telegram had been sent to the Sheriff of Monmouth County to come to Chicago, and he would certainly be on hand this morning to corroborate the testimony of the witness Martin. This closed the proceedings, and the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

What puzzles the prosecution is the means which had been employed to cause so unexpected a change of base on the part of their witness from Joliet. The utmost care had been taken to protect him from outside influences, and his sudden conversion to the interests of the prisoner is a thing which they cannot fathom. After adjournment the State's Attorney and the police authorities held a consultation, the result of which will be made known at the trial to-day. They hold, however, that the testimony of these men is not essential, and that the defense is welcome to their testimony, contradicted as it will be by evidence of a much more reliable nature.

VICTORIO'S BAND.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 21.—Advices from Santa Fé state that on the 24th the United States and Mexican troops will make a combined attack on Victorio's band, now in the Candetaria Mountains in Mexico. The whole force employed in the movement amounts to about 3,000 troops. Tervassas moves in Mexico from north, Buel from south in New Mexico, Grierson from the east in Texas, and Carr from the west in Arizona. Buel is confident the plan will be successful.

A Santa Fé, New Mexico, special says at daybreak on the 19th, eighteen of Victorio's Apaches attacked the San Jose stage station sixty miles from El Paso, captured all the stage stock and 120 horses belonging to El Paso citizens, and killed a Mexican.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—A Tucson dispatch says Gen. Carr left Fort Bowie yesterday with his command. It is understood he is going to the vicinity of Hachet Mountain for the purpose of coöperating with troops from New Mexico.

Shakers' Sarsaparilla is a true medicine.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Kansas Democrats and Greenbackers Contemplating a Fusion.

The Republicans Move Solidly upon a Greenback Stronghold in Michigan.

Record of Congressional Nominations in the Several States Yesterday.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 21.—The Republicans held a rousing meeting to-night at Wyandotte, near this city, the first of the campaign, and one that will have the effect of increasing the Republican vote in this Congressional district in November. Wyandotte owes its existence to the establishment there of a rolling-mill, smelting works, and other industries by the late Eber B. Ward, and it soon became a prosperous city. The panic caused the fires in the mills to go out, and brought enforced idleness to 90 per cent of the townspeople. In the days of Wyandotte's prosperity the hardy toilers had built little homes, and when the hard times came they could not seek employment elsewhere without sacrificing the accumulations of years of toil. In consequence they remained there waiting for the change which at one time seemed so far off. When the Greenback party came into existence the men of Wyandotte eagerly embraced its doctrines, and at the last election the "irredeemable" carried the city by an overwhelming vote. The revival of trade which succeeded the resumption of specie-payment has once more made Wyandotte a busy, thriving town, and the census shows that its present population is double that of 1870, and to-night the Republicans laid the corner-stone of the temple which the iron-workers of Wyandotte propose to erect in November, and unfurled the standard of Garfield and Arthur in the home of Greenbackism in this county.

The leaders made a happy selection when they secured ex-Congressman George Willard, who was a Greenback candidate for Congress in 1878, but who is now as earnest a Republican as of yore, to address the meeting. Mr. Willard made a telling speech and powerful argument. He told why he joined the new party, and said he returned to his first love when he found it had brought to the country greater prosperity than it had ever known. He said the resumption of specie payments ended, in his opinion, the mission of the Greenback party.

A Garfield and Arthur Club was organized with over five hundred members.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 21.—The Democratic and Greenback State Central Committees assemble here to-morrow to consider the question of fusing upon a single State ticket upon such candidates as can be agreed upon. It is thought the plan will be to withdraw both the Democratic and Greenback candidates for Governor and put up a new man, who will be acceptable to both parties and will at the same time receive the straight Republican vote, which it is claimed will not go to Gov. St. John. The fusion will also extend to the Congressional ticket. In the Second District the Democrats have already indorsed the Greenback nominee, and feel quite confident of his election. As the district elected a Democrat four years ago, and a Republican went in on a plurality two years ago, this makes a close contest in this district. In the First and Third Districts the Republican majority is so large that no combination can affect it, but it is believed the Democrats will withdraw their candidate and indorse the Greenback nominee. In return for this the Fusion State ticket will consist principally of Democrats. The names of Judge Otis, of Atchison, and Charles Robinson, of Lawrence, have been suggested for Governor.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 21.—The Democrats of this county held their County Convention to-day and nominated the following ticket: W. C. Kiser, Sheriff; Bernard Esser, Treasurer; Thomas B. Cogn, County Clerk; George C. Russell, Clerk of Court; O. S. Halum, Register of Deeds; R. M. Bashford, District Attorney; John Arion, Coroner; John Douglass, Surveyor. The ticket has elements of strength, but can hardly be elected.

The Democratic Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress in this (the Second) district of Wisconsin is to be held at Watertown to-morrow. The Hon. J. C. Gregory, of this city, and ex-Senator Reed, of Jefferson, are prominent candidates. There is no strife between these gentlemen, either being, it is understood, ready to sacrifice himself for his party's good. A sacrifice it will be, as neither stand the least chance of being elected. The Hon. George W. Bird, of Jefferson, has been prominently mentioned for the position, but his health has failed, and he has gone to the Pacific Coast to recuperate, and declines to be a figurehead as the Democratic candidate for Congress.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 21.—The Democrats of the Twelfth Congressional District, who for six days have been balloting for a nomination, but without success, made a break to-day at their meeting in Pittston. The contest for the nomination has been between D. C. Connolly, of Scranton, representing Lackawanna County, and Asa R. Brundage, of Wilkesbarre, representing Luzerne County. After 284 ballots had been taken, with a result of 6 to 6, Brundage's name was withdrawn, and Connolly was nominated by acclamation. Both are prominent lawyers.

PITTSTON, Pa., Sept. 21.—The Democrats of Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties have unanimously nominated D. C. Connolly, Greenback candidate for Congress from the Twelfth District.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Sept. 21.—The Democrats of Centre and Clearfield Counties in Convention to-day instructed their delegates to the District Convention to vote for ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin for Congress. This insures his nomination, as Clinton County has already instructed for him.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 21.—The Democrats held a big three celebration last night. There was a good-sized audience out to hear Messrs. Charles P. Voorhees (son of Sycamore Dan), James E. Messmore, of Michigan, and Mr. Ewing, of Illinois. The latter gentleman delivered the finest address thus far made in behalf of Democracy in this city. He is a pleasing speaker. Voorhees has a good deal to learn yet before he rivals his "pa."

VIRGINIA.

DANVILLE, Va., Sept. 21.—The Republican Convention of the Fifth Congressional District met to-day and declined to make a nomination. The majority of the Convention is understood to be favorable to the election of the Readjuster candidate for Congress.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 21.—The Democrats of the Third District have renominated Miles Ross for Congress. Delegates from Monmouth and Union Counties left the hall when the result was announced.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 21.—The Democrats of the Fourth District have nominated George W. Peck for Congress, in place of W. H. Barnum, resigned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The Democrats of the Third Congressional District of Massachusetts have nominated Axel Dearborn for Congress.

NEW YORK.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The Republicans nominated Richard Crowley for Congress.

THE MILWAUKEE TREASURERSHIP.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 21.—The Supreme Court at Madison rendered a decision to-day denying defendant's motion for a rehearing in the Milwaukee City Treasurership case of Geilfuss vs. Trumpff. The effect of the decision will be to remand the case back to the Circuit Court for an order, directed to Trumpff, requiring him to vacate the office forthwith.

Edison.

Edison says that the details of his electric light apparatus are complete, and that within four weeks he will have his shops and eight miles of streets lighted so the world can see. He has facilities for making 1,000 lamps a day, he says, and can keep the exhibition going on as long as he wishes. He never spoke with more confidence of the success of his inventions. He said that the Bristol-board horseshoe was abandoned when it was found that one made of Japanese bamboo was better. He thinks the latter will readily burn 1,200 hours without being replaced. He added: "The gas companies are fighting hard now to keep the city authorities from giving us the necessary permits to lay wires; but they are butting their heads against a wall. Their days are numbered."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The greatest blessing ever offered to suffering humanity is Arend's Kumyss. In dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc., it acts like a charm. Distress, depression, uneasiness vanish. Comfort takes their place. Appetite and strength return as if by magic. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a food in form of a pleasant milk wine. It represents all the elements of nutrition in a vitalized and easily digested form, and nothing else so rapidly enriches the blood. Treatise on Kumyss sent free to any address. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

Good housekeepers are fast finding out that a pure extract made by Joseph Burnett & Co., costing a cent or two more a bottle, goes farther and makes the most delicious of dishes. Avoid goods only recommended by their cheapness.

The public will beware of a fraudulent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap now being forced on the market by misrepresentation. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE,
Madison and Peoria-sts.

Manufacturer's Sale
OF
LADIES' MUSLIN
UNDERWEAR!

We will place on sale THURSDAY MORNING one of the handsomest and best lines of Ladies' Underwear to be found in this country, at less than one-half cost of Material.

NOTE PRICES!

50 doz. Ladies' Walking Skirts at 25c.
40 doz. Ladies' Night-Gowns at 65c.
1 lot extra nice Night-Gowns, trimmed all down the front, 70 and 75c each.
400 doz. Ladies' Night-Gowns, Chemises, Drawers, Corset Covers, Walking Skirts, all on one Table, to be sold for
98 cts. Each.
These Goods are all worth double the price.
65 Styles of French, German, and American Corsets to be sold cheap.

CARSON,
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MALT BITTERS.

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MALT AND HOPS
BITTERS

PURE, RICH BLOOD.—There is no greater Blood Purifying and Life Giving Principle in the world of medicine than MALT BITTERS. It is a Perfect Renovator of feeble and exhausted constitutions. It enriches, nourishes, and strengthens the blood. It solidifies the bones, hardens the muscles, quiets the nerves, perfects digestion, cheers the mind, vitalizes with new life every organ and process of the body. It is so, because it strikes at the root of all debility—ENFEEBLED DIGESTION and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. Under its energetic influence the stomach is alive, the liver active, the kidneys healthy, the bowels regular, and the brain at rest. What more is desired to preserve health and cheerfulness?

MALT BITTERS are prepared without fermentation, from Canadian BARLEY MALT and HOPS, and are free from the objections urged against malt liquors.

Ask for MALT BITTERS prepared by the MALT BITTERS COMPANY, and see that every bottle bears the TRADE MARK LABEL, duly signed and inclosed in wave lines as seen in cut.

MALT BITTERS are for sale by all Druggists.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Fall and Winter
Shawls!

All the Newest Varieties in
Camel's Hair Wraps,
Valour and Velvet,
Beaver, Plush, and Cloth.
Fresh from the Best Looms in the World!

Novelties
In Carriage, Evening, and Opera Wraps.
The All-Silk "Modjeska,"
For Carriage Wear.
The All-Silk "Eugenia,"
The new and Popular Opera Scarf.
All-Silk, Silk-and-Wool, and All-Wool
Cashmeres,
In an endless collection of Styles, Patterns, and Colors.

Real India Camel's Hair.
Valley Cashmere, Umritzur,
Filled and Bordered Cashmere Decca,
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Imitation Indias
In very many Patterns never produced before this season, new colorings and effects,
From the First Manufacturers,
At lower prices than found elsewhere.
Also, the same line of goods in
Stripes,
In Seventy-Five Different Patterns.
Cashmeres, Paisley, Broche,
Fancy Persian Broche,
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THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
TRADE MARK

has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.
Made by STEELE & PRICE,
Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

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RUPTURE | $100 Reward.

We will pay to a charitable institution $100 in case of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented July 1, 1878. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

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Cases that can be cured we never fail to cure.

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Manufactured with the greatest care from the MOST DURABLE Cassimeres. Also, a fine line of
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LOW PRICES FOR GOOD GOODS.

DRAMAS OF THE DEEP.

Appalling Statistics of Shipwrecks Furnished to Parliament—Ten Thousand Lives Lost.

Whole Fleets Swallowed Up by the Insatiable Sea—Crime and Folly.

How Sailors' Lives Are Sacrificed to Mammon—Plimsoll's Anger Justified.

Correspondence New York Herald.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A Blue Book has just been presented to the British Parliament by command of her Majesty, which in its dry methodical pages presents facts for the consideration of the legislator capable of making the hair stand on the head of a De Foe. Nothing that the romancer has imagined of the terrible and mind-appalling can for a moment compare in dire interest with the unbroken tale of ocean disasters stretching from the 1st of January, 1873, to the 16th of May, 1880, told by this Blue Book under the simple but significant title,

"SHIPWRECKS."

Three hundred and forty large quarto pages are filled with stories of marine disasters and the gallant struggles of the toilers of the deep against the fury of the storm—an unequal fight in which man falls before the elements and disappears in the eternity of the waters. To no human pen is given power to describe those dramas of the deep; a bare recital of the facts alone must fill the mind with wonder and with dread, yet the facts are but part of the history of the deep. The only introduction to this tale of woe is the following brief notice from the official compiler:

"The following tables have been compiled from the wreck register kept in the Marine Department and completed from various sources.

"These tables contain all losses of British merchant vessels all over the world from the above causes, and also all losses of British merchant vessels by spontaneous combustion of cargo.

"They do not include fishing vessels nor vessels sunk by collision with ice or floating wreck, nor vessels burning by other causes than spontaneous combustion of cargo."

With this brief introduction the official historian plunges into his subject. It is impossible to follow him through his long list, but an extract taken very much at random here and there will sufficiently illustrate the nature of the sad record, which is rendered all the sadder by the reflection which is forced on the reader that much of the loss of property and life was due to

CARELESSNESS AND CRIME.

Take, for instance, the case of the Mary, a steamship of 259 tons register, which sailed from Glasgow, bound to Trinidad, laden with coal. She foundered at sea in latitude 48 deg. 28 min. north, longitude 8 deg. 11 min. west. Out of a crew of nineteen five were lost, and when the Marine Court came to examine into the circumstanes attending her loss they found that the Mary was neither stanch, nor strong, nor seaworthy, but a vessel of very light scantling, expressly intended for smooth waters and river navigation. This was indicated by her exceeding light mean draft of water—viz.: two feet three inches. No temporary strengthening seemed to have been thought of, even in the shape of a hogged frame or deck-girders. In fact, she was a light shell of a vessel, utterly unfitted in her natural state to have been sent even into the Irish Channel. The Court attributed her sudden foundering to her inherent weakness, aggravated by too great an amount of weight in the vessel for her structural strength. In conclusion the Court expressed their decided opinion that it was an act of great impropriety to send such a vessel to sea at all, even in the best season, without effectual and substantial temporary strengthening. Yet no punishment was meted out to the owners, who, with full knowledge, sent her out on her perilous voyage, endangering the lives of the unfortunate sailors.

OWNERS' "IMPRUDENCE."

Similar recklessness led to the loss of the Cortes, a steamer of 1,518 tons, which left Cardiff bound for Aden. She carried 1,487 tons of coal as cargo, and 628 tons of bunker coal. A steam launch weighing (exclusive of her machinery, which was below) from seventeen to eighteen tons, sixty feet in length, was placed on deck, stern foremost, extending from eight feet before the foremast as far as the bridge aft. She was placed upon a framework of timber to distribute her weight more equally over the deck. This framework was spiked down to the deck with three and a half inch spikes, and bilge chocks were placed under her. The gunwale of the launch was about four feet higher than the gunwale of the ship. All went well until the steamer entered the Bay of Biscay, where heavy weather was encountered and the large steam launch carried on deck broke adrift, carrying away the whole of the starboard foregging. She was temporarily secured, but later in the day again broke adrift, and went overboard, destroying the starboard bulwarks, staving a hole in the ship's side abaft the forerigging, and starting two of the plates under the covering boards. Prior to this the wheel chain had been carried away, and the ship fell off into the trough of the sea. The conditions upon which the tug were to be taken on board were that the shippers should put it on board with the necessary cradle and its supports, and the crew to securely lash it. During the bad weather the bed of timber which distributed the weight of the tug over the beams of the deck gave way. The lashings would appear from the evidence to have been most insecurely and injudiciously fastened. In conclusion, the Court were of the opinion that, although the breaking adrift of the steam launch was not the primary cause of the loss of the ship, yet the carrying of such an unwieldy incumbrance on deck during the winter months was imprudent. What the Court mildly terms an imprudence cost the lives of twenty-six men out of a crew numbering thirty. Still another instance of imprudence which was attended with even sadder results is seen in the case of the Poyang, a steamer of 628 tons, engaged in the opium trade. She sailed from Hong Kong bound to Macao with 146 souls on board, and being caught in a heavy sea foundered off the Nine Islands when almost within sight of her destination. One hundred and ten lives were lost owing to some one's "imprudence," for when the case came to be inquired into the Naval Court were of opinion that the Poyang was unfit for the trade in which she was engaged at the time when the southwest monsoons are prevalent, and was only fit for river navigation. But still no one was punished.

INFLUENCE OF INSURANCE.

What a suggestive statement was elicited during the inquiry into the loss of the Margaret, which left Cardiff for Malta, laden with 807 tons of coal? While in the Bay of Biscay she encountered heavy weather and went down. Out of a crew of twenty only one man survived to tell the tale. He stated to the Court that the vessel was proceeding in a gale when she was struck by an exceptionally heavy sea, which threw her on her broadside, from which position she never recovered.

The owner's manager stated that he did not believe that the vessel could have behaved as described unless a quantity of water had found its way into the cargo; but, assuming this to have been the case, he stated "that the only lesson be derived from the loss of his vessel was the necessity for making water ballast cocks and pipes so simple that mistakes might be impossible,—the Margaret's being quite the reverse of this." He was further of opinion that owners should be allowed more freedom in the mode of constructing and fitting their ships, and that the law of insurance should be so regulated as to make it the interest of owners to run their vessels safely and for long periods. In December last the steamer Borussia, 2,075 tons register, left Liverpool bound to New Orleans with a general cargo, among which was about 200 tons of pig-iron and 176 tons of tin-plates. The pig-iron was placed in the after hold, except about thirty tons, which was carried in the fore hold. The bar-iron was in the after part of the steerage. Her crew numbered fifty-five souls, and she carried 125 passengers. In the North Atlantic she encountered heavy seas and foundered, and out of the 180 souls on board 154 perished. As in the other cases, there had been "imprudence." The Court of Inquiry found that the Borussia was not in a good seaworthy condition when she left Liverpool, and that she became leaky probably through some of her rivets dropping out and to one or more of her butts having started.

MYSTERIES OF THE SEA.

The second part of the report is devoted to missing steamships. It comprises a long list, and must have a sad interest for numbers of Americans, for, in running my eye down the long columns, I find that many of the missing ships sailed from American ports carrying numerous passengers. And in very many cases no official inquiry has been instituted. The first of these is the Ismailia, which sailed from New York on the 30th of September, 1873, bound for Glasgow. She carried a general cargo, and had fifty-one souls on board, including seven passengers. Nothing has ever been heard from her. Then follows the Pictou, which left Montreal in November bound for Halifax with twenty-seven souls on board, and was last seen off Cape Rosier. The Stamford sailed from Baltimore in December, 1877, carrying 8,000 quarters of maize and a crew of twenty-seven souls, and was never heard from. In 1879 no less than five steamships leaving American ports disappeared, leaving no trace. They were the Zanzibar, bound from New York to Glasgow, with a general cargo; the Surbiton, bound from New York to Rotterdam, with wheat and provisions; the Joseph Pease, bound from New York to Marseilles, laden with wheat and maize; and the Telford, from New York to Antwerp, with wheat and maize in bags and bulk. One hundred and twenty-five lives were lost on these five ships. Nothing is known as to the causes which led to the loss of those ships, as no inquiry seems to have been made, but there are strong indications in those cases that have been the subject of official inquiry that many at least of these lamentable shipwrecks are due to preventable causes. Take, for instance, the Kensington, a steamer of 1,401 tons, which left Liverpool on the 5th of November, bound for Havana, with a cargo of 1,533 tons of coal in bulk, stated to have been properly trimmed. The vessel had four pairs of ventilating bollards on each side, with orifices about three inches across; but as in bad weather they would be closed down, but little reliance could be placed on them. There were also two properly constructed ventilators, each thirteen inches in diameter, opening into the main 'tween decks, and a similar one at each end of the after hold, but none to the fore hold. These ventilators, however, as no clear space was left to allow a current of air from one to another in the same hold, were practically useless. A court of inquiry held at Westminster found that the Kensington was more deeply laden than she ought to have been; that she had not sufficient stability; that the means of ventilation were inadequate and improperly placed; and that the position of the load-line, which was too high, was fixed with the sanction of the owners. They thought the loss was probably caused through the vessel being swamped or overturned, or through an explosion of coal-gas, the coal carried being of a fiery character and shipped newly wrought. Twenty-two lives were lost.

SLIGHTLY PUNISHED.

From somewhat similar causes the Marlborough, which left Cardiff bound for Genoa with 2,511 tons of coal, was lost. The distinguishing feature of this case was that the Court found some one to punish for the sacrifice of twenty-five human lives, though the punishment inflicted seems out of all proportion to the crime it was supposed to punish. A court of inquiry held in London found that the Marlborough left port greatly overladen, undermanned, and with the load-line placed much too high; and as the managing owner was aware of and sanctioned these matters, and the same having been the case on previous voyages, they fined him £250. They also thought the vessel had not sufficient stability for the voyage, or for any voyage, with such a cargo. Water ballast tanks which would contain 350 tons were empty, and she had 853 tons of coal between decks, with a freeboard of four feet; and as regarded the cargo, they found it was stowed and trimmed in the usual manner, although it might have been better trimmed for purposes of ventilation. As the coal, however, consisted of screenings from the collieries and wharves, and had probably given off its gas before being taken on board, there appeared to be no likelihood of spontaneous combustion, and the Court thought the loss was probably due to the vessel being swamped or overturned.

AN APPALLING RECORD.

The third and fourth parts of the report deal with sailing ships, and the losses in this class are truly appalling. No less than 1,171 ships are returned as having foundered during the period covered by the report, involving a loss of 1,017 lives, while in the list of the missing are 612 ships having on board 7,108 sailors. In order to get a glimpse of the probable cause of this immense loss of life it is only necessary to read down a single page in the list of foundered, and from what is known it is easy to surmise the causes which have led to the disappearance of so many ships.

Here is a sample page:

The Anna Frances—Foundered from lack of due effort to keep her afloat. The Court suspended the Master's certificate for two years, deeming the abandonment of the vessel premature and unjustifiable.

The Lady Proby—The masts gave way, and, in falling, threw vessel on beam ends. Cause of casualty attributed to decayed masts.

The Isle of Wight—Vessel foundered after straining in bad weather.

The Alma broached to in a gale, her deck cargo shifted, and she filled and capsized. Casualty stated to have been due to bad seamanship and shifting of deck cargo.

The Henry Wooley, supposed to have started a plank. The vessel began to leak, and, as the wind had fallen light, the windmill-pump was useless. The crew abandoned her and were picked up by a smack. An inquiry was ordered, but was afterward abandoned, crew being foreigners.

The William became so leaky from heavy seas that the pumps could not keep the water under. Abandoned in a sinking condition. The Court of Inquiry decided that vessel was not in all respects seaworthy when she sailed.

DECK-LOADING CONDEMNED.

The Thorwaldsen—An inquiry was held, and the Court was of opinion that the loss of this ship was clearly owing to her deck-cargo, and the managing owner who had overruled the Master's objection to taking a deck-load was adjusted to pay all the costs of the inquiry. The Court also expressed their opinion that deck-loads in the class of vessels usually employed in the timber trade must be very dangerous and attended with great risk, both to life and property.

THE ITUNA.

Early in December the Ituna stranded near Darien and became leaky. Two days after leaving Doboy she fell in with heavy weather and the leak increased. The top tier of her deck cargo was thrown overboard, but the water continuing to gain on the ship she was abandoned. An inquiry was had, and the Court were of opinion that the Ituna was seaworthy when she left England on her outward voyage, but the master was blamed for not ascertaining the condition of his vessel after the stranding, for carrying such a heavy deck cargo, and for not throwing overboard the lower tier of logs carried on deck, and his certificate was suspended for three months.

The Western Empire—There was a deck cargo of one tier and a half of logs; these logs were stowed from the topgallant forecastle bulkhead, on each side of the hatchways, and ran under the prop to within twenty feet of the rudder-head. On this row of timber was a second row, extending from the middle of the vessel to the poop. The deckload was secured with shores amidships, and there were also chains and wedges. The upper part of the timber was within six inches of the main rail. The Court of Inquiry found that at the time the Western Empire sailed from Pensacola there was every reason to believe that she would have to contend with the equinoctial gales, and her deckload of pitch-pine timber (without which the voyage might have been safely accomplished) rendered her unfit to proceed to sea. The Master, however, was considered justified in abandoning her at the time he did. The owner is of opinion that she was prematurely abandoned and considers that if the crew had stuck to their ship (she being a good, strong vessel) they might have succeeded in getting her into port.

The Wanderer sailed from St. John, New Brunswick, February, 1880, with about nineteen standards of deals on deck. The deckload was stowed in eleven tiers, reaching to thirty-three inches in hight, not quite up to the rail. They were secured by four spars lashed across the top and secured at each end down to the rail and ship's side, and the aftermast one was also secured by two lashings to ringbolts amidships. Above this again five spare spars, fifty feet long and eleven to twelve inches in diameter, were placed, secured to the deadeyes of the fore and main rigging and by cross lashings to one another and shored off from the deck-house. In latitude 43 deg. north, longitude 33 deg. west, she was struck by a heavy sea, which carried away forward house, part of deck load, and threw vessel on her beam ends. The lanyards of the foretopmast backstays were cut when the foretopmast went, carrying with it the head of the foremast and all gear attached, and vessel righted. It was then found that the ship was full of water, the fresh water in the tank useless, and provisions nearly all lost. Four days afterward vessel was abandoned. A Court of Inquiry were of opinion that on leaving St. John the ship was in good and seaworthy condition and that the cargo appeared to have been properly stowed. They found that the loss of the Wanderer was owing to the "perils of the sea," and that the master was justified in abandoning her.

PLIMSOLL'S REFORMS.

While examining this record of the sea who can withhold his sympathy from the sailor's friend—the good-hearted Mr. Plimsoll—or wonder that, knowing something of the facts, the good man allowed his indignation at the heartless speculators in rotten ships to find expression in anything but Parliamentary language even on the floor of the House of Commons? This report of the Board of Trade will call up a spirit of public indignation in England that will compel Parliament to intervene and establish such regulations as will secure greater safety at sea. There is no doubt that a change in the Marine Insurance law tending to forbid the insurance of unsound ships or of cargo embarked in ships not classed would very sensibly diminish the number of shipwrecks. This statement involves a terrible accusation against certain classes of ship-owners and merchants; but the facts are before us, and "facts are stubborn things." The following summary shows the number of ships lost in each year and the nature of her cargo. It also clearly indicates that the reforms carried by Mr. Plimsoll through Parliament have resulted in greatly diminishing the number of shipwrecks and reducing the number of lives lost by nearly one-half. With such evidence of the value of legislative interference, it is probable that Parliament next session will be inclined to make still further efforts to secure fair-play for our poor Jack tars in their fight with the stormy sea.

A STARTLING SUMMARY.

The following table shows the number of steam and sailing vessels foundered and missing during each year from 1873 to 1880, together with their tonnage and the number of lives lost:

	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Lives lost.
1873	336	121,045	2,065
1874	319	120,973	1,942
1875	224	73,180	1,209
1876	288	104,968	1,912
1877	232	74,919	1,054
1878	244	92,434	990
1879	244	95,925	1,324
1880 (Jan. 1 to May 16)	78	45,750	331
Total	1,965	729,194	10,827

The preposterous claims made for very many remedies have always disappointed multitudes of people; but we are pleased to recommend an article which can at all times be thoroughly relied upon. The condition of constant readiness for use, with uniformity of composition, renders Hamburg Drops the safest and best remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, liver disease, loss of appetite, headache, and all diseases originating from impure blood.

SOUTHERN "CHIVALRY."

Horrible Brutality in the Interest of "Democracy."

An Aged Negro's Fidelity to the Party of Freedom,

Under the Murderous Lash of the Demoniac Ku-Klux.

The following sketch, illustrating the fidelity of the negro and the brutality of the Southern Ku-Klux, is from O. T. Beard's story, "Bristling with Thorns," now being published in the Detroit *Post and Tribune*:

Pelter, Savage, and Boozy were congenial spirits, and they had found employment that suited them.

Any work of brutality did that.

Of suitable and willing material there was no end.

The filthy cabins of the neighborhood were foul with the idle, profligate, and sinister.

It was but to ask and secure. They asked and enrolled twenty on the first day. Joe Ratley was among them.

Joe was delighted.

He would again hear the crack of the whip.

The crack of the lash was sweeter music than the whiz of Union bullets.

"Jine? dog awn! agin niggahs an' no count Yanks? Yaas, you bet yo' boots on't. Yaas, sah! put me down quicker'n scat. Dad rat of it don't make me sick in the innards to see the airs them nigs and Yanks put on."

So Joe's name went down, and other Joes with him, until Pelter, Savage, and Boozy had each a sufficient number for immediate operations.

Then the Committee applied to Shootfast for money.

Shootfast went out with one of those pests of moneyed people—a subscription paper.

Everybody hurrahed for the South.

They do elsewhere for railroads and bridges and tunnels and churches, and for everything else. They are magnificent. Ought to succeed. Ought to be paid for—out of other people's pockets.

This paper was no exception.

The town overflowed with good wishes and words.

Good wishes and words don't deplete the purse—but cash—that was another thing.

Money was more difficult to secure.

Hearts were open and purses closed.

Shootfast found it a difficult task.

A dozen times he was inclined to abandon it.

Thrice a dozen times he roundly swore they were all stingier than Yankees and meaner than "niggers."

At last to his intense relief he reached the point where he could prudently pay the deficit needed. Then he paused.

The day's work left him doubtful if a little Yankee leaven was not after all a good thing in the town.

"Certainly," he said to his wife after reaching home, "I could have secured three times the sum for any reasonable purpose from half a dozen Yankees in the place and had no words about it."

But the money was raised, turned over to Pelter, Savage, and Boozy, and minus some crimping for "cawn juice" it was quickly applied to equipping the eager recruits.

The Pelter company was first on the road.

For half the first night they rode about aimlessly. Rode about negro cabins, shouting and blowing horns. On the way out some one travestied a sweet hymn, and as they rode they sang it:

> "A charge to keep I have,
> A God to glorify;
> If a d—d nig vote agin us,
> He shall forever die."
> —*Testimony John Logwood.*

They liked that.

It suited their depraved natures.

They rolled it under their tongues as a sweet morsel.

It became the "My Maryland" of the new Dixie.

They bellowed it.

They roared it.

And the silent forests echoed back their profanity.

But riding, and tooting, and singing became monotonous, and, like everything monotonous, tiresome.

It was a bore.

They ought to do something, if only to get their hands in.

Action is the grindstone that sharpens men.

"But what will we do?"

It was past midnight, and they were halted in the road, clustered like a covey of partridges, in the deep shadow of the trees.

Various negro and Yankee names were suggested.

The Yankees were voted down.

"Too airly to tech Yanks. They're ugly customers to handle."

All agreed to that.

An idea dawned on the dull brain of Joe Ratley.

"Let's give Nig Awk a shake. I don't keer how seveigrous. Ding him, I'd like ter take a squall out'n the perked-up niggah!"

"Young Awk?" asked one.

"Gawl, no! The nigs 'bout his place ur thicker nor bugs in a bed. Git ole snaggle-tooth Awk. The ole nig's ole an' can't do nuffin."

"That's so!" shouted half a dozen.

Pelter was delighted. "Yes, boys, that Awk is a mighty mean Yank nig. Allus hangin' about the Yanks and Rads. Let's shuck him."

"Forward!"

With this command the horses wheeled and dashed away after Pelter.

Two miles of a ride over the hills brought them to Plutarch Trenholm's cabin.

It was a pretty little place, embowered in roses and flowering shrubbery.

Reaching the cabin, the horsemen rode in through the gate and dashed up to the door.

Then they made several circuits about it, racing, shouting, singing, and horn-blowing.

Hearing the noise, Awk rose from his bed and in his night-clothes tottered to the door, and seeing the men tearing through his cherished flower-beds, he expostulated. The flowers were the gift of his loved mistress. That he told them.

"Deah Miss Lou done gib de seed and plant ebry one o' dem wid her own blessed hans. Deed she did!"

Joe Ratley rode up before him.

"Shet! you drat niggah!"

The old man, bent nearly double with age, stood in the doorway looking out at the masked crowd, listening, as if to detect the voice.

Then Ratley cried out again:

"See how neah I kin come to the nig's head."

Then he raised his pistol and fired.

Probably it was a mere bravado,—an effort at intimidation.

Awk was not hit.

The smoke lifted slowly up from the doorway, disclosing the old man standing immovable as he was before the shot was fired.

Brave men in the clutch of the inexorable never flinch, and Awk was a brave man.

"Good gen'lemen, I hain't nebber done nuffin to none ob yer."

Several of the maskers had already dismounted and approached the door.

Pelter, pistol in hand, was foremost among them.

"Let's have no niggah gab."

"Mawstah, I ain't gabbin."

"Jist you shet! does yer heah?" said Joe Ratley, plunging his clinched fist into the aged black's face, "shet, an' heah the capin, then yer'l git a spell o' breathin'?"

The others laughed at Joe's attempt at wit, and Pelter asked:

"Well, Awk, how do you like us?"

"Doan 'o, Cap'in!"

"Captain who?" asked Pelter. He was evidently startled, thinking his disguise was penetrated, and having no desire to be discovered.

"Doan 'o. Ize tryin' to make out."

Pelter breathed more freely.

"An' you can't make us out?"

"No, sah, not pe'tic'lah!"

"Do you know any of us?"

"I doan 'o as I mos'ly does, sah!"

"Well got up, haint we?"

"Youze mighty skeary!"

"You'll be skeered a dawg'd sight wuss afore we uns gits through with yer," interjected Ratley.

"You just bet," added another.

"He'll think a whirlicane's done struck him."

"What hez I deen doin', mawstahs?"

"Doin'! Doin'! You drat niggah," responded Pelter; "hear him, boys; innercent niggah; what, nevah stole a chicken?"

"I nebbah stole nuffin, mawstah."

"No, but you've done a dawg'd sight wuss, hain't ye?"

"No, mawstah!"

"Yes, you have!"

"Infernal, lying niggah!"

"Choke him."

"Hain't you been voting the Radical ticket?"

A half dozen tongues were moving at once.

"I bin well sposed wid de 'Publicans, sah," replied Awk.

"And you voted with them?"

"Yes, sah! dat pawty's 'titled to my reward, sah!"

"Well, you've got to stop it."

"Yes, sah!"

"You hear?"

"Yes, sah!"

"And you've got to promise not to vote the Republican ticket any more."

"I can't do dat, mawstah." Awk had straightened up as far as was possible for him. "No, mawstah; I can't do dat."

"You won't?"

"No, mawstah; dat pawty made de culled people free, sah, an' dey is 'titled to ouah reward, sah. 'Dee, sah, dey is 'titled to ouah reward in dis yeah world."

"And you are going to keep on voting with them?"

"So long as dey does de right, sah, an' de good Lawd gibs me to sense de right, sah. Yes, mawstah, I mus do dat. Dey mus hab ouah reward for de freedom."

"Now, look here, Awk, we don't want to hurt you, but dawg'd ef yo' haint got to vote the Democratic ticket, or die."

"Mawstah, I haint got no ambition agin the Democrats, but I can't go trapousin' after dem. No, sah!"

"Heah him!"

"Pooty nig."

"Ongrateful ole dawg!"

"Let's hang him."

"Let's skin him."

"Oh, yer can't, hey?"

"No, sah! When I done jine the 'Publicans I hearn de Democrat pawty were waw busted, an' I done had noffin ter do wid dem sense."

"Well, my colored angel, you've got ter reform. Does yer hear? Reform!"

Reform is the patent coating for every scoundrelism.

Hearing no response from Awk, Pelter asked him again:

"Awk, if we let up on you will you promise to vote the Democratic ticket?"

"No, sah!"

"Would you rather take a lickin?"

"No, sah! Haint I a free man? What right you got to lick me? My old mawstah didn't nebbah do dat."

"We'll give you a taste to see how it goes?"

"I don't want none o' dat foolin'."

"There ain't goin' to be no foolin'. You've had too much meat an' too little cuttin' all yer born days, or yer wouldn't be such an audacious sassy niggah!"

"I ain't sassy, mawstah! Ef I is, I axes pawdon, sah. My old mawstah done fotch me up with mannahs, sah!"

"Hear the niggah!"

"Oh, ho!"

"Mannahs! 'Hoop! Mannahs!"

"Better than the clown in the circus!"

"Ebo Shin scraping to the ladies!"

These are samples of exclamations that flowed from the group when the laugh had ceased.

Pelter raised his voice above the din:

"Jest drop yer hoops in the path and come 'long."

"What for, mawstah?"

"We're gwan to lick yer."

"Oh, no, mawstah! You haint de hawt to do dat, mawstah. Wid a po' ole man. Mo'an 70, sah. Mo'an 70 years—an' moss done gone."

"Ther haint no use o' gabblement about it; you've either got to vote the Democrat ticket or take a lickin'."

"Yes, sah!"

"Will you vote the Democrat ticket?"

"No, sah."

"You would rather be licked?"

"I'd rader die fust, sah! Yes, sah, I'd rader die fust!"

At this point Joe Ratley threw his halter over the old man's neck, and mounted his horse.

In an instant the others were in the saddle and trotted out in the road, compelling their aged prisoner to run beside them.

Down the road into the edge of the neighboring forest.

There a halt.

Awk was stripped of his night-clothes—stripped to nudity. Two men seized his arms. They drew his breast against a tree. They clasped his arms about it, and then tied his wrists.

Then they searched about among the low-lying limbs for long, lithe rods.

Deliberately they cut them off and trimmed them down, paring off the soft, green leaves and young branches. This was but the work of a few moments. Then they returned to Plutarch. Joe Ratley stood first by his side. He bent the long, strong rod he held in his right hand to test its litheness.

Under the soft, clear moonlight that stole down between the trees, jagged points, quite half an inch in length, were plainly discernible on his rod.

These were the stumps of the little branches cut off.

With every blow of his rod these points would puncture like daggers.

They would tear like harrows.

When the pliability of the rod was tested, Joe stepped away from Plutarch to the length of his rod.

He raised his right arm.

His right hand grasping the rod was extended above and behind his head.

His left side was facing the left side of the man bound to the tree.

His breast was almost parallel with Plutarch's back.

Joe's body swung suddenly round toward Plutarch.

His hand and arm came down with a rush.

The rod whistled through the air.

It fell upon and centre of Plutarch's back.

The keen edge of the rod cut.

Its sharp prongs stabbed.

The rod scorched.

It blistered.

It burned.

A long wheal sprang into being across it.

It was a fungus born of a rod.

The tree to which Plutarch was bound was small, and apart from the others.

The sky above was cloudless.

A luminous circle girdled the tree.

Within the circle there was an involuntary writhing of Plutarch's back.

Then purple drops spurted out.

Joe saw them.

He roared in glee:

"First blood, by dawg. I kin fetch it ev'ry lick."

He sprang back to striking position and raised his hand and arm again.

Pelter cried out: "Hold on, Joe!"

But it was too late.

Joe's eager arm fell.

A second time the rod whistled through the air.

A second wheal grew up beside the first.

Again Plutarch's back shivered as if he had been smitten with an iceberg.

That was the first effect of the blow.

It was a biting frost.

It chilled him to the marrow.

His flesh shivered under it.

Then the second long blister sprang into life beside the first.

The blister was a fagot.

It was a flame.

It was a consuming fire.

The rod was a bar of red-hot, searing from across his back.

It opened new fountains of blood.

Big drops trickled down to the ground.

Then Pelter spoke:

"Look heah, Awk; hain't yer had enough?"

"Yes, mawstah!"

The words trembled from his lips.

"You don't want no more harryment?"

"No, mawstah!"

"Will you vote the Democratic ticket?"

"No, mawstah!"

His voice was strong and firm.

"I'd rather die, mawstah, dan go agin de pawty ob freedom."

His torn flesh ceased to quiver.

His voice burst out strong and clear.

It was a cry of exultation.

It quenched the ache, and the burn, and the torture.

The words were scarcely uttered before the hissing serpent in Joe Ratley's hand, with its lacerating fangs, whistled through the air and fell upon the old man's back.

Again.

And again. With the passionate energy of ignorant hate.

Blood followed every blow.

Little shreds of cuticle and flesh hung to the rod.

Blood trickled down in little streams.

Ten blows Joe Ratley struck.

Ten blows with all his brutal strength.

Then another of the gang interposed:

"Dawg it, Joe; yer' gittin' all the fun!"

Joe was pushed aside.

A fresh arm was raised.

"Now, boys, see me hit an old plantation lick, bitin' with the point."

The brute seemed to measure his distance from Awk with his eye.

He drew the rod quickly through his left hand.

He threw his right hand upward and backward.

The right arm fell with the velocity of a thunderbolt.

The rod whizzed through the air.

The point of the rod struck Plutarch's side.

It bit like a hound.

A shred of flesh flew before it.

It gashed like a knife.

A stream of blood spurted out after it.

The crowd ran to the side of the sufferer.

They examined the gash.

Then they exclaimed:

"Yo' did, by dawg!"

"Drat ef 'taint a clean 'lick.'"

"Haint forgot, hez you'?"

The victim's back was alive with motion.

His lips were sealed.

His mouth was dead.

It was an emulous crowd.

The bite blow excited their admiration.

They tried to imitate.

They failed.

And the man who "hadn't forgot" was the hero of the night.

The shower of blows continued.

It was a storm of live coals.

When fifty blows had been struck Pelter spoke again.

"Awk, hain't yo' had all yo' want?"

It was nearly a minute before Awk's lips opened.

All his senses except feeling were numb.

Sound penetrated his soul, but slowly.

At last he spoke.

His voice was faint.

His words almost inaudible.

"Yaas, mawstah!"

"Will you vote the Democratic ticket?"

"I'd-rader-die-fust-mawstah!"

"Will you quit the dratted rads?"

"Dey's-de-pawty-of-freedom-an'-'titled-to-ouah-reward-mawstah!"

"You won't give them up, drat yo'!"

"I can't, mawstah. I can't do dat, mawstah! Dey's de pawty ob freedom, mawstah!"

His head was erect.

His voice rang out like a clarion on the calm night air.

Unflinching he faced laceration.

Unawed he endured rending.

He hung undaunted on the spit of wrath.

It was grand.

It was heroic.

He was like a nineteenth century Huss.

Awk Trenholm was a martyr.

Again the scorching, blistering, tearing storm descended.

Whiz! whiz!

Thud! thud!

Blood spattered out.

Shreds of flesh followed every blow.

Awk's head dropped over against the tree.

Whiz! whiz!

Thud! thud!

A rain of blood followed every blow.

Awk's head hung limp over his shoulder.

His knees bent under him.

Whiz! whiz!

Thud! thud!

The weight of Awk's body rested on his bound hands and arms.

Whiz! whiz!

The arms slowly slid down the tree.

Whiz! whiz!

Pelter spoke.

"Will yo' give up the rads?"

There was no answer.

Whiz! whiz!

Again Pelter spoke.

"Will yo' give up those dratted rads?"

Awk was deaf and dumb.

He was a crouching, horribly-mutilated heap, limp as a rag, at the roots of the tree.

The inquisitors and assassins thought he was dead. They wiped the clots and splotches of blood from their faces, brushed off the spray of human flesh from their persons, mounted their horses, and rode away singing:

> "If you wants to be an angel,
> And with the angels stand,
> Bring niggahs to their senses
> With a hick'ry in your hand."

THE COURTS.

POSTPONED.

It was expected that Judge Jameson would render his opinion yesterday on the motion to dissolve the temporary injunction in the case of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, but Judge Lawrence, one of the counsel for the complainant, was called away to Quincy to attend the funeral of a relative, and the decision was therefore postponed until Friday, the 24th inst.

DIVORCES.

John L. Wilson yesterday filed a bill against his wife Mary, asking for a divorce because she left him rather unceremoniously about six years ago.

Wilhelmina Krueger also wants to get rid of her husband, Frederick Krueger, on account of his extreme cruelty. She was married to him in 1875, and, at the expense of great patience and suffering, has managed to live with him until quite recently. He has, she says, frequently kicked her out of the house, occasionally emphasizing his remarks by knocking her down or scalding her with hot water, but she has as often gone back to him, hoping he might still reform. The probabilities, however, at present are, she says, that she will die a violent death before this happens, and, as she is not quite ready to leave her children, she asks that he may be compelled to leave her in peace.

William P. Gaylord filed a petition for a divorce from Eliza C. Gaylord on account of her cruelty and adultery.

A bill was also filed by Sanford Bodwell against Helen Bodwell Monday, but suppressed for service. The cause given was desertion.

Judge Barnum yesterday granted a divorce to Samuel H. Melcher from Martha A. Melcher on the ground of desertion, and to Emma H. Nye from Charles W. Nye for extreme and repeated cruelty.

ITEMS.

To-day is default day in law and chancery in Circuit Court.

STATE COURTS.

Marietta Marsh commenced a suit in trespass yesterday to recover $5,000 damages from the City of Chicago.

Waldstein Mayer and R. W. Bates began a suit in attachment for $3,102 against Edwin M. Brown.

Suits were begun yesterday by Christoph Wohlers, Catherine Bouett, Helene Voget, Theodor Wohlers, and Anna Wohlers respectively against August Wohlers, administrator of the estate of Henry Wohlers, deceased, and his bondsmen, Reinhart Hageman and Henry Gauler, to recover on his official bond divers sums of money amounting to about $4,200 in all, which it is claimed he has failed to pay over.

T. S. and A. J. Kirkwood sued Michael Sauerie and Michael Roeder for $1,000.

Reinhold and Catharina Rahn filed a petition to be allowed to adopt Albert O. Zimmerman, a 3-year-old orphan. A decree was immediately entered to that effect on hearing.

Walter L. Price commenced a suit in trespass against A. A. Sprague, Ezra J. Warner, O. S. A. Sprague, Henry F. Griswold, John Hoffman, James Benke, J. M. Flower, and C. W. Newton, claiming $10,000 damages.

George W. Lovering brought suit against Abel A. and Nilsigne Westengard to recover $1,000 damages for alleged breach of covenant.

An action on the case was commenced by John B. McManners, administrator of the estate of William H. McManners, to recover $5,000 damages of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—45 to 54, 56 to 71, 73 and 74, all inclusive. No. 44, Spiegel vs. Greenebaum, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call 2,652, 2,660, 2,662, 2,664, 2,666, 2,668, 2,670, and 2,678. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—14, 15, 16, 17. No case on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—385 to 407, inclusive, except 388, 393, and 399. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—Motions.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—I. S. Chapman et al. v. J. D. Johnson, $3,011.92.

JUDGE GARY—Field, Leiter & Co. v. E. D. Gorham, $725.44.

JUDGE SMITH—G. W. Sansom v. Carlo De Luca, $15.—Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company v. James and Maria Boggs, $50.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MORAN—James G. McBean v. Richard Riley, $97.50.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 21.—The following proceedings were had in the Supreme Court this morning:

17. R. H. Ward, Receiver, etc., vs. Farwell et al.; on motion, leave given appellee to the 30th inst. to file reply to briefs to petition for rehearing.

I. Merritt et al.; on motion, leave given appellee ten days' additional time to file reply to briefs to petition for rehearing.

67. Field et al. vs. Openstein; on motion, leave given appellant five days' additional time to file reply to briefs.

18. C. & S. R. R. Co. vs. Brown; stricken from the docket, case having been settled.

4. People ex rel., etc., vs. Dalaney; on motion, leave given relator to file briefs instanter.

61. Wennor vs. Thornton et al.; motion by appellant for extension of time to file reply to briefs.

18. Sumner, administratrix, et al., vs. Sisson et al.; motion by appellants to tax costs against appellee, Cable.

85. Briggs et al. vs. Wheeler; on motion, appeal dismissed on short record.

The following rule was this day adopted and ordered entered on the records:

When in any case a rehearing is granted, it shall be placed for hearing at the foot of the docket. The petition for rehearing shall stand as the printed argument on the hearing of the party in whose favor it is granted. The opposite party shall in all such cases have ten days from the time of granting the rehearing to reply to the petition, and the petitioner shall have five days to file his closing argument, which shall end the argument of the case, and it shall then stand for final decision. Where an oral argument is allowed, if the party against whom the rehearing is granted wishes to avail himself of the permission to argue orally his reply, the brief must be filed on or before the calling of the cause. Oral argument on both sides, when allowed, shall close the arguments in the case.

Court adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE G. A. R.

A Big Gathering of Post of Indiana at Indianapolis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 21.—The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of Indiana began to-day, and will continue until Thursday evening. Little was done to-day, however, beyond getting ready for to-morrow, which is to be the big day. The chief feature is the parade, fixed for 11 o'clock, the procession to comprise all city, county, and State officials, distinguished visitors, fire department, police force, G. A. R. posts, and veterans of Indiana. George W. Parker will be Chief Marshal, with R. S. Foster, W. E. McLean, and M. S. Robinson Division Marshals. Arriving at the camp a brief address of welcome will be delivered by Gen. Fred Knefler, and after dinner, at 2 o'clock, Secretary Thompson will address the gathering. This will be followed by the grand prize drill, in which several military companies of the State will take part, and a dress parade of veterans and G. A. R. posts. At night a magnificent display of fireworks will be given in front of the Amphitheatre. Capt. Brownell, who is in attendance, has placed on exhibition the double-barreled shotgun with which the Rebel Jackson shot Col. Ellsworth, and his own sabre musket with which he slew Jackson. The principal business streets are hung in bunting, and a crowd of 20,000 visitors is expected to-morrow.

The Czar's Marriage.

London Correspondence New York Herald.

By the way, the clubs are also discussing another marriage—namely: that of the Czar of all the Russias. According to the gossips the Emperor is already spending his holidays amid all the delights of a honeymoon, too precipitate in one sense and overtardy in another. It is declared that his Majesty, determined on abdicating, has begun his assertion of freedom from all obligation imposed by sovereign power by wedding the Princess Dolgorauky, who, being the mother of five of his children, is considered to possess the greatest claim to his hand. The marriage—so goes the tale—was celebrated a fortnight ago in the presence of three witnesses—the two Russian Ministers, Adlerberg and Milutine, and Gen. Baranof. The secret of this union had been well kept, but the event surprised no one when it was made public. Even the Czarewitch, so far from seeking to delay the fulfilment of this duty, had urged the necessity of haste,—the only condition imposed by the heir to the throne being that henceforth, until the abdication of the Czar shall have become a fait accompli, all changes in the Ministry shall be submitted to his approval, and that no new appointments to office shall be made without his consent.

Consumptives gain in flesh, strength, and spirits under a daily use of Malt Bitters.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.

First Convention of the Illinois State Association.

Addresses by Mayor Harrison, Buffalo Miller, and Others.

The saloonkeepers of the State of Illinois held their first delegate Convention at the North Side Turner-Hall, on Clark street, yesterday at noon. The hall was decorated with flags and shields, and the pillars of the gallery were covered with red and white cloth, while festoons of evergreens hung from the balcony. The attendance aggregated no less than 300, including delegations from all sections of the State. Among them were many who are well known throughout the State. As a body, the Convention was remarkable for its respectability and intelligence. Among the delegates were John Feldkamp, Adolph Mueller, Joseph Miehle, A. Moerl, F. Fischer, Louis Schuchow, G. Gegenwart, William Kleusens, P. Hahn, C. H. Kraus, J. Gastel, Ph. Dieter, J. Geier, Phil Enders, B. Freund, A. George, Fr. Hartman, Henry Schroeder, Pete Mahr, M. Wasserman, H. Englehardt, P. Miller, B. Hessmer, Phil Maas, V. Knobloch, Fr. Schroth, B. Brown, F. Kuper, John Straub, Nic Herd, L. Beyer, J. Runtie, J. Rheinwald, Frank Schubert, Charles Berger, C. J. Franks, Peter Gerhardy, H. Graff, Carl Herzog, J. Zinke, J. Luther, Charles Heiser, Chicago; August Herckel, J. Oalweiler, E. West, L. Harmo, Peter Scherer, Otto Gottsche, B. Winter, Ernst Strate, August Husing, Joseph Haas, G. Schumacher, Rock Island; W. Heumble, R. C. Auld, Morris; E. Blankenburg, P. Curry, A. Schatz, Danville; C. Bilievernicht, F. Boeder, Elmhurst; Bernhardt Jaeger, Henry; M. Dando, Braidwood; H. Cortes, Jefferson; C. W. Rivers, B. Fisher, Rockford; John Gugtenbuhler, Highland; S. S. Merrick, Galesburg; E. Harptrite, Thomas Andrews, Decatur; Lewis Martin, Rantoul; L. Eppler, Seneca; G. Ernst, L. Lang, B. Hackley, Joseph Kurz, Louis Ruesser, Quincy; F. Atthoff, J. Dunn, Princeton; A. Heine, Leyden; John Blane, Charles Evans, C. Crampp, P. Weiland, Aurora; George Goodrich, Cambridge; A. Jacob, William Koikhaus, D. Henson, Somonok; William Baugert, Ad. Wertheim, La Salle; J. A. Grost, Urbana; E. Moeshinger, Strawn; Jacob Schorth, St. Jacobs; A. Mathieu, Papinaux; F. Fishrop, Hyde Park; L. Markman, C. Koch, Bentonville; William Schausten, Bloomington; William Meyer, Minonk; L. Mattehausen, H. Dorman, Beecher; Charles Schneider, E. Rathke, J. Fisher, Kankakee; T. Siegel, J. Frost, Champaign; H. Arnds, J. Bolin, J. W. Nole, Lincoln; E. Porter, H. Lehring, H. Eders, Thomas Riley, C. Schnitzer, Joliet; H. Heineke, Benson; William Patrick, Pana; J. Casper, J. Huller, Winfield; A. Muller, Jacksonville; F. Rensch, C. A. Helmie, L. S. Eusel, W. Leder, J. J. Kelly, Charles Maurer, Joseph Riedle, G. Thoma, H. Hoff, Springfield; J. Willmarth, D. Volk, C. Hemming, Mendota; A. Westphal, H. Lan, H. Gardin, H. Lange, H. Lisso, H. Fippinger, Harlem; G. Drain, A. Hoff, H. Herman, G. Geiper, Geneseo; B. Boekmuhle, E. Roth, M. Beck, H. Ackerbauer, Litchfield; A. White, J. Baisch, J. Biotehett, M. Kein, W. J. Simon, Charles Metzger, C. Rubenstein, C. Reibson, W. K. Dodson, J. Costello, G. Hale, W. Schausten, Bloomington; C. Fuchs, V. Krieger, J. Keller, Edwardsville; George Hahn, C. Jager, Herman Brunner, Peru; A. Beisse, F. Busse, F. Jaeger, T. Farrell, C. Barlow, M. Yung, J. Noyes, N. Merchenthaler, George Kuhr, A. Nibb, P. Ryan, J. Connelly, Hyde Park; M. Henneberry, H. Schwabacher, L. Ballenberg, C. Block, H. Krieger, A. Seibold, W. Kneer, C. Feinse, J. Fay, Peoria; William Meyer, A. Meyer, P. Link, T. Weberling, F. Gross, F. Weishert, H. Bruner, W. Sperben, Peru; Aug Thiem, G. Adelman, F. Schreder, Charles Peal, D. Ghesing, J. H. Müller, Th. Stenger, Moline; G. H. Ransom, Coal Valley; P. Albrecht, Port Byron; C. Hannewacher, Hampton; Charles Schneider, E. Radcke, J. Fischer, G. Rosenberger, H. Wolgast, H. Birr, F. Kirchhoff, Kankakee. Besides the above, there were present Dr. Rush, Harry Rubens, H. B. Miller, Joseph Schuster, of Indianapolis, and several other outsiders.

The Convention was called to order by John Feldkamp, President of the Chicago Association, who welcomed the delegates to Chicago, and hoped that good results would follow the assembly.

Harry Rubens, the Association's attorney, gave a synopsis of the liquor and prohibitory legislation enacted in several States. He produced statistics from the jails and insane asylums of the States of Maine and Massachusetts to show that the large amount of crime and insanity in those States was not produced by liquor. The Illinois laws were in opposition to the saloonkeepers, while the majority of the people were the most liberal-minded in the country. The minority of the people ruled the majority. The minority was organized, while the majority was not. He urged them to organize and have all illiberal laws stricken from the statute books. He wanted them to endeavor to get all disreputable saloonkeepers out of the trade, just as quack physicians were prevented from practicing in this State. He wanted them to make the business respectable by insisting upon having only respectable men in the business. He wanted them not to stop agitation until they had attained their object. Mr. Rubens' address was received with applause.

An election for temporary officers was then gone into. Frank Reich, of Springfield, was selected Temporary Chairman, and Charles Schneider Temporary Secretary.

MAYOR HARRISON

entered the hall, accompanied by Harry Rubens. He was introduced to the saloonkeepers by John Feldkamp. He then went on to welcome the visitors and their friends to Chicago. He said that a man could eat so much as to make a glutton of himself and to become a nuisance to his neighbors. He might drink so much water as to make him flatulent and thus make himself a bad husband, an unkind father, and an undesirable neighbor. The saloonkeepers did not encourage intemperance, and they had no desire to see men get drunk. The man who drank a little, was like the man who fought and ran away, and lived to fight another day. If he drank enough to get drunk and lay in the gutter, he would not be able to drink the next day. He drank a little so as to keep the business afloat, and that was what the saloonkeepers wanted. He had been thanked by the Chicago saloonkeepers for trying to break up the disreputable dives, and this, in itself, he thought, was a great temperance lecture. Temperance was not a total abstinence. In Germany everybody drank beer, but one rarely saw a drunken man in Germany, and it was the same in France. He saw more drunkenness in London in one day than in either Germany or France. He advocated a little drinking in order to encourage temperance. He wished them success in their deliberations, which he hoped would be for the interest of the people at large. He hoped that there would be good results from this Convention. At the conclusion of the Mayor's speech he was given three cheers, and the meeting took a recess for thirty minutes, in order to give the Credential Committee a chance to report.

At the reassembling of the session,

H. B. (BUFFALO) MILLER,

now of Springfield, made a brief speech. He urged them to look after the members of the Legislature, and prevent the adoption of a local-option law. He said the Prohibition people in the East were a parcel of hypocrits. He was a distiller, and shipped liquor to Boston and Maine in dry-goods boxes. He wanted neither Republicans nor Democrats to lose their heads. The Democratic Legislature of Missouri had passed a prohibitory law, and they shouldn't forget that.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was then read and adopted.

Mr. Schwabacher, of Peoria, moved that the temporary organization be made the permanent one, which was lost.

JOSEPH SALMSTER,

President of the Liquor-Dealers' State Association of Indiana, was called upon to make a speech, which he did, denouncing the dramshop law, and saying that it protected the drug-stores in an illegal traffic. Every drug-store in the State was an unlicensed dramshop, where poor and contraband whisky was sold. The law in Illinois was worse than the prohibitory law of Maine, because it gave every fanatic a chance to persecute the saloonkeeper. In the City of Bloomington the saloon license was $600 and $75 for each pool table. In Danville the license-fee was $400, but they had lately reduced it. He argued that the saloonkeepers could control 200,000 votes if they kept together and worked in harmony.

The following permanent officers were elected: President, Frederick Reich, Springfield; Vice-Presidents, John Feldkamp, Chicago; H. Schwabacher, Peoria; Louis Lang, Quincy; Recording Secretary, Charles Schneider, Kankakee; Corresponding Secretary, Chr. Riebsaum, Bloomington; Treasurer, Philip Maas, Chicago.

The Chair stated that by an oversight this was called a Saloonkeepers' Convention. It was intended to be a meeting of dealers in liquors, beer, brewers, and distillers, and it was proposed to make it a general association composed of all branches of the trade.

COMMITTEES.

The following Committees were selected:

Committee on Resolutions—August Heussing, Rock Island; B. Baum, Chicago; C. Riebsaum, Bloomington; J.J. Kelley, Springfield; Theodore Webering, Peru; Carl Herzog, Chicago; Ch. Metzger, Ottawa; Thomas Andrews, Decatur; C. Krump, Aurora; H. Law, Harlem; M. Beck, Litchfield; M. Henneberry, Peoria; Harry Rubens, Chicago.

State Organization—Charles Frinzey, Peoria; L. S. Busel, Springfield; W. K. Davison, Bloomington; John Feldkamp, Chicago; B. Yeager, Henry; L. Harms, Rock Island; C. Herzog, Chicago.

State Laws—Harry Rubens, Chicago; H. Herman, Geneseo; L. Ballenberg, Peoria; E. Porter, Joliet; E. Harbstrend, Decatur; H. Bruner, Peru; Fred Busse, Hyde Park.

Local Laws—Peter Miller, Chicago; George Ernst, Quincy; Adolph Miller, Jacksonville; H. Eders, Joliet; Herman Krueger, Peoria; —— Henning, Mendota; Paul Albrecht, Port Byron.

The Convention then adjourned until 9 this morning. The proceedings will wind up this evening with a ball at Turner Hall, which is gotten up by the Chicago Union.

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are its agreeable qualities, mild properties, absolute freedom from irritating cathartic action, subtile efficiency, and the peculiar merit it has of exerting and permanently re-establishing constitutional regularity.

It is exempt from all the usual objections to drastic medicines in the form of pills, liquids, and powders, which are sold under different names, and used for securing purgative effects. Unlike these harsh, unwholesome, and disagreeable preparations, which not only jeopardize the health of those using them, but which gradually become wholly inert, unless taken in greatly augmented doses

Tropic-Fruit Laxative,

by the rare and invaluable properties with which it is endowed, gives impetus to peristaltic action of the intestines, imparts normal vigor to the bodily functions, and may be given in progressively diminished doses.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is the result of careful and prolonged scientific and chemical research, and it is entirely distinct from the class of remedies known as "patent medicines." Its use is alike safe, efficient, and wholesome for both sexes, the young and old, (in all countries and climates), and under all circumstances.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is put up in bronzed tin boxes only. *Avoid imitations.* Ask your druggist for Descriptive Pamphlet, or address the proprietor,

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No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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PROPOSALS.

Proposal: To Railroad Contractors

GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 15, 1880.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 8 o'clock m. on Thursday, Sept. 30, 1880, for grading, bridging, and tieing the extension of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad from Gaylord to Cheboygan, about 49 miles.

Proposals must be for one or more sections of about ten miles in length each.

Plans, specifications, instructions to bidders, and printed blank forms of proposal may be seen at this office on and after Tuesday, Sept. 21.

H. B. LEDYARD,

General Manager Michigan Central Railroad.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for the erection and completion of a new high school building for the City of Joliet, Will County, Ill., will be received at the office of ... Dibell, in said City of Joliet, up to the 1st day of October, 1880, at 5 o'clock p. m. Contractors will be required to submit proposals for the entire work as called for by George O. Garnsey, architect, Chicago. Plans are now on exhibition at the office of ... Dibell, in Joliet.

The contractor to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of $10,000 for the faithful performance of the work. Proposals will be received on the erection of the building in stone or brick.

The undersigned reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids.

CHAS. PETTIBONE,
THOS. H. RILEY,
ROBT. L. SEWARD,
Committee on ...

Joliet, Sept. 14, 1880.

...RUIT LAXATIVE.
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...Fruit Laxative,
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...UIT LAXATIVE is put up
...oxes only. Avoid imitations.
...ist for Descriptive Pamphlet,
...roprietor,
...E. HETHERINGTON,
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...e Throat, Swellings and
..., Burns and Scalds,
...ral Bodily Pains,
...d Headache, Frosted Feet
..., and all other Pains
and Aches.
... on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as
...ple and cheap External Remedy.
...t the comparatively trifling outlay
...nd every one suffering with pain
...nd positive proof of its claims.
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...F & CO., BANKERS
...ASSAU STREET,
...NEW YORK.

...ROPOSALS.
To Railroad Contractors
...NAGER'S OFFICE MICHIGAN CEN-... D, DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 14, 1880.— ... will be received at this office until 12 ...ursday, Sept. 30, 1880, for grading ...ing the extension of the Jackson, ...aw Railroad from Gaylord to Che-...ynies. ...be for one or more sections of about ...each. ...ations, instructions to bidders, and ...rms of proposal may be seen at this ...r Tuesday, Sept. 21.
H. B. LEDYARD,
...anager Michigan Central Railroad.

...CONTRACTORS.
...ls for the erection and completion of ... building for the City of Joliet, Will ...be received at the office of Hill & ...ty of Joliet, up to the 1st day of Oc-...'clock p. m. Contractors will be re-... proposals for the entire work, as ...orge O. Garnsey, architect, Chicago. ...n exhibition at the office of Hill & ... to whom the contract is awarded ...to give a good and sufficient bond in ... $10,000 for the faithful performance ...roposals will be received on the erec-...ing in stone or brick. ... reserve the right to reject any or ...
CHAS. PETTIGREW,
THOS. H. RILEY,
ROBT. L. SEWARD,
Committee on Schools.

COPPERHEADISM.

The Attitude of the Democracy as a Party Before and During the War.

The Testimony of One of Its Own Presidential Candidates.

Extracts from the Pages of a Standard History of the Great Rebellion.

For the Original Text See the Chapters of Horace Greeley's "American Conflict" as Referred To.

Aid Promised to the Rebels by Northern Democrats.

See pages 355-6, 392-3-5, Vol. 1, Greeley's "American Conflict."

On the 31st of January, 1861, a Democratic State Convention, called to consider the impending peril of disunion, met at Tweddle Hall, Albany, N. Y. Addresses were made by many prominent leaders of the party, among whom was Mr. James S. Thayer, an old-time Whig. Mr. Thayer urged the call by the Legislature of a Constitutional State Convention, to march abreast with similar conventions in quest of "some plan of adjustment on this great question of difference between the North and South." He continued:

"If we cannot, we can at least in an authoritative way and a practical manner, *arrive at the basis of a peaceable separation* [renewed cheers]; we can at least by discussion enlighten, settle, and concentrate the public sentiment in the State of New York upon this question, and save it from that fearful current that circuitously but certainly sweeps madly on through the narrow gorge of the 'enforcement of the laws' to the shoreless ocean of civil war. [Cheers.] Against this, under all circumstances, in every place and form, we must now and at all times oppose a resolute and unfaltering resistance. The public mind will bear the avowal and let us make it—THAT IF A REVOLUTION OF FORCE IS TO BEGIN, IT SHALL BE INAUGURATED AT HOME. [Cheers.] And if the incoming administration shall attempt to carry out the line of policy that has been foreshadowed, *we announce that, when the hand of Black Republicanism turns to blood-red, and seeks from the fragment of the Constitution to construct a scaffolding for coercion—another name for execution—we will reverse the order of the French Revolution and save the blood of the people* BY MAKING THOSE WHO WOULD INAUGURATE A REIGN OF TERROR THE FIRST VICTIMS OF A NATIONAL GUILLOTINE. [Enthusiastic applause.]

"This is the position I took with 313,000 voters in the State of New York on the 6th of November last. I shall not recede from it; *having admitted that, in a certain contingency, the slave States would have just and adequate causes for separation. Now that the contingency has happened, I shall not withdraw that admission*, because they have been unwise or unreasonable in the 'time, mode, and measure of redress.'" [Applause.]

The Bangor (Me.) *Union* of about this date (copied approvingly into the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Feb. 8) said:

"The difficulties between the North and South must be compromised, *or the separation of the States shall be peaceable.* If the Republican party refuse to go the full length of the Crittenden amendment—which is the very least the South can or ought to take—then, here in Maine, NOT A DEMOCRAT WILL BE FOUND WHO WILL RAISE AN ARM AGAINST HIS BRETHREN OF THE SOUTH. From one end of the State to the other let the cry of the Democracy be, 'Compromise or peaceable separation.'"

The Detroit *Free Press* of Feb. 3 or 4 (copied into the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Feb. 6) more boldly and frankly said:

"We can tell the Republican Legislature and the Republican Administration of Michigan, and the Republican party everywhere, one thing: that if the refusal to appeal to personal liberty laws shall be persisted in, and if there shall not be a change in the present seeming purpose to yield to no accommodation of the National difficulties, and if troops shall be raised in the North to march against the people in the South, A FIRE IN THE REAR WILL BE OPENED UPON SUCH TROOPS WHICH WILL EITHER STOP THEIR MARCH ALTOGETHER OR WONDERFULLY ACCELERATE IT.

"In other words, if, in the present posture of the Republican party towards the National difficulties, war shall be waged, THAT WAR WILL BE FOUGHT IN THE NORTH. *We warn it that the conflict which it is precipitating will not be with the South, but with tens of thousands of people in the North.* WHEN THE CIVIL WAR SHALL COME, IT WILL BE HERE IN MICHIGAN, AND HERE IN DETROIT, AND IN EVERY NORTHERN STATE."

The Albany *Argus* of Nov. 10, 1860, four days after the election of Mr. Lincoln, thus temperately expressed the view generally taken by the Democratic journals of the Free States:

"*We sympathize with and justify the South* as far as this: their rights have been invaded to the extreme limit possible within the forms of the Constitution, and beyond this limit their feelings have been insulted and their interests and honor assailed by almost every possible form of denunciation and invective; and if we deemed it certain that the real animus of the Republican party could be carried into the administration of the Federal Government, and become the permanent policy of the Nation, we should think that all the instincts of self-preservation and of manhood rightfully impelled them to a resort to revolution and separation from the Union, and we would wish them godspeed in the adoption of such a remedy."

The New York *Herald* of Nov. 11, 1860, closes a glowing picture of the growth, condition, and prospects of the City of New York, as follows:

"If, however, Northern fanaticism should triumph over us and the *Southern States should exercise their undeniable right to secede from the Union*, then the City of New York, the river counties, the State of New Jersey, and very likely Connecticut, would separate from those New England and Western States where the black man is put on a pinnacle above the white,—New York City is for the Union first and the gallant and chivalrous South afterward."

Copperheadism Even After the Fall of Sumter.

See pages 485-6, Vol. 1, Greeley's "American Conflict."

The New York *Express* of April 15, 1861, said:

"Of one thing, however, we are thoroughly convinced: *the South can never be subjugated by the North*, nor can any marked success be achieved against them. They have us at every advantage. *They fight upon their own soil in behalf of their dearest rights* for their public institutions, their homes, and their property. . . . *The South in self-preservation has been driven to the wall and forced to proclaim its independence. A servile insurrection and wholesale slaughter of the whites will alone satisfy the murderous designs of the Abolitionists.* The Administration, egged on by the halloo of the Black Republican journals of this city, has sent its mercenary forces *to pick a quarrel and initiate the work of desolation and ruin.* A call is made for an army of volunteers under the pretense that an invasion is apprehended of the Federal Capital, and the next step will be to summon the slave population to revolt and massacre."

The Utica (N. Y.) *Observer* more pointedly said:

"Of all the wars which have disgraced the human race it has been reserved for our own enlightened Nation to be involved in the most useless and foolish one. What advantage can possibly accrue to any one from this war, however prolonged it might be? *Does any one suppose that millions of free white Americans in the Southern States who will soon be arrayed against us can be conquered by any efforts which can be brought against them?* Brave men fighting on their own soil, and, as they believe, for their freedom and their dearest rights, can never be subjugated. The war may be prolonged until we are ourselves exhausted and become an easy prey to military despotism or equally fatal anarchy; BUT WE CAN NEVER CONQUER THE SOUTH. Admit, if you please, that they are rebels and traitors; they are beyond our reach."

The Bangor (Me.) *Union* still more boldly said:

"*Democrats of Maine! the loyal sons of the South have gathered around Charleston as your fathers of old gathered about Boston in defense of the same sacred principles of liberty,*—principles which you have ever upheld and defended with your vote, your voice, and your strong right arm. *Your sympathies are with the defenders of the truth and the right.* Those who have inaugurated this unholy and unjustifiable war are no friends of yours,—no friends of Democratic liberty. WILL YOU AID THEM IN THEIR WORK OF SUBJUGATION AND TYRANNY?

"When the Government at Washington calls for volunteers or recruits to carry on the work of subjugation and tyranny under the specious phrase of 'enforcing the laws,' 'retaking and protecting the public property,' and 'collecting the revenue,' let every Democrat fold his arms and bid the minions of Tory despotism do a Tory despot's work. Say to them fearlessly and boldly, in the language of England's great Lord, the Earl of Chatham, whose bold words in behalf of the struggling colonies of America in the dark hours of the Revolution have enshrined his name in the heart of every friend of freedom and immortalized his name wherever the name of liberty is known—say in his thrilling language: 'IF I WERE A SOUTHERNER, AS I AM A NORTHERNER, WHILE A FOREIGN TROOP WAS LANDED IN MY COUNTRY, I WOULD NEVER LAY DOWN MY ARMS. NEVER! NEVER! NEVER!'"

The Albany *Argus*, more cautiously and guardedly, said:

"It is a civil war that opens,—a war whose successes are without glory, whose noblest deeds are without honor, for they are now in fratricidal conflict, and their cost is fratricidal blood. If this were even a natural, intelligent assertion of Government authority it would appeal to the moral sentiment of the country. If its object and result were to restore the Union and reëstablish the Constitution over these States it might be worth all the sacrifices it imposed. For ourselves we should place no impediment in its way, but bid it godspeed to the end. Every Democrat in the North would take the same position. But it cannot in any event have this effect. It cannot restore; it can only destroy."

Effects of the Democratic Attitude.

See pages 512–513, Vol. 1, Greeley's "American Conflict."

Ex-President Pierce wrote, almost a year previously and in prospect of the Presidential nomination for 1860, as follows:

"Without discussing the question of right—of abstract power to secede—I have never believed that actual disruption of the Union can occur without blood; *and if through the madness of Northern Abolitionists that dire calamity must come, the fighting will not be along Mason and Dixon's line merely. It will be within our own borders, in our own streets, between the two classes to whom I have referred. Those who defy law and scout constitutional obligations will, if we ever reach the arbitrament of arms, find occupation enough at home.*"

There is or has been a quite general impression backed by constant and confident assertions that the people of the Free States were united in support of the War until an anti-slavery aspect was given to it by the Administration. Yet that is very far from the truth. There was no moment wherein a large portion of the Northern Democracy were not at least passively hostile to any form or shade of coercion, while many openly condemned and stigmatized it as atrocious, unjustifiable aggression. And this opposition, even when least vociferous, sensibly subtracted from the power and diminished the efficiency of the North.

What Democratic Intentions Really Were.

See pages 7[?], Vol. 2, Greeley's "American Conflict."

Had the Confederacy proved able to wrest from the Federal authorities an acknowledgment of its independence, and had peace been established and ratified on that basis, I BELIEVE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE LOYAL STATES WOULD HAVE FORTHWITH TAKEN GROUND FOR RESTORATION BY THE SECESSION OF THEIR RESPECTIVE STATES, WHETHER JOINTLY OR SEVERALLY, FROM THE UNION AND THEIR ADHESION TO THE CONFEDERACY UNDER ITS MONTGOMERY CONSTITUTION, MAKING SLAVERY UNIVERSAL AND PERPETUAL. . . . It was only when following closely on the heels of the great Union successes of July, 1863, at Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and Helena, I had seen the Rebellion resisted and defeated in this City of New York (where its ideas and vital aims were more generally cherished than ever in South Carolina or Louisiana), that I confidently hoped for an immediate and palpable rather than a remote and circuitous triumph of the Union.

Lord Lyons' Testimony.

See page 485, Vol. 2, Greeley's "American Conflict."

Before the repulse of Burnside at Fredericksburg Lord Lyons, British Ambassador at Washington, had sent a dispatch to his Government narrating the incidents of a visit paid to New York after the State election of 1862. Lord Lyons gave a comprehensive view of the current aspect of our National politics. He said:

"Several of the leaders of the Democratic party sought interviews with me, both before and after the arrival of the intelligence of Gen. McClellan's dismissal. The subject uppermost in their minds while they were speaking to me was naturally that of foreign mediation between the North and the South. Many of them seemed to think that this mediation must come at last, but they appeared to be very much afraid of its coming too soon. It was evident that they apprehended that a premature proposal of foreign intervention would afford the Radical party a means of reviving the violent war spirit, and thus defeating the peaceful plans of the conservatives. They appeared to regard the present moment as peculiarly unfavorable for such an offer, and, indeed, to hold that it would be essential to the success of any proposal from abroad that it should be deferred until the control of the Executive Government should be in the hands of the conservative party.

"I gave no opinion on the subject. I did not say whether or no I myself thought foreign intervention profitable or advisable; but I listened with attention to the accounts given me of the plans and hopes of the conservative party. *At the bottom I thought I perceived a desire to put an end to the War even at the risk of losing the Southern States altogether, but it was plain that it was not thought prudent to avow this desire.* Indeed, some hints of it dropped before the elections were so ill received that a strong declaration in the contrary sense was deemed necessary by the Democratic leaders."

Resisting the Draft.

See page 488, Vol. 2, Greeley's "American Conflict."

That the Enrolling act was unconstitutional and void was very generally held, and proclaimed, and help by the opposition, and was in due time formally adjudged by Justice John N. McCunn, of the New York Supreme Court, as also by the Democratic Justices forming a majority of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

That Court held broadly that the Federal Government had no power to recruit its armies otherwise than by voluntary enlistments. . . .

It were absurd to contend that Judges who so held were opposed, either in principle or in sympathies, to the cause, or at least to the ethics, of secession.

Copperheadism in 1863.

See pages 4[?]-501, Vol. 2, Greeley's "American Conflict."

Perhaps the very darkest days that the Republic ever saw were the ten which just preceded the 4th of July, 1863. At this hour of National peril and depression, when the early appearance of Lee's victor-crowned legions in the streets of Philadelphia and New York was confidently, exultingly anticipated by thousands, our leading Democratic statesmen and orators were preparing orations and addresses for the approaching anniversary of our National independence, which were in due time delivered to applauding, enthusiastic thousands *that the speakers were generally as chary as the Ohio Democratic State Committee of admitting the existence in our country of a gigantic rebellion, and insisting on the duty of aiding in its suppression.* Not the Rebel chiefs conspiring, nor the Rebel armies advancing at their behest, to overthrow the Government and sever the Union, but the directors and chief functionaries of that Government were regarded and reprobated by those orators as public enemies to be combated, resisted, and overcome. . . . These orations are mild and cautious compared with the great mass of Democratic harangues on this occasion. The allusions to Mr. Vallandigham's arrest as a lawless outrage, and to the States as guardians of the rights of their citizens (with direct reference to the impending draft, which Gov. Seymour, with the great mass of his party, was known to regard as unconstitutional), and all kindred indications of a purpose to resist the Federal Executive, even unto blood, in case his "usurpations" and "outrages" should be repeated and persisted in, were everywhere received with frenzied shouts of concurrence and approbation; *and a proposition to organize at once to march on Washington, and hurl from power the tyrant enthroned in the White House, would have elicited even more frantic manifestations of delight and approval.*

The Chicago Convention of 1864.

See pages [?]6-7-8, Vol. 2, Greeley's "American Conflict."

The States not absolutely in the power of the Rebellion were fully and strongly represented; but, in addition to the delegates, there was a vast concourse of the master spirits of the party, especially from the Western States, where hostility to the War was more pronounced and unqualified than at the East, while the "Order of American Knights," "Sons of Liberty," or by whatever name the secret, oath-bound leagues of thorough-going sympathizers with slavery and the Rebellion chose to be known to each other, were, by evident preconcert, on hand in extraordinary strength and in immeasurable virulence. Gov. H. Seymour, who seems to have nursed secret hopes of achieving a nomination for the Presidency, made an extreme anti-war address on assuming the chair; but his polished sentences seemed tame and moderate by comparison with the fiery utterances volunteered from hotel balconies, on street corners, or wherever space could be found for the gathering of an impromptu audience; while the wildest, most intemperate utterances of virtual treason—those which would have caused Lee's army, had it been present, to forget its hunger and rags in an ecstasy of approval—were sure to evoke the loudest and longest plaudits. For example, the ex-Rev. C. Chauncey Burr, of New Jersey, thus set forth his sympathy with the insurgents:

"We had no right to burn their wheat-fields, steal their pianos, spoons, or jewelry. Mr. Lincoln had stolen a good many thousand negroes, but for every negro he had thus stolen he had stolen 10,000 spoons. It had been said that, if the South would lay down their arms, they would be received back into the Union. The South could not honorably lay down her arms, for she was fighting for her honor. TWO MILLIONS OF MEN HAD BEEN SENT DOWN TO THE SLAUGHTER-PENS OF THE SOUTH, AND THE ARMY OF LINCOLN COULD NOT AGAIN BE FILLED, NEITHER BY ENLISTMENTS NOR CONSCRIPTION. IF HE EVER UTTERED A PRAYER, IT WAS THAT NO ONE OF THE STATES OF THE UNION SHOULD BE CONQUERED AND SUBJUGATED."

The Rev. Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, said:

"For over three years Lincoln had been calling for men, and they had been given. But, with all the vast armies placed at his command, he had failed! *failed!!* FAILED!!! FAILED!!!! Such a failure had never been known. Such destruction of human life had never been seen since the destruction of Sennacherib by the breath of the Almighty. And still the monster usurper wanted more men for his slaughter-pens. . . . Ever since the usurper, traitor and tyrant, had occupied the Presidential Chair, the Republican party had shouted, 'War to the knife, and the knife to the hilt!' Blood had flowed in torrents, and yet the thirst of the old monster was not quenched. His cry was for more blood."

Such was the spirit of the harangues which were poured forth on every side throughout the sittings of that Convention. Their substance was tersely though coarsely summed up in the remark of Judge Miller, of Ohio, that

"There is no real difference between a War Democrat and an Abolitionist. They are links of one sausage, made out of the same dog."

None can say how many of the vast gathering who yelled assent to such utterances knew that they were surrounded by and mixed up with Rebel officers fresh from Canada, who had been sent here expressly to coöperate with certain domestic traitors, high in office in the secret organizations aforesaid, in the sudden mustering of a force, mainly of "American Knights" ("locally known as Illini"), which should first liberate the 8,000 Rebel captives then held in Camp Douglas, near that city; thence rushing with rapidly augmented numbers to the achievement of a similar success at the prison camp near Indianapolis,—thus raising the siege of Richmond and Atlanta by "a fire in the rear,"—but that such a conspiracy had for weeks existed; that many then in Chicago were heartily engaged in it; and that, but for the extraordinary astuteness, vigilance, and energy of Col. B. J. Sweet, then in command over Camp Douglas, there would have been at least a desperate attempt to execute the bloody program, are facts which rest on testimony too positive and drawn from too many independent sources to be distrusted.

OKLAHOMA.

Citizens of St. Louis Express an Opinion as to the Status of Public Lands Therein.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—A meeting of citizens is to be held to-night to hear the report of a committee appointed a short time ago to examine the law and give an opinion as to the statutes relating to Government lands in Indian Territory, or more particularly those lands embraced in what is now called Oklahoma. Judge John M. Krum and James O. Broadhead, prominent lawyers in this city, and John F. Phillips, present member of Congress from the Seventh District, constituted the Committee. They have made a long and elaborate report, a synopsis of which will be published in the *Post-Dispatch* this afternoon in advance of its presentation to the meeting. The gist of the report is as follows: By an act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate the trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and preserve the peace on the frontier," approved June 30, 1834, that portion of country west of the Mississippi River, and not within the States of Missouri and Louisiana, or in Territory of Arkansas, and also that portion east of the Mississippi River and not within any State to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, shall be deemed Indian country. The soil, freehold, and jurisdiction of this territory, recognized as Indian country, was not acquired from the Indians. The United States acquired it by purchase from France. The Indians never had title or claim to the country, and they are now simply occupants by permission and under contract of the United States. It is a prevalent error that the Indians owned the country simply because they occupied it as hunting grounds at the time, while civilized people purchased and began settlement thereon. The Indians never did, nor do not now, hold the soil, freehold, and jurisdiction, either in their tribal or other association, to any part of the country within the United States. The United States, through various agreements called treaties, assigned certain tracts of land to the various Indian tribes. Neither the freehold or fee of the land was granted, nor was the right to occupy in perpetuity granted, nor could it be by the treaty-making power. According to the law of nations, treaties can be made only between civilized people or nations. The President of the United States cannot sell or dispose of the public lands by treaty. Congress alone has this power. The agreements mentioned, which cannot be called treaties, simply granted permission to the Indians to possess and cultivate the portions of country assigned to each. They are subordinate to the United States. There is no independent nation or Government. The United States is supreme in its boundaries, and no foreign nation or Government can or will be tolerated within it. The United States Government is practically a self-constituted guardian over the Indians. After the War other treaties or agreements were made with the Indians, who had vacated their rights by assisting in the Rebellion. Under existing acts of Congress, persons are authorized to enter preëmptions and homestead claims upon any lands not reserved or appropriated by the Government for other purposes. The settlement of these lands does not interfere with any police regulations of the Government regarding the control of the Indians, and if there is such a regulation (which the Committee has been unable to ascertain), it is void for want of authority to make it, and would be a virtual repeal of the acts of Congress, which authorized the establishment of preëmption and homestead claims. The report cites the objections already offered to settlement of these lands and those likely to be made, and answers them all. It then reaches the final conclusion that Oklahoma Territory is public land, and comes within the provisions of the Preëmption and Homestead laws. It also advises the establishment of a United States District Court and public schools in the Territory.

WASHINGTON.

The Leader of the Marine Band in Trouble—The Supervision and Inspection of Vessels—A Protective-Tariff Meeting—Cheering for Jeff Davis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—Schneider, leader of the Marine Band, is in trouble. He is charged with having acted as the agent of various European manufacturers of musical instruments, and to have imported these free of duty on the pretext that they were for the use of the Government Marine Band, whereas they were simply private importations through him as agent. This service, for which he is reported to have received large commissions, it is charged, has continued for a series of years. The charges are now under investigation by the authorities, and it is reported that Schneider will have to go.

Gen. Dumont, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels, was at his desk here to-day, the first time in six weeks, his headquarters for a portion of the summer being in New York State. He has completed some portion of his annual report, and in it devotes much attention to the causes and means of prevention of steamboat accidents. He will show that the existing law is very defective in many particulars, especially in that it does not create any central authority or sufficiently define the limits of responsibility in case of accidents. Under the existing law the Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels has comparatively little power, and cannot even take the initiative of an investigation, except the Board of Local Inspectors shall first report the probable cause.

The representatives of a protective tariff, especially in its relations to ship-building, are preparing for a Convention, a call for which will be issued next week for the purpose of attempting to counteract the action of the coming National Shipping and Commercial Convention to be held in Boston. The call for the New York Convention will charge that the Boston Convention is in interest of free shipments, and that the one object of that Convention will be to pass resolutions condemning the Navigation laws.

The Baltimore *American* this morning has the following dispatch from Hagerstown:

One of the incidents of the Antietam gathering on Friday last was that, during the ceremonies which dedicated the granit statue to the guarding of the Nation's dead, there were those whose feelings so far got the better of their judgment and discretion that they cheered for Jeff Davis. Two men within whom the old Rebel spirit is still blatant foolhardily cheered the ex-President of the Southern Confederacy right in the midst of the crowd gathered in and about the National Cemetery.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 21.—The project of securing the mammoth steamship Great Eastern to run between London, New Orleans, and Galveston to take out cotton and other produce and bring back immigrants is in a fair way of being fully established. Gov. Roberts, of this State, has received a letter dated London, Sept. 2, stating that "before this reaches you the Great Eastern will be in the hands of the engineers preparatory to making her first Texas trip." The object of the scheme is to bring over emigrants, provided the people of the State show a disposition to aid the undertaking and prepare to receive the emigrants and give them the necessary assistance in securing homes and giving them employment. The Governor has written the Company fully in regard to the matter, and there is no reason to doubt the ultimate success of the scheme, and possibly before many weeks the great ship will be in our waters.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 21.—A certificate of organization was to-day filed with the Secretary of State by the Illinois Training School for Nurses, of Chicago, its object being to train skilled nurses and furnish them to the sick or wounded. The school is to be managed by Directors, the first Board being constituted as follows: Mrs. Sarah L. Wright, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Mrs. J. M. Flower, Mrs. J. Y. Scammon, Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Mrs. J. V. Clarke, Mrs. William Penn Nixon, Mrs. J. C. Hilton, Mrs. Albert Keep, Mrs. Thomas A. Burrows, Mrs. Annette G. Frank, Mrs. Frank Hall, Mrs. Thomas Wilce, Mrs. W. C. Hibbard, Mrs. Frank Douglas, Mrs. George W. Smith, Mrs. John H. Prentiss, Mrs. Franc B. Wilkie, Miss Emma Kellogg, Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, Mrs. Caroline M. Brown, Mrs. Perry H. Smith, Mrs. Godfrey Snydacker, Mrs. Edwin Blackman, Mrs. Dr. Clinton Locke.

THE BIBLE.

A Notable Anniversary at Trenton, N. J.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—A convention composed of delegates from the Bible Societies of the State of New Jersey assembled to-day at the State-House in Trenton to celebrate the 500th anniversary of Wycliffe's translation of the Bible into English. The meeting was called to order at 10:30 a. m. by Cortlandt Parker, of Newark. The opening exercises were conducted by the Rev. D. J. P. Wilson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and an address of welcome was delivered by Barker Gunners, of Trenton. The enrollment of delegates and the perfection of the organization consumed the time of the morning session. At the opening of the afternoon session ex-President McLean, of Princeton, was called to preside.

The following papers were read during the afternoon: "John Wycliffe, His Time and His Bible," by Prof. James Strong, of Drew Theological Seminary; "William Tyndall and His Bible," by the Rev. W. S. Langford, of Elizabeth; "The Relation of the English Bible to the English Language and Literature," by the Rev. R. G. Green, of Orange; "The Bible in New Jersey," by the Rev. Dr. George Sheldon; "The Bible as Promoting Intelligence," by the Rev. Dr. McCosh, of Princeton; "The Divine and Human Elements in the Bible," by Prof. Woodbridge, of the Theological Seminary of New Brunswick.

There was a morning, afternoon, and evening session. The exercises will conclude to-morrow.

MATRIMONIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 21.—Mr. George P. Upton, of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, was married in this city this morning to Miss Georgiana, youngest daughter of Col. J. H. Wood. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. W. H. Stone, the Rev. W. H. Gallagher, of Christ Church, officiating. Only the immediate friends of the parties were present, and the happy pair left on the noon train for the West. The bride is a lady of exceptional culture, and her departure leaves a gap in the first social circles of the city.

A MANDAMUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 21.—A mandamus was issued to-day in the United States Circuit Court against the authorities of Pulaski County, directing them to levy and collect a tax to pay a judgment obtained by H. H. Little for interest due on bonds issued by the county.

DIED OF EXHAUSTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 21.—Dion Swift, a patient at the Hospital for the Insane, died to-day from exhaustion. He was aged 44 years. The body will be sent to Danville, where his relatives reside.

Mr. Beecher's Offers.

Duluth (Minn.) Herald.

Referring to the terrible ordeal through which he passed a few years since, which happened to come up in conversation in the most "accidental" manner, Mr. Beecher broke out in a sort of "by-the-way" form, and said he: "Speaking about my experience as a lecturer reminds me of some, I might say, remarkable offers I received a few years ago. At a certain period in my life, which you no doubt will remember, I was offered by a sort of syndicate in the business $300,000 if I would give them my time, including Sundays, for the space of twelve months. They offered to pay me $150,000 in advance and the remaining $150,000 in twelve equal monthly installments."

We naturally exclaimed, "What a temptation!"

"Not a bit of it," he replied. "Do you suppose I would go about the country like a monkey one year for $300,000, or any other sum of money? This was only one of a score of offers I received. P. T. Barnum offered me $10,000 if I would lecture in his Coliseum ten nights, choosing my own time and themes. A man in Baltimore offered me $100 an evening for a long term if I would simply appear in the hall with him and sit for thirty minutes each night on the stage in view of the audience, and not say a single word."

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.
J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.
A. A. POPALORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 999 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.
AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.
L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.
F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between La Salle and Wells.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A VERY RESPECTABLE AND discreet young lady desires the acquaintance of a middle-aged gentleman; one of trust, candor, and means. Object, matrimony. Address F 24, Tribune.

PERSONAL—WILL J. C. WILLIAMS, FROM Colorado Springs, please call at 3317 Grand Boulevard?

PERSONAL—LITTLE BOY THROWN BY CONductor from car on Madison-st., near Clark, and run over by wagon, about 4 p. m. Feb. 11, 1880. Will lady on car who saw this, or any other person who saw this, send address to F 13, Tribune office?

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A YOUNG BLACK AND TAN SETTER DOG from 3841 Lake-av. Will pay $25 for his return there or at Trego & Co.'s office, 116 La Salle-st. W. T. TREGO.

LOST—MONDAY, EITHER ON MICHIGAN-AV., the boulevards, or East Harrison-st., the gold-mounted tip of a whip. Return to P. O'NEILL, 182 State-st., and receive reward.

LOST—A WHITE COW WITH BROWN HEAD and neck, branded on hip with letter "G." A suitable reward for any information leading to her recovery. 2810 Prairie-av.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, A ROLL OF building plans. Bring them to the owner or architect and receive a reward. F 46, Tribune office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—SUNDAY NIGHT, TWO cows, red and yellow; red branded in two places with letters G and T; yellow has crooked turned in horns; both springers. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to H. JURS, 152 North Wells-st.

BOOKS.

JUST ISSUED—THE NEW, FULL, AND COMplete lecture of Col. R. G. Ingersoll, Sept. 19, "What Must We Do to Be Saved," 5c; also Modern Thinkers, 5c; and his great Republican speech in Maine Sept. 8, 5c; also 25 other—all different—lectures by Col. Ingersoll, 5c each. Age of Reason, Common Sense, Rights of Man, by Paine, 15c each. Crisis, Paine, Volney's Ruins, and Pocket Theology, Voltaire, 25c each. Old Blue Laws of Connecticut, 25c. A Plea for Responsible Government, etc., etc., by Prof. Denslow, author of Modern Thinkers and other works, 25c. Any or all of the above sent postpaid upon receipt of price. Dealers and agents supplied on liberal terms. Address BALDWIN'S Bookstore, 191 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE CO., 200 TO 206 EAST RANdolph-st., have the finest warehouse for storing furniture, pianos, etc., at lowest rates. Cash advances.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN & STORAGE CO.—Money to loan on furniture, etc., without removal, or on goods in storage. 80 East Van Buren-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. J. C. & G. PARRY, 193 West Monroe-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC., AT LOW CASH PRICES.
On easy payments.
Splendid stock. Fair dealing.
Open evenings.
J. W. & J. E. STOREY, 233 State-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 363 AND 365 WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR BEST-SELLING BOOK in market; $7 to $15 per day made by energetic persons. Apply to or address Central Publishing Co., 142 La Salle-st., Room 41, Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free. Fifteen years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY, ON WEST Lake-st., West Madison-st., South Halsted, West Indiana and Ogden-av., and other West Side streets; parties looking for bargains that will pay on investment will study their own interest by calling on the Wide Awake Real Estate Agency of the West Side, and look over their list. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., between Arnold-st. and Wentworth-av. Accessible to business part of city by two lines of street-cars and the suburban trains of L. S. & M. S. R. R. D. H. SMALL, Room 35 American Express Building.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN ONE of the best locations on the South Side, being one of the four-story stone-front block corner of Lake-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., fronting the lake and Douglas Monument grounds. Call or address S. E. M., 3508 Lake-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER WITH 2-STORY cottage on Robey-st., soon to be graveled; $3,800; easy terms; house in perfect order. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND CELLAR BRICK house, 4 rooms deep, with corner lot 70 feet front. Ashland-av., at a bargain, with furniture; possession Nov. 1; will rent if not sold. PIERCE & WARE, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOT, 100X170, WABASH-AV., Englewood; lake water, macadamized street, adjoining lots improved; no incumbrance; bargain for cash. Address Owner, F 12, Tribune office, or call at Room 11, 125 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 14 rooms, all modern improvements; large barn. Will sell for part cash, and balance on long time. 53 South Curtis-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at La Grange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market; shown free; abstract free; railroad fare 10c. Glencoe lots on same terms and prices. Call for plats. IRA BROWN, 143 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL BARGAINS IN CHOICE lots in South Chicago. Also, three houses and lots. D. S. TAYLOR, Room 2, 36 North Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LANDS IN LOUISIANA AND MISsissippi:
1. Emma Plantation, in Attala County, Mississippi, near Goodman Station, on the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, containing about 1,400 acres, more or less, of which about 240 or more are cleared and under fence. Improvements consist of a tolerably good dwelling-house, laborers' houses, cotton-gin and gin-house, corn-crib, stable, etc. This place, together with mules, a few mares, cows, etc., farming implements, supply of corn, hay, and other forage on it belonging to me, I will sell for ten thousand dollars ($10,000) cash.
2. About 480 acres of land in West Carroll Parish, Louisiana. Improvements and proportion of cleared land unknown; from the location quality of land supposed to be good. Value before the War said to have been about ten ($10) dollars per acre. Price two thousand ($2,000) dollars.
3. Plantation containing over 1,000 acres of land, of which perhaps 200 are cleared, the portion not cleared being heavily timbered. On this place are a dwelling-house, corn-crib, etc., some fruit trees, etc. This place is located in the hill country about sixteen miles west of Monroe, La., on the line of the projected railroad from Vicksburg, Miss., to Shreveport, La., already finished to Monroe, right of way through this land having not long since been granted to it. Price two thousand dollars ($2,000) cash.
4. Plantation in Jackson Parish, Louisiana (hill country) about 25 miles southwest of Monroe, but not so far from line of above-mentioned railroad, containing about 1,100 acres, more or less. Dwelling-house believed to have been burnt. Other improvements (if any yet remain) and quantity of cleared land unknown. Was cultivated as a cotton plantation before the War. Price one thousand dollars ($1,000) cash.
5. Plantation in De Soto Parish, Louisiana, supposed to be near the line of projected railroad from New Orleans to Shreveport, expected to be finished within a reasonably short time. Improvements on this plantation unknown. Several hundred acres of it are reported as having been formerly under cultivation, balance well timbered. The soil is thought to be of a good quality of upland; part of it said to be good cane land. Distant from Shreveport, I think, not over 25 miles. Price seventy-five hundred dollars ($7,500) cash.
With the exception of a small portion of Emma Plantation, the title to above lands is not disputed and is considered indisputable, but the lands having been taken for debts (most of them due in 1860), I offer at above prices, only quit-claim deeds to them.
Purchasers can easily have titles verified by competent lawyers in the various neighborhoods. Address
PERRY NUGENT,
Of Nugent & Lallande, New Orleans, La.

FOR SALE—TO STOCKRAISERS AND FARMERS—The undersigned has a large farm in Missouri of 1,300 acres, situated about four miles from a railroad; well watered and timbered, and stocked with horses, mules, cattle and hogs, and farming implements. He is unable to give it his personal attention, and desires a person to purchase one-half of the same, or would sell the whole farm and stock. The farm can be divided into several farms, and he would like a person of capital to form a company to work and carry it on. No persons need answer who has not from $5,000 to $10,000 to invest. Address STOCKRAISER, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY WELL LOcated paying good interest on investment for cash customer. R. A. ULRICH, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—1263 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—A NICE 10-ROOM HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished. Furnished, $35; unfurnished, $25. House has been newly papered and painted inside. Apply to B. F. HOLROYD, 3733 Johnson-place.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURnished sandstone front, 3 rooms deep, with brick barn, every convenience, piano, etc., to private family only. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 15.

West Side.

TO RENT—EIGHT-ROOM FRAME-HOUSE ON Adams-st., in the neighborhood of Western-av., only $18. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON PARK-AV., NEAR UNION Park, West Side, furnished, and rent taken in board, with privilege of a few select boarders. Address F 9, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—$50—NEW MODERN 15-ROOM STONE-front dwellings, La Salle and Clark-sts., north of North-av. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—NO. 387 WEST ADAMS-ST., A TWO-story and basement brick three rooms deep, with all modern improvements; has just been painted and calcimined from top to bottom; large lot and brick barn; $50.
No. 3001 Wabash-av., a three-story and basement stone-front, all modern improvements, and in good order; $45.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT MONTrose; 9 rooms, with furnace and gas-machine. Owner will take board for himself and wife for rent. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOME SUITES AND SINGLE rooms, with or without board. 494 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished; board next door. Apply at 1628 Indiana-av. References required.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL FRONT, for gentlemen. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

West Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, with or without board; West Side, near two lines of street-cars. F 47, Tribune office.

TO RENT—85 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., NEAR MADIson, pleasant furnished front rooms.

North Side.

TO RENT—PLEASANT EAST-FRONT ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen, at 42 Rush-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—A GOOD STORE AND RESIDENCE combined, very low, in the best part of West Madison-st. MACLEY & KEDZIE, 130 Randolph-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICES. INQUIRE AT 194 Clark-st., Room 5, in the forenoon.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ONE FLOOR 100x50 FEET, WITH power; light on three sides. Apply to Shumway, Burgess & Co., Bolt Manufacturers, corner Michigan and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—POWER AND ROOM IN BUILDING corner Clark and Twelfth-sts. Inquire on premises or of Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Co., corner West Twenty-second and Fisk-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS OF NEW BUILDings, West Side, to leave plans of same at our office if they wish them rented. Can secure tenants before finished at a good round price. The demand is booming. No better time to build. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR a first-class private family of four persons; no children. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAN, WIFE, AND one child, 3 or 4 rooms or small cottage within two miles of city. Address F 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOUTH AND EAST OF the river, and north of Van Buren-st., barn with room for ten horses, or any party willing to build same will take a lease for term of years. Address F 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR FURnished rooms for light housekeeping. Address F 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO ROOMS on South Side suitable for two gents to board themselves. Address F 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY RESPONSIBLE PARty, a comfortable house, convenient to street-cars; rent not to exceed $25 per month. Address F 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED FLAT OF six rooms; North, South, or West Side. F 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY RESPONSIBLE PARty, with small family, a medium-sized house in good repair, with furnace and all modern improvements; South Side, east of State-st., preferred. Address F 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURnished house, with barn, on one of the South Side avenues, near Twenty-fourth-st. Will take it from Nov. 1 to April 1. Address CHAPIN & GORE, 73 and 75 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE FRONTING EAST on State-st., from Madison to Jackson, or would buy out lease, etc. Address F 1, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—WE HAVE SPLENDID farms, lands, and houses, and are doing more exchanging than any firm in the county. Call in and see what we are doing. ST. CLAIR, DODGE & CO., Room 8, 146 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO BLOCKS OF ABOUT 17 acres each, fronting on the canal and Alton R. R. track, 1½ miles south of Summit depot, in Sec. 14, 38, 12; land free from mortgage, and title perfect; will exchange one or both blocks at $150 per acre for a good house and lot in Chicago, and assume an incumbrance. Apply at 166 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME GOOD MINING PROPERty for improved or unimproved Chicago suburban property, or a farm. Address F 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A NO. 1 COUNTER HAND FOR REtail grocery. Address with references F 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BILL CLERK; PREfer one acquainted with hardware; state reference and salary. F 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GROCERY CLERK. HICKSON'S, 113 East Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—3 GOOD MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSmen. Apply corner Beach and Taylor-sts. Chicago Sugar Refining Company.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD SHOEMAKERS ON hand-sewed work; steady job. 231 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—A FIRST-CLASS blank-book finisher; steady employment to the right man; also, a young man to run cutting-machine and one blank-book sewer at PETER JOHNSON & CO.'S, 172 and 174 Clark-st.

WANTED—A FEEDER FOR RULING-MAchine. Apply to BLISS, BARNES & CO., 86 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TWO TINNERS; PERMANENT place; best wages. MURRAY, 3909 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE AND job workers; good wages and steady work for first-class men. R. P. GORMULLY, 228 and 230 Michigan-st.

WANTED—TWO SHOEMAKERS, SEWED AND peg work, at North Side, south of Rolling-Mill. 46 Rosin-st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS PAINTER IN car-shops; one who is well up in the business. Address F 43, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—GROOM AT LIVERY STABLE 609 and 611 West Madison-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR RAILROAD work, in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Dakota; wages, $1.50 to $1.75 per day; 100 for iron mines in Michigan, $1.75 to $2 per day; 100 for sawmills and rolling-mills; free fare for all; 100 for farms and city work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 308 South Water-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota; 200 rock-men; $1.75 per day; work all winter; $5 per week for board; free fare; 200 for sawmill, farm, and city. E. A. ANGELL, 6½ West Lake-st.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I CAN GET for C. & N. W. Co. in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan, $1.50 to $1.75 per day; 50 for stone quarry; 50 coal-miners, 6 stone masons; free fare; 100 for levee work South, $1.75 per day; 10 farm hands, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Louisiana, 500 for Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois; free fare to the work. Apply at once to ENRIGHT & CO., 75 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE with good canvassers for life-insurance by W. H. WELLS, Room 4 Howland Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—SMART BOY 15 TO 18 TO WRITE IN office and collect; English or German preferred; must live at home; wages $5 per week. Address F 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO WHITE DINNER-WAITERS at 115 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A MAN NURSE WHO THOROUGHly understands application of the catheder, to take care of elderly gentleman night and day. Must have unexceptionable reference. Address F 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR "THE Casket of Literary and Poetical Gems," a standard work of a very choice character; sample pages with terms sent on application. WM. G. HOLMES, 77 Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY house, a bright intelligent boy 12 to 14 years of age. Address, in own handwriting, F 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN—A FIRST-CLASS MAN for Iowa in fancy dry goods specialties to travel on commission; a good chance for the right man. Call immediately at 87 and 89 Washington-st., Room 8.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY TO RUN FREIGHT elevator. 78 and 80 State-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD ERRAND BOYS; must come well recommended. GAGE BROS. & CO.

FINANCIAL.

A LOAN OF ANY AMOUNT CAN BE OBTAINED on furniture, pianos, machinery, etc.; goods left in possession of owner; rates reasonable. 152 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY SUM OF MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities. W. N. ALLEY, 153 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 124 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, warehouse receipts, and all good securities at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM AND CITY PROPerty at lowest rates; mortgages bought. J. W. HOUSTON, 14, 78 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITHout removal. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal. PARRY, Room 63 Major Block, 143 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—$20,000 IN HAND TO LOAN IN SMALL or large amounts, on improved Chicago property. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, West Side Real Estate Agency, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—TO BORROW $8,000 AT 7 PER CENT on real estate worth $22,000 by a first-class iron concern. Prefer to meet principals. POMEROY, Room 4, 79 La Salle-st.

6 PER CENT—WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 per cent on choice city improved real estate in sums to suit over $2,000. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

6 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED business and residence property in the City of Chicago in sums of from $5,000 to $10,000. Can close at once. LYMAN & JACKSON, 93 Portland Block.

6 PER CENT—WE ARE NEGOTIATING LOANS at this rate on acceptable Chicago real estate. DEAN & PAYNE, Room 13, 101 Washington-st.

$250,000 WORTH OF WATER-POWER and land will be given to any reliable party making certain improvements on same. Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

I MUST SELL A MAGNIFICENT UPRIGHT piano; only $200; cost $700; best city make. Call to-day, 331 Milwaukee-av., up-stairs.

OUR SPECIALTIES—
DECKER BROS. PIANOS.
MATHUSHEK PIANOS.
HAINES BROS. PIANOS.
STORY & CAMP PIANOS.
ESTEY ORGANS.
STORY & CAMP ORGANS.
LOWEST PRICES.
EASIEST TERMS.
RELIABLE TUNING AND REPAIRING.
LIBERAL DEALING.
STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

STOP THE CARS! $60 FOR $195, SEVEN AND A half octave 3 string rosewood upright piano only $195, cost $800. Call at 780 West Madison-st.

$5.00 TO $10.00
PER MONTH
FOR
SECOND-HAND
PIANOS
AT
W. W. KIMBALL'S,
CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-STS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SALOON AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR sale at 38 South Clark-st. A good bargain. Call and see.

BY LISSNER, 59 NORTH CLARK-ST.:
Restaurant, transient trade, rare chance.
Saloon; business centre, very cheap.
Meat-market, first-class business.
Blacksmith shop at a sacrifice.

FOR SALE—THE BEST PAYING RETAIL liquor store corner on West Madison-st. Apply to GOODWIN & CO., 328 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST LOCATED AND HANDsomest cigar store in Chicago, with very low rent. Sales over $30 daily. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. A rare opportunity. Apply at once. No. 143 La Salle-st., Room 36.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT. CALL at 308 State-st.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT; DOING GOOD, steady trade; will take horses for part payment. Address E 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY STORE AND SALOON, new stock, fixtures, horse and wagon; rent $25. 251 Dayton-st., corner Clay.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SOLE PATENT-right of an invention for use in railroad offices; reason for selling, have no time to attend to it; will sell well. Address F 28, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOCAtion; everything first-class. Inquire at Room 54, Reaper Block.

WANTED—A YOUNG, SMART, ENERGETIC man with $250, to take an interest in an established business. DR. DODGE, Room 3, 145 Madison-st.

$200—A GOOD PARTY WITH THIS AMOUNT can arrange for the control of a medical specialty, which with good handling will yield $5,000 a year. Address for interview F 39, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST WASHINGton-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices, or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—1 CAR LOAD OF HORSES FIT FOR all use; one week's trial given; all kinds of carriages, coupes, phaetons, jump-seats, side-bar, top, and open buggies; large assortment of new and second-hand grocery wagons; all kinds of harness, new and second-hand; blankets, robes, whips; horses and wagons to let cheap by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—MY PAIR OF TROTTERS—SEPArate or together. Address F 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARness. A splendid rig for family use. Inquire at Henrici's Cafe, 177 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT FAMILY CARRIAGES, phaetons, and buggies, at low prices; also two second-hand phaetons in good order. 58 West Madison.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAM ANGLEY, THE GREATEST CLAIRvoyant and magnetic healer of the age. 420 State-st.

WE RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, FROM BOSton, as the best adviser and counselor on love, marriage, and business affairs. 361 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN GIRLS—ONE for general housework and one to take care of children—at 3139 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. Also a competent second girl. Call at 2316 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK AT 2808 Prairie-av. German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—A NEAT CAPABLE GIRL FOR GENeral housework in family of four. Apply at 571 West Monroe-st., corner Wood, with references.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL ABOUT 17 years of age to assist in second work and wait on invalid lady. Apply at 3222 Lake Park-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR BOHEMIAN GIRL for general housework; good wages and good home. Inquire at 2736 Wabash-av., near Twenty-seventh-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. 86 Oak-av.

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 822 Lincoln-av., Lake View.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL. Good references required. Apply between 9 and 4 at 2301 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK. 2408 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN COOK FOR A PRIVATE house; $5 a week; girls for the country. 337 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL AT NO. 310 Ontario-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY A GIRL FOR general housework and to care of children. Best of references required. Wages, $4. 2345 Indiana-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SHIRTMAKERS. HURSSELL & HARCOURT, 584 West Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE-GIRL. APPLY AT 301 Michigan-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAvian girls for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses, at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF education, good and rapid penman, in an office. Address F 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TEMPERATE, honest, industrious young man; a wholesale or grocery store preferred, but will work at anything to earn an honest living. Address F 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMmended young man (Danish) as a bookkeeper, or some similar employment. He knows English and German, and has eight years' experience in bookkeeping. Please address F 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF two years' experience in produce and butter jobbing house, as clerk or salesman; speaks German and English fluently, and not afraid of work. Address F 44, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cutter from the East. Best city references given. Apply to LUCKE BROS., 81 Washington-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; understands the care of fine horses and carriages, and is a first-class driver; is willing to make himself generally useful, and can furnish the best of references. F 14, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN store, office, or family; invaluable in a first-class boarding-house. Registry 275 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE (English), to work on farm or in private family in country. Registry, 40 Fifth-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG AND temperate man. Would take employment of any kind at fair wages. Will give good references, and if required, security. Address F 85, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST COOK, MEAT or pastry. City or country. 1325 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls, one as cook and the other for second girl. Please call at 841 Blue Island-av., near Wood-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent girl to do general housework. Call to-day at 2346 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL to do chamber work in a family or private boarding house. Best reference. 485 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL who is fully competent to do general housework and who is not afraid of work. 7 years in her last place. Call at 332 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT SECOND girl, Swede. Apply at 3015 Deering-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, lately from the East, to do second work in a nice private family, or would do light general housework. Call Wednesday at 129 Ewing-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL TO DO kitchen work or second work in small private family. Good reference. Call at 104 North May-st., corner Ohio.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL wants to do housework in a small private family; West Side preferred. Call for two days at 280 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, or would do general housework in a small family. The best city references given. Apply 1709 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do kitchen work in a private family. Good reference given. Please call at 51 East Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AT SECOND WORK AND care of children. 1462 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, or do general housework in private family. Call at 173 Twenty-second-st., up-stairs. No cards.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT Swedish girls, as cook and second girl. Apply at 2346 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent Wisconsin girl to do general housework, also second work. Best references. Call at 2437 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIvate family. Call at 107 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE COOK in a first-class boarding-house, with reference, who understands her business. Please call at No. 1638 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl to do kitchen work, washing, and ironing. Apply at 2546 Ellis-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY an American lady. Apply to MRS. REISS, No. 317 State-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WISCONSIN GIRLS, cooks, laundresses, housework, second work, nurses, best trained help. 275 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS, EXperienced domestics. Best of references for all classes of work. Central Bureau, 40 Fifth-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—ON NORTH SIDE, BY young girl to teach French or assist with light work; comfortable home more than high wages desired. Address F 24, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms with board.

1353 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—VERY PLEASant front room on third floor, with board.

2119 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with first-class board.

MICHIGAN-AV., LAKE FRONT, NORTH OF Harrison-st.—To rent, with first-class board, in private family, to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, without children, an elegant suite of front rooms, hot and cold water, and bath, heated by steam and grate, handsomely furnished; only those requiring first-class accommodations and willing to pay for same need answer. F 27, Tribune office.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—Board with rooms, $3.50 to $5 per week. Day boarders wanted.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND Harrison-sts., four blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, from $6 to $12. Also rooms rented without board.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, 160 ROOMS, 163 AND 165 South Clark-st.—You needn't pay high hotel prices when 50 and 75 cents gets good rooms.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 175 STATE-ST. (OPPOSITE Palmer House)—$1.50 per day; $6 to $8 per week; day board $4.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WANTED, SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH board, for gentleman, wife, and little girl; between Aberdeen and Loomis, and Madison and Van Buren-sts. Address F 49, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS. APPLY AT once, stating terms and accommodations, at Chicago Homeopathic College, corner of Michigan-av. and Van Buren-st.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEman and wife in strictly private family; West Side. References exchanged. F 55, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM, BY A YOUNG MAN WITH unexceptionable references, with a strictly private family; only supper and Sunday dinner required. Address, stating terms, F 25, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND TWO LADIES; La Salle-st. or east of Clark, North Side, or in Kenwood, South Side; must be first-class. Address, with particulars, A 91, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding, can get an offer from E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st. I will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city; remember the number, 546 State-st.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing at GELDER'S, 1159 State-st. (old No. 864). Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1861.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, dresses, carpets, etc. Ladies attended to by Mrs. J. Gelder. J. GELDER, 364 State-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR SECOND-hand clothing. S. ANDREWS, 516 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FEW HUNDRED dollars in an A1 paying light manufacturing business; only active man having the ready cash need apply. Particulars of GOLDMANN, 125 East Adams.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREATEST KOFF CANDY, GANTZ'S, AT VANderberg's drug store, State and Adams-sts.

WANTED—A SET OF TINNER'S TOOLS. ADdress H. LOVEJOY, 330 Ninth-st., Omaha, Neb.

INSTRUCTION.

MME. KURTZE, ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART, oratory, and languages, 1319 Michigan-av.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A. S. KEY, U. S. N., is at the Palmer.

MAJ. G. J. TILFORD, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

THE alcohol exports yesterday were 250 barrels.

H. E. HUNT, of Burlington, Ia., is at the Sherman.

C. G. WILLIAMS, M. C., of Wisconsin, is at the Pacific.

E. L. MERRITT, of Springfield, Ill., is at the Sherman.

CAPTAIN AND MRS. A. E. MILES, U. S. A., are at the Pacific.

ABOUT $60,000 was paid out by the Pension Agent yesterday.

PROF. AND MRS. CHARLEY PRATT, of Brooklyn, are at the Tremont.

R. KERCHEVAL and family, of Sacramento, Cal., are at the Tremont.

R. S. DEWEY, Superintendent of the Kankakee Insane Asylum, is at the Pacific.

JOSEPH UTLEY, of Dixon, Ill., Canal Commissioner, is at the Grand Pacific.

THE Rev. C. T. Callahan, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Mobile, Ala., is at the Pacific.

C. D. GORHAM, Superintendent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, is at the Tremont.

THE Rev. Dr. John H. Egan, of Nashotah, Wis., and the Rev. Dr. Kreamer, of New Orleans, are at the Palmer.

NO SILVER was taken in at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, but $11,000 was paid out. The gold outflow was $5,000.

THE internal-revenue receipts yesterday were $22,330, divided as follows: Spirits, $16,645; cigars and tobacco, $1,822; beer, $2,081.

GEORGE L. MILLER, of the Omaha (Neb.) *Herald*, and D. D. S. Brown, of the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat*, are at the Pacific.

F. KLENIWART, T. A. Webb, and Dr. Wolfenhardt, London, England; M. and Mme. Walter Booth, Paris, are registered at the Pacific.

A LARGE amount of property was sold yesterday at the County Collector's office for non-payment of taxes. The bidding was quite spirited.

THE Calumet Club displays its flag at half-mast out of respect to the late James H. Rees, a member of the Old Settlers' Committee of the Club.

A SINGULAR phenomenon can be witnessed at the farm of Mr. Fred Acres, just across the State-line in Indiana. An apple-tree loaded with fruit is in full bloom and new leaves are budding out.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 54 degrees; 10 a. m., 58; 12 m., 61; 3 p. m., 65; 8 p. m., 59. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.70; 8 p. m., 29.78.

THE Committee on Public Service of the County Board met yesterday forenoon and looked over the map for the new arrangement of the voting precincts. Nothing was done, however, as the map is still incomplete. It will probably not be finished before Saturday.

CLERK FOERSTER, of the Sheriff's office, has been figuring up the expenditures of the County Jail under the administrations of Agnew, Kern, and Hoffmann, and the showing is quite favorable to the latter. The figures will be presented to the County Board at its next meeting.

A NEW official railway map of the United States and Canada is just published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago. It gives statistics for each State, and lines of railroads and places with a clear, bold type. It also gives the outlines of eight of the principal cities, and is published at the low price of $1.50. Every one will find it useful.

THE case of M. Johnson, a North Side street-car conductor, charged with larceny as bailee in having borrowed a $60 watch from Mrs. Sarah Reed and appropriating the proceeds of its sale to his own use, came up yesterday before Justice Prindiville. The case was dismissed for want of prosecution, and the defendant honorably discharged.

AN amusing error, due to blind handwriting, occurred in Corporation-Counsel Adams' opinion regarding the Chicago & Western Indiana, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. He was made to say: "The legal maxim that one cannot take advantage of his own enemy belongs as well to municipal corporations as to individuals." What Mr. Adams wrote was "wrong" instead of "enemy."

CORONER MANN yesterday held an inquest at No. 1181 West Monroe street upon Walter Jordan, 33 years of age, who accidentally fell a distance of twelve feet at the new Fort Wayne depot, and died several hours later in consequence of his injuries. He was employed in putting up corrugated-iron railings, and it is supposed that while engaged in springing the iron chutes into the flanges of the girders, his tool slipped, and caused him to lose his balance and fall from the narrow platform upon which he was at work.

A CALIFORNIA salmon, weighing eight and a half pounds, was caught day before yesterday in Geneva Lake. It was seen in the water in company with a number of its fellows, and is one of a great colony first put into the lake in the spring of 1876 by Mr. N. K. Fairbank, with added contributions every year since then. Another of the same tribe, weighing twelve and three-fourths pounds, was caught some time since. It is so complete a demonstration of the success of pisciculture that Mr. Fairbank has sent this latest specimen to Booth's, corner of State and Lake streets, where it may be seen to-day.

MESSRS. M. L. COHN & Co., tobacco manufacturers of this city, yesterday received a novel package from Cairo, Egypt, containing a sample of Egyptian cigarets. It had been on the route sixteen days, and was from the house of "Messrs. Dracatos & Co., family grocers, and dealers in wines and provisions, Esbekieh square, Cairo." It is a curiosity, and was accompanied with the request that Messrs. Cohn & Co. would send in exchange a sample of "Sweet Stephani," a brand of cigarets manufactured by them, the reputation of this article having reached the land of the Nile, with the above result.

ONE squad of men, numbering thirteen, who assisted in putting up the tents in the recent camp in the Lake Park, claim that they were not paid enough for their services, over-time not being allowed, and the rate paid being $2 a day, instead of $2.50 as agreed. Their claims vary from $12 to $30. Unable, as they say, to get any satisfaction from Mr. Metzger, Chairman of the Camp Committee, who returned their time, and would not allow for night work or double pay for Sunday, most of the thirteen met at the corner of Monroe and Clark streets last evening and appointed a committee to wait on the Triennial Committee and present their case.

SOLON HUMPHREYS, President, John C. Gault, General Manager, and A. C. Bird, General Freight Agent, of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad; J. M. McCullough, President, J. D. Laygn, General Manager, F. Slataper, Chief Engineer, and C. L. Cole, General Traffic Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad; S. S. Merrill, General Manager, and J. W. Carey, General Solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; D. M. Kelly, President of the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad; F. W. Huidekoper, President of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad; Horace Williams, President of the Iowa & Nebraska Railroad; and W. F. Merrill, General Manager of the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad, are at the Pacific.

FOLLOWING is a list of the dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: Fowler Bros., 600 tons salt; A. B. Meeker & Co., 248 tons pig-iron; Rogers & Co., 400 tons pig-iron; William Ripley & Son, 350 cords bark, 170 telegraph poles, and 2,000 cedar posts; Hitchcock & Foster, 1,000 telegraph poles, 6,000 cedar posts; Potter Palmer, 20 packages wine; Cunningham & Hunter, 76 casks soda ash; Sidney Shepard & Co., 81 boxes tin-plate; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 8 cases dry goods; Field, Leiter & Co., 22 cases dry goods; Wilson Bros., 2 cases dry goods; O. R. Keith & Co., 3 cases dry goods; C. M. Koedt, 2 cases dry goods; Callaghan & McNeilis, 5 bales dry goods; Lyon & Healy, 18 cases musical instruments; Edson Keith, 2 cases vases; J. H. Coyne, 1 case matches; F. & E. Jaeger & Co., 15 crates earthenware; J. Ruff, 1 case optical goods; Morrison, Plummer & Co., 2 cases brushes; M. Kaefer, 2 bales fibre; Fuller & Fuller, 8 packages gin; 1 package rum; 2 packages brandy, 1 package wine; C. H. Slack, 4 packages wine, 2 packages gin. Collections, $12,772.

TRIALS OF THE POOR.

Early yesterday morning the police were notified of a case at Smith's lodging house, No. 59 West Lake street. The police went there, and in a room in the house found a woman giving the name of Katie Vater, who, during the night had given birth to a child, which had died some hours after birth. Dr. Bartlett, who had been called in to attend her, was unwilling to give a burial permit, and the Coroner was therefore notified. The woman came to the house Monday evening with a man giving the name of Frescher, who registered for her and himself as man and wife. Mrs. Vater stated that Frescher was an old acquaintance of hers at Sheboygan, whence she came to this city about a year ago. Monday evening she was distressed to know where to go for shelter, and meeting Frescher she confided in him, and he brought her to the room, and paid for the lodging. He left her in the night to go for a doctor, and returned with the message that one would be there soon. He was there when the child was born, but left shortly thereafter, evidently fearing that he would get into trouble. Dr. Bartlett states that he was called about midnight by a messenger pretending to come from the County Agent's office, and, upon going to the room, he found the woman suffering greatly from lack of proper care. The child had evidently been born several hours before, and was cold. Suffocation through want of proper care and attention at birth was in his opinion the cause of death. There were no marks of violence visible. The Coroner made a thorough investigation, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. There will be no farther prosecution in the case.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Mr. Hugh McMillan, Assistant Agent of the Western Transportation Company, last evening telephoned the police that he feared there would be serious trouble between two gangs of workmen at the Company's dock on Salt street, near Archer avenue, and that a detail of police should be sent there to prevent any outbreak. Secretary Doyle, who was at the end of the telephone wire, at once sent a message to Lieuts. Buckley and Beadell to sent all their reserve men to the place. Later it was said that both gangs of men had dispersed and gone to their homes, and that all difficulties were at an end, the Company having signified its intention of putting a gang of men to work this morning at Union rates.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION met yesterday in Lower Farwell Hall, for the purpose of praying against the Liquor-Dealers' Convention held at the same time in another port of the city.

The order of leaders was as follows:

10 to 11 a. m.—Leader, Mrs. F. B. Carse. Subject: "Prayer for the Outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the Temperance Cause."

11 to 12 m.—Leader, Miss E Dryer. Subject: "Human Agency Under Direction of the Holy Spirit."

From 12 to 1 p. m. the Chair was occupied by Dr. E. Goodwin, leader of the Y. M. C. A.

Mrs. S. M. J. Henry led from 1 to 2 p. m., offering prayer that God might bring to naught the councils of those who would extend the liquor-dealers' traffic, and that He would send conviction to the hearts of all the members of the Liquor-Dealers' Convention now in session.

From 2 to 3 p. m. Mrs. Mary B. Willard led. The subject of prayer was the thorough instruction of the children in the physical and moral evils of liquor-drinking and intemperance.

The next hour Mrs. L. S. Rounds led in prayer for victims of the liquor-traffic.

THE CITY-HALL.

SUPERINTENDENT FELTON, of the Bridewell, was called to Buffalo yesterday to attend the funeral of his father-in-law. He will be absent a few days.

AMONG the building permits issued yesterday was one to Samuel Beers, to erect five two-story dwellings, Bloom street, near Twenty-fourth, to cost $5,000; one to E. Reichert, to erect an addition, No. 370 Dearborn street, to cost $1,000; and one to G. S. Bullock, to erect a two-story shed, No. 407 Dearborn avenue, to cost $1,000.

THE Health Department was busy yesterday vaccinating in the small-pox districts—or districts that are most liable to become infected. Dr. De Wolf has fears of the disease the coming winter, and is taking every precaution against its spread, and this without regard to immediate expense, which is wise. To-day special attention will be given to the school corner of Alport avenue and Eighteenth street.

THE matter of the Ashland avenue bridge was a conundrum yesterday, in view of the action of the Council. The reports were that the canal authorities had the material on the ground to commence the work, but the ordinance on the subject having been repealed they could do nothing, and Commissioner Waller was of opinion that the whole question would have to go back to the Council before anything was done. All this comes of the delay of the Canal Commissioners in doing what they promised, and of the lack of harmony between the Board of Public Works and the City Council.

THE CONTEMPT CASE.

The Mayor and Corporation-Counsel Adams were busy yesterday preparing affidavits in the Western Indiana Railroad contempt case, which comes up Saturday. They take the position that the first route declared was to be one east of Third avenue; that the second was west of Fourth avenue; and that, finally, it was proposed to lay tracks between the two lines; hence there is no contempt, owing to the variance in the route. This point will cut a very small figure, of course, in making up the case, but it will prove a part of the defense, weak as it may be. Fogarty will have his affidavit as to what he did, and Mr. Waller as to what he ordered him to do, and the Mayor's affidavit, beside covering the points named, will go over considerable ground, the relevancy of which Judge Jameson must pass upon. The fight promises to be a bitter one before it is through, and it is predicted that the contempt proceedings will throw some light upon the Mayor's compromise,—to allow the railroad company everything, provided it does not undertake to lay its tracks north of Harrison street.

A PROPOSED REFORM.

Commissioner Waller thinks very favorably of the proposition to reorganize the Department of Public Works, as proposed by Ald. McGrath, but he wants to see the Council reorganized in advance, so that the members shall be elected at large rather than by wards. Three persons, he thinks, could have done the work better, perhaps, than he has, because there is more work than one man can possibly do, and do it well, yet he thinks that the three men would have to be selected with care, and that the public, to protect itself, would have to take more interest in elections than is ordinarily the case. He says he has no personal interest in the matter, because his term would expire before the ordinance went into effect, and in this he is right. The only interest he feels in the matter, therefore, is of a public character, and with a revision of the system of electing Aldermen,—electing by the city at large,—he thinks that the reform proposed would be a good thing if the necessary checks were thrown around the transacting of the public business, which would result in the election of the right kind of men to the Council.

THE METHODISTS.

THE SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE CHICAGO DISTRICT CONFERENCE

of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun yesterday morning at 9 a. m. in the auditorium of the First M. E. Church. Presiding Elder Willing was in the chair.

It was recommended that the Rev. C. B. Wilcox be taken on trial in the Wisconsin Conference, and the recommendation was concurred in.

Messrs. Thomas Bolan, Robert H. Tooley, Dr E. W. Wood, Charles Cordes, and Moses L. Cross applied for licenses as local preachers. After their qualifications were examined the licenses were granted by the Conference.

The Rev. R. B. Pope, Chairman of the Committee on Examination of Licenses to Preach, reported that the following named gentlemen had applied for renewal of their licenses: First-year class, W. H. Lacy, W. T. Atchison, W. P. Norton, Wesley Bradford, M. M. McCreight, and Samuel Vinal; second-year class, W. C. Hobart, G. H. Horswell, Charles Horswell, James E. Nichols, M. S. Norris; third-year class, O. H. Cesner, F. W. Merrill, John Lee, R. H. Pate, John C. Butcher, D. Kemble, T. C. Warrington, F. A. Vandewalker, Joseph Firman, George Merritt, T. C. Matiack, J. H. Manny, German Lasher, N. J. Harkness, and A. B. Curtis; fourth-year class, Charles H. Cook. All of the requests were granted with the exception of the last-named case. There was some trouble in deciding this case, and it was finally referred to a committee of three, to report at a future time.

Dr. Willing then introduced his brother, Dr. S. E. Willing, and requested that his name be enrolled on the journal as a local Elder. The request was granted.

The Rev. George H. Van Horn reported the following applicants for Deacons' orders, and they were in turn recommended by the District to the General Conference: O. H. Cesner, R. H. Pate, John C. Butcher, Frank W. Merrill, J. E. Nichol, T. C. Warrington. All are graduates of the Northwestern University and the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston.

The Rev. J. T. Roberts, formerly a Baptist clergyman, was received on trial as properly qualified on the basis of an examination for admission into the traveling connection, and his case was sent to the Annual Conference.

The Rev. Mr. Gurney, from the Committee on the application of the Rev. Charles H. Cook, of the Kentucky Conference, for license as a local preacher and recognition of orders, reported that the Chicago Conference had no jurisdiction.

Messrs. Thacker, McLean, Elferd, Palmer, and Lindsay were granted further license as exhorters. The license of Byron Schermerhorn as a local preacher was renewed.

The Rev. Messrs. Van Horn, Cleveland, Caldwell, Williamson, and Richards were appointed a committee to consult as to the advisability of instituting a regular noonday prayer-meeting at the First Church.

The Conference then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

The Conference reconvened at 2, when the following report was presented and adopted:

"Your Committee, to whom was submitted the following: 'Whether a minister, having been ordained by our Church, returning to us after being in another denomination, needed recognition of orders,' having had the case under consideration, would respectfully report that we find no authority to aid us in reaching a decision, but assuming the question to involve these facts:

"*First*—The man was ordained.

"*Second*—He, while in good standing, withdrew.

"*Third*—He united with another Evangelical Church.

"*Fourth*—He comes properly certified as to character from that Church.

"Then, in that case, we are of opinion that he needs no recognition of orders. Or, secondly, the question may involve the case if a man who was ordained and afterwards located, and since that time has been connected with an Evangelical Church, and has not in any way by any authority been deprived of his ordination parchments. Then and in that case we are of opinion that he needs no recognition of orders."

The Committee on the advisability of holding noonday prayer-meetings reported adversely. A motion was made and carried, however, as a substitute for the report, that pastors bring the subject up before business-men and the people generally, and see how they would sustain it.

The Committee on City Mission Work reported that the entire matter should be referred to the Presiding Elder and the Secretary of the City Missionary Society. Adopted.

The Conference voted to attend the prayer-meeting led by Brother Moody to-day.

Dr. A. Gurney was extended a vote of thanks.

It was decided to hold the next session of the district at Clark Street Church.

The Presiding Elder received a vote of thanks for his able management.

The Conference then adjourned.

ROTH VS. ROTH.

A TALE OF TWO COUNTRIES.

Several months ago THE TRIBUNE devoted a couple of columns to the case of Madelaine Roth vs. Amalie Roth for the final settlement of the estate of John George Roth, deceased. Roth, then a widower, came to this city some forty years ago, accumulated a respectable fortune in landed property, returned to Germany, where he remained a few years, and on his rearrival in this city married Madelaine Roth, whom he met for the first time on the ship which bore him back. After a year's residence here Roth became dissatisfied, and returned to Germany with his wife, with whom he did not live happily. In 1864 Madelaine returned to Chicago and attempted to obtain a divorce; but the family difficulties were patched up, and she returned to Würtemberg. Under a law of that country it was forbidden for any subject to marry in a foreign country without the consent of the King. This consent Roth had never obtained, and, in revenge for Madelaine's attempt to get a divorce, he had the marriage set aside on the ground of illegality. Subsequently he married Amalie Staehle, and three years afterwards he paid the debt of Nature, after having made a liberal allowance for the last wife, Amalie. Madelaine, for a consideration, signed over to Amalie all her contingent interest in the Roth estate. Subsequently, on the advice of her brother, Charles Moser, she repudiated the deed she had given Amalie, and entered suit in the Superior Court of this county for the property, on the ground that she had never been legally divorced from Roth.

The Stuttgart correspondent of the New York *Sun*, under date of Sept 7, gives

THE CLOSING EUROPEAN ACT

in the drama, as follows:

"Owing to the difficulty of procuring the necessary testimony bearing upon the case, as most of the witnesses whose evidence was material reside in Würtemberg, a commission was issued by the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, during the early part of the present year, authorizing the Consul, Vice-Consul, or other persons named at Stuttgart, to take the depositions of such witnesses as might be produced before him by either party in the case, and to transmit the same under seal to the Clerk of the aforesaid Court. The commission was duly forwarded, and with it lawyers representing both the complainant, Madelaine, and the defendant, Amalie, arrived at Stuttgart from Chicago. Mr. A. M. Pence, of the well-known firm of Rosenthal & Pence, appeared in behalf of the latter, while Madelaine was represented by the Hon. Charles W. Harris, ex-member of Congress from Illinois and now of the Chicago Bar. Both these gentlemen reached Stuttgart early in June last, and the taking of testimony was begun before the United States Consul, Mr. Catlin, on the 9th of that month. The Commission sat, in all, forty-one days, and did not conclude its labors until Aug. 6. Fifty-four witnesses were examined, and the depositions, with accompanying papers, covered 1,200 pages of cap, all of which were duly forwarded on the 19th of this month to the Clerk of the Court at Chicago, as directed.

"The fight between the two widows is a very pretty one as it stands, turning, as it mainly does, upon the validity of the act of the Würtemberg Court in setting aside the marriage made in Illinois without the King of Würtemberg's consent. In all probability it is to come up for argument before the Superior Court in Chicago during next month (October), and it promises to rank among the causes celèbres of modern law. Meantime, all Würtemberg and a goodly share of property-owners in Chicago will watch with eager interest the result."

MATRIMONIAL.

MISS BERTHA HIRSCH—MR. JACOB POWELL.

A wedding which has created considerable talk and pleasant anticipation in Jewish society circles during the past month took place yesterday afternoon in the Zion Temple, corner of Sangamon and West Jackson streets. The parties to the contract were Miss Bertha Hirsch, eldest daughter of Mayer Hirsch, Esq., Treasurer of the American Cutlery Company and a heavy stock dealer, and Mr. Jacob Powell, eldest son of Mr. Simon Powell and Secretary of the Garden City Distilling Company, a young gentleman widely and favorably known in Chicago.

The little church was inadequate to accommodate the large concourse of friends who were desirous of witnessing the ceremony, and many were unable to gain admission. The interior presented a gay scene, with the rich toilets of the ladies and the elaborate decorations. Directly in front of the chancel was a broad arch of smilax, and from the key of this depended an immense floral bell composed of white carnations, with a bell tongue in the shape of a calla lily. About the altar were a large number of tropical foliage plants. Mr. Otto Loeb, the organist of the Temple, performed a number of selections before the arrival of the bridal party.

The ceremony was announced for 5 o'clock, and the young couple and their attendants arrived at the church about ten minutes later. The organist struck up the beautiful "Lohengrin Wedding March," and the bridal party entered and marched up the right aisle in the following order: George Morgenroth, Master of Ceremonies; Messrs. Joseph G. Lebolt and Henry M. Rubel, ushers; Miss Cenia Klein, first bridesmaid, and Mr. Isaac Hirsch, brother of the bride, first groomsman; Miss Bertha Wolff, second bridesmaid, and Mr. Ira W. Rubel, second groomsman; Miss Sarah Hirsch, sister of the bride, third bridesmaid, and Mr. Joseph Powell, brother of the groom, third groomsman; Mrs. Mayer Hirsch, mother of the bride, and Mr. Jacob Powell, the groom; Miss Bertha Hirsch, the bride, and Mr. Mayer Hirsch, the father of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. Simon Powell, parents of the groom. The procession marched slowly up the aisle to the chancel, where they separated, the gentlemen passing to the right and the ladies to the left, forming a semi-circle about the bride and groom, who took up a position in front of the Rev. B. Felsenthal, of the Zion Congregation. The ceremony was performed in a solemn and impressive manner according to the Jewish ritual. At its conclusion the organist struck up a lively air and the party marched in reverse order down the north isle to their carriages.

THE BRIDE WAS RICHLY ATTIRED

in a white satin and brocaded silk combination bridal robe, with an eighty-inch train and point lace trimmings; a heavy bridal veil was caught on with a wreath of orange blossoms; elegant diamond brooch, bracelets, and earrings.

The three bridesmaids were dressed alike, wearing rich robes of white organdie, low corsage, and short sleeves. Ornaments, pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. Mayer Hirsch, mother of the bride, wore an elegant black silk robe. Diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Simon Powell, mother of the groom, was attired in a very rich black velvet robe, with trimmings of jet and antique lace. Diamond ornaments.

The bridal party and invited guests, all of whom were related to the families of the bride and groom, were driven at once to Martine's Ada Street Hall. Here an elegant supper was spread in the large supper-room under the direction of Mr. A. Van Cleef, the caterer. The menu bore the initials of the young couple—"P.—H."—and the date of the happy event.

The merry party were at the table for over three hours, and mirth and jollity reigned supreme during that time. Mr. George Morganroth, the general master of ceremonies, read a large number of congratulatory letters and telegrams addressed to the bride and groom from all parts of the world, and the Rev. B. Felsenthal and others made little speeches which were full of good wishes for Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Powell's future. There were plates laid for eighty couples, and the tables were most elaborately decorated with beautiful floral devices and fruit pieces. Martine's orchestra performed a number of popular selections during the evening.

About 9 o'clock the guests who had been invited to the reception began to arrive. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Powell took up a position under the arch and bell, which had been taken from the church to the hall after the ceremony, and the company marched around the hall and extended congratulations to the young couple as they passed them. After this formality the floor was cleared for dancing, and this the young people kept up until a late hour. It is safe to say that the Jewish society in Chicago will remember the Hirsch-Powell wedding and reception for many years to come as one of the social events of a lifetime.

Mr. and Mrs. Powell will leave to-day for a month's trip in the East, and will reside in Chicago on their return. They will carry with them on their trip the best wishes of a host of warm friends.

THE PRESENTS.

The entire lower floor of the Hirsch residence, No. 261 Ashland avenue, was given up to the immense array of presents. Many of the most costly were stowed away for safe keeping, but the list given below will afford an idea of their magnificence: Elegant ebony inlaid cabinet, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rubel; pair of statuets, Jacob A. Wolford; Rogers' "Weighing of the Baby," Mr. and Mrs. Oberndorf; pair of sketches, Mrs. Grace Douglass; hand-painted pincushion, the Misses Bertha and Rosa Greenebaum; set of polishing irons, Mr. and Mrs. Marx R. Rubel; dozen elegant dessert-plates, Mr. and Mrs. Clayburgh; Chinese chamber-set, Mr. and Mrs. C. Marx; pair of pillow-shams, Miss Sarah Hirsch; beautiful clock, Mr. Jacob Gross; inlaid ebony easel, Mr. Julius Poppe, of Marshalltown, Ia.; "Shakespeare a la Cour d'Elizabeth," Messrs. A. G. Deiker and Jacob Newman; ebony easel, Louis and Carrie Schram; drawing, Messrs. H. and F. Arina; hand-painted fire-screen, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gatzert; beautiful floral horseshoe, A. N. Eisendrath; elegant bronze clock, Mr. David Mayer; mirror and brackets, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Meyer; statuet, Miss Gusta Morris; beautiful ebony cabinet, Mr. Joseph Frankel; crystal ice-water set, Miss Paulina Goldsmith; pair of vases, Mr. and Mrs. G. Foreman; Brussels mat, Newton and Hannah Morganroth; elegant clock, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hyman; pair of gilt candlesticks, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Solomon; set of library furniture, Mr. and Mrs. H. Waixel and Mr. and Mrs. M. Waixel; paper rack and basket, Mr. Joseph Hahn; elegant ebony secretary, Mr. Simon Rosenheim; crystal berry set, Mr. and Mrs. Obendorf; umbrella rack, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Kohn; set of "Waverly Novels," Toby Rubovitz and Herman Obendorf; ebony writing-desk, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wirth, of Milwaukee; hassock, Miss Yetta F. Westheimer; elegant album, Mr. Lew Meyers; ebony stand, Mr. Joe Y. Lebolt; "Lucille," Mr. J. H. Nolan; Byron, Mr. Levy Mayer; set of forks, Joe and Carrie Schaffer; ebony music-stand, M. Klein and family; beautiful toilet racks and mirrors, Mr. Isaac Rubel; toilet set, Miss Jonnie Rubel; set of fruit plates, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Stanford; chess-table, Mrs. B. Rosenheim; "Book of Art," the Misses Rachael and Julia Haas; beautiful satin pin-cushion, Miss Sarah Baum; fancy handkerchief, Jones L. Morganroth; ebony table, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Hart; marble-topped centre-table, Mr. and Mrs. H. Regensberger; large extension-table; Mr. Isaac Hirsch; table spread, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Brucker; panel pictures, William S. Rothschild; pair of bronze statuets, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Greenebaum; beautiful fancy lamps, Mr. Joseph Wolff; silver toilet set, Kate and Tillie Schmaltz; elegant silver ice-pitcher, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Rubel; set of silver nutcrackers and forks, Mr. and Mrs. La Moss; pair marble statuets, Mr. and Mrs. Doube; pair of ornamented jugs, Miss Matilda Hirsch; elegant bronze clock, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Rosenbaum; pair of bronze pitchers, Miss Julia Rosenbaum; beautiful pendulum clock, Mr. Samuel Goldsmith; table burner, Mr. Moses S. Greenebaum; massive bronze coal-scuttle and shovels, Gus R. Fries and Dr. A. Springer; beautiful bed-spread, Mr. and Mrs. R. Rubel; toilet set, Miss Emma Powell; whist holder, Miss Julia Powell; pair of vases, Miss Minnie Liebenstein; beautiful table drop-light, Mr. George Morganroth; gold-lined silver cake-dish, Mrs. S. Strauss; elegant wall-basket, Miss May Friend; complete china tea-set, Mr. and Mrs. Neugass; set of plates, Mr. and Mrs. Haber; elegant library table, Mrs. Phil Stiner; beautiful silver caster, "Uncle Abe and Aunt Lena"; complete set of wine-glasses, Mr. and Mrs. Glacer; berry platters and dishes, Mr. and Mrs. D. Simons; magnificent bedroom set, Mr. and Mrs. L. Powell; wicker rocking-chairs, H. Haas and Henry Hirsch; immense hat-rack, Mr. S. Hirsch; pair of marble-topped stands, Mr. Henry Freund.

THE GUESTS.

The following were among the guests: Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Morris, Mr. and Mrs. H. Waixel, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Waixel, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hyman, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Morganroth, Mr. George Morganroth, Miss Hannah Morganroth, Mr. Isaac Rubel, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Moses Rubel, Mr. and Abraham Rubel, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Rubel, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Rubel, Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Rubel, Mr. and Mrs. Klein, Miss Bertha Hirsch, Miss Cenie Klein, Miss Sarah Hirsch, Mr. Joseph Powell, Mr. and Mrs. F. Obendorf, Mr. and Mrs. C. Marx, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gatzert, Mr. Jacob Neuman, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Obendorf, Ald. Westheimer, of St. Joseph, Mo., Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Myers, Mr. Philip Mayer, Miss Jennie Rubel, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Powell, Mrs. B. Rosenheim, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Stanford, Mr. and Mrs. H. Regensberg, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold, Mr. and Mrs. Brucker, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Greenebaum, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rosenbaum, Miss Matilda Hirsch, Mr. and Miss Steiner, Miss Julia Rosenbaum, Mr. Moses S. Greenebaum, Mr. Gus R. Fries, Mr. Samuel Goldsmith, Miss Emma Powell, Miss Julia Powell, Miss Rickie Haas, Miss Minnie Liebenstein, Mr. Louis Powell, Miss Julia Haas, Miss May Friend, Mr. and Mrs. Haber, Mr. and Mrs. Neugars, Mr. Sigismund Hirsch of Europe, Mr. and Mrs. D. Simons, and many others. It would be impossible to give an extended list of those present, as the large hall was crowded during the evening. The toilets of the ladies were all rich and elegant.

DEIMAL—MILLER.

The marriage of Miss Cora Miller, daughter of Leopold Miller, Esq., and Joseph Deimal, of the firm of Deimal Bros., took place yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock at Standard Hall, the Rev. Dr. Hirsch being the officiating clergyman. The following young masters and misses preceded the bridal pair on their entrance to the hall: Rosie Neuberger and Eddie Greenebaum, Pauline Mergentein and Josie Neuberger, Rosie Greenebaum and Louis Miller, Minnie Miller and Aaron Mergentein,—the children being all relatives of the bride. The bride wore a dress of white satin, with a brocade overskirt, and diamond ornaments. After the ceremony and congratulations were over, the newly-married pair sat down to an elegant supper, in which they were joined by over 200 of their relatives and friends. At the conclusion of the supper the guests enjoyed themselves in dancing until a late hour.

CIGARMAKERS.

MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION.

The Cigarmakers' International Union commenced its Thirteenth Annual Convention yesterday afternoon in Klare's Hall, No. 70 North Clark street. The Association was called to order by the President, Mr. A. Strasser, of New York City, and the following members, each representing the local Union of his place of residence, answered to the call of the roll: A. Strasser, New York; Joseph Fries, Cigarville, N. Y.; J. A. Beumeister, Buffalo; Fred Schafer, Cincinnati; Charles Huck, Rochester; William De Witt, Syracuse; Jacob Irion, Utica, N. Y.; Philip Reimherr, Hoboken, N. J.; W. K. Young, Troy, N. Y.; Thomas Waters, Norwich, N. Y.; P. M. Elliott, Chicago; Fred Bronner, Binghamton, N. Y.; Fred Ackerman, Cleveland; Thomas Dolan, Detroit; William Schafer, Milwaukee; Charles Stodel, New Haven, Conn.; Jacob Muench, Bloomington; John Kreis, St. Louis; M. C. Duffy, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Fred Schultz, Toledo, O.; Jerry Cronin, Elmira, N. Y.; Fred Blend, Evansville, Ind.; D. C. Corcoran, Leavenworth, Kas.; A. S. Richards, Albany; Frank Van Staven, Burlington, Ia.; E. Braham, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George Fisher, Ottawa, Ill.; John P. Smith, Kansas City; S. H. Armstrong, Canton, Ill.; John Hogan, Richmond, Va.; S. Gumpers, New York City; J. L. Aubrey, St. Joseph, Mo.

THE OBJECT OF THE ORGANIZATION

is to advance the interest of the trade, and to bring about a better understanding among the cigarmakers of the country as to what is required of them as workmen and as citizens. There are now seventy-nine chartered Unions, confined largely to the leading centres of the trade, fifty-one of which have been granted since the last annual Convention at Buffalo. The organization was perfected in 1864, and has always occupied a leading position among the trades-unions of the country.

After roll-call yesterday, Thomas Dermody, of Chicago Union No. 14, delivered an address of welcome to the delegates, to which President Strasser responded. Among other things, Mr. Strasser spoke of the bill presented on behalf of the Union to the Legislature of New York, regulating the manufacture of cigars in the tenement-houses of New York City and Brooklyn. This law, which was defeated, was intended more especially to prohibit the making of cigars in sleeping apartments in these densely populated districts, and Mr. Strasser stated that the cigarmakers of New York were not discouraged, and believed they would yet succeed in stopping this iniquity.

The Association during the afternoon transacted a great deal of routine business with closed doors, none but members being present. The question of a benevolent society was brought up, but no definit conclusion was arrived at in regard to it.

The following Committees were appointed by the Chair: On Constitution; on Reports of Officers; on Past Strikes; and on Ways and Means.

AT THE EVENING SESSION

various amendments to the constitution were submitted and referred to the proper Committee, and the Association discussed the scheme for attaching to its by-laws some provision in the nature of a benevolent mutual aid society. The discussion was quite interesting from the multiplicity of ideas advanced, nearly every delegate having some pet hobby upon the subject. The Convention adjourned, however, without disposing of the subject, and will meet again at 10 o'clock this morning. A feature of the present gathering will be a grand banquet and ball to be given Saturday evening at Klare's Hall. The details of the affair will be arranged to-day, although the local Union has already taken active measures to insure a large attendance and a general good time. The visiting cigarmakers express great astonishment at the rapid growth of the city, and the very many evidences of metropolitan life exhibited by Chicago people. Many of them have never visited the city before, and will return to their Eastern homes with glowing impressions of the Garden City.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

ALD. BALLARD'S SCHEME.

Mention was made in the Council proceedings published yesterday of the introduction by Ald. Ballard of a new scheme for collecting revenue from the sale of liquors. It is what is known as "The Excise Register System," and consists of a box with a safety-lock, the key to which is to be kept by an excise officer. Inside is a coil of coupon tickets, numbered consecutively from 1 to 1,000, and inaccessible to the retailer; also self-numbering and dating apparatus, and a self-registering dial and a bell. By the movement of a lever a ticket is thrust forward from the box, numbered and dated, and at the same moment the bell is struck, and the register indicates the number corresponding to the number of the ticket upon the dial; so that the number indicated upon the dial should always correspond to the number of the ticket, and if not fraud would be at once apparent. No ingenuity can effect a false registration. As soon as the ticket is thrust forward from the box it is automatically cut from the coil, and the knife closes the aperture, so that the box is absolutely closed at all points and at all times except at the instant when the ticket is being delivered, thus making it impossible to tamper with its interior.

To carry out the plan it is proposed that each person desiring to retail liquors shall, before commencing business, purchase from the proper excise officer one of these boxes, paying $30 for a thousand tickets. Whenever a glass of liquor is sold a customer receives a coupon. These coupons have a rebate value of one cent each when presented at any saloon for redemption, or to the excise officer by the dealer, and will be receivable from the dealer at that rate for new tickets or payable in cash. It is claimed that this plan will protect owners of saloons against the stealings of dishonest employés, and be profitable to them, because the tickets refused by customers can be retained, and thus 50 per cent of the cost be saved. It will also greatly increase the city's revenue from this source. Ald. Ballard also handed in a copy of a bill introduced into the New York Assembly in March of this year providing for the carrying out of this scheme. Both documents were referred to the Committee on Licenses, and the matter will doubtless receive early consideration.

Times: Our highest artists in dentistry: The McChesney's beyond doubt, though but $8 a set.

Buy the Improved Howe Scales. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, 97 Lake street.

SPORTING EVENTS.

A Close and Interesting Game Won by Chicago from Cincinnati.

Providence, Cleveland, and Worcester the Other Winners of Yesterday.

Boardman Runs at Coney Island the Fastest Mile Ever Made in a Race.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO VS. CINCINNATI.

The game yesterday between the Chicago and Cincinnati teams was witnessed by about 700 people, and proved to be an extremely close and at all times interesting contest. The visitors batted Corcoran quite freely, and in their base-running took advantage of every opening. Closer work in the field would have won the game for them, as the Chicagos, while showing a good aggregate of hits, spread them out, never making more than two in any inning, and earning but one run. It was not so much the heavier batting as the superior fielding of the home team that won them the game. The Cincinnatis earned a run in the first inning after two were out, Clapp's hit for two bases and Say's single doing the business. They scored in the third inning on two singles, a base on balls, a passed ball, and a wild throw by Beals. The home team was changed about in the fourth inning, Kelly going in to catch, Flint to centre field, Gore to first, and Anson to third base. The change worked well as to catcher and first base, but Anson played a rather dizzy third base, and Flint did not shine brilliantly in centre field. The tally made by the visitors in the fifth inning was primarily the gift of Anson, who first juggled and then threw wild a ball hit by Will White, giving the latter second base, whence a safe hit by Purcell and a passed ball brought him in. The run in the ninth was a donation by Flint, whose muff of Purcell's easy fly after two men were out allowed Sommer to score, who had made a hit and gone to second on a put-out. Cincinnati took the lead in the first inning, lost it in the second, regained it in the third, and kept it to the sixth, when Chicago tied the game, and went ahead in the seventh and eighth. The hitting was hard at all times, and some very good stops were made by Smith, Carpenter, and Jim White. In the second inning Burns tallied from second on a wild throw by Smith in trying to complete a double play. In the fourth Anson, having made his second safe hit, was batted to third by Burns, and then foolishly tried to make home on a sharp bounder to Say, who threw him out at the plate. Flint was given a life at first on Jim White's juggle of the ball thrown by Say, and the bases were filled. Quest sent an easy one to Smith, who threw to Clapp, and Burns was forced out at the plate. With all the bags occupied Beals could do no more than send a fly to Purcell, and the three men were left on bases. In the fifth inning Dalrymple earned second on a hit over right-field fence, and came home with an earned run on the next two outs at first base. In the sixth Burns hit a beauty over Purcell's head, and tallied on Carpenter's wild throw of a ball hit safely by Corcoran, and which he ought not to have thrown at all. Dalrymple opened the seventh with a single, and as he started to steal second Kelly hit a clean grounder into right field, so that Dalrymple made third easily, and came home while John Reilly stood with the ball in hand trying to decide whether he would throw to second for Kelly or to the plate for Dalrymple. Burns in the eighth hit safe, and on Smith's muff of Carpenter's throw of Corcoran's hit Burns got second, but overran the base, and was run out between second and third, Corcoran making second while this was going on. Flint gave Clapp a foul tip, and John's anxiety to catch Corcoran off third, which he had reached on a wild pitch, caused him to make a wild throw, whereon Corcoran tallied. The last half of the ninth was not played by Chicago, the score then standing 5 to 4.

THE SCORE:

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Cincinnati.							
Purcell, c. f.	5	1	2	2	4	1	0
J. White, 1 b.	2	0	1	1	7	0	1
Clapp, c.	5	1	2	3	6	0	1
Say, s. s.	4	0	1	1	1	6	1
Smith, 2 b.	4	0	0	0	2	4	1
Carpenter, 3 b.	4	0	2	2	3	5	1
Reilly, r. f.	4	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sommer, l. f.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
W. White, p.	4	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	36	4	9	10	24	16	7
Chicago.							
Dalrymple, l. f.	4	2	2	3	2	1	0
Gore, c. f. and 1 b.	4	0	1	1	6	[illegible]	0
Kelly, 3 b. and c.	4	0	1	1	5	1	0
Anson, 1 b. and 3. b.	4	0	2	2	5	0	1
Burns, s. s.	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	4	0	[illegible]	0
Corcoran, p.	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	2	1	[illegible]	1
Flint, c. and c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Quest, 2 b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Beals, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4
Chicago	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	*	—5

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 1.
Two-base hits—Dalrymple, Burns, Clapp.
First base on balls—J. White, 3.
First base on errors—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 8.
Struck out—Smith, Reilly.
Balls called—Corcoran, 120; White, 80.
Strikes called—Corcoran, 21; White, 16.
Passed balls—Flint, 2; Kelly, 1.
Wild pitches—White, 1.
Time—2:10.
Umpire—Walsh.

WORCESTER VS. TROY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 21.—The Worcesters had a picnic with the Troys to-day. The batting was very hard. Stovey getting two clean home runs. The Troys went to pieces early in the game, and played but one inning without errors. This game gives the Worcesters the series against the Troys, making seven won and five lost:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Troy	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Worcester	2	0	2	5	1	1	6	0	*	—17

Earned runs—Worcester, 7.
Fielding errors—Worcester, 5; Troy, 17.
Base hits—Worcester, 16; Troy, 3.
Two-base hit—Stovey, Dickerson, Whitney (2).
Home runs—Stovey, 2.
First base on errors—Worcester, 8; Troy, 4.
First base on balls—Wood, Stovey, Welsh.
Left on bases—Worcester, 7; Troy, 4.
Struck out—Wood, Tobin (2), Caskins.
Balls called—Richmond, 80; Welsh, 108.
Strikes called—Richmond, 20; Welsh, 9.
Double plays—Creamer-Irwin-Stovey, Caskins-Ferguson-Tobin (2), Ferguson-Tobin.
Three-base hit—Caskins.
Passed balls—Bushong, 2.
Time of game—2:05.
Umpire—Doescher.

PROVIDENCE VS. BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 21.—The Bostons to-day narrowly escaped being shut out altogether by Providence, a run in the ninth inning just saving them. Following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

CLEVELAND VS. BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 21.—The Clevelands to-day won an easy victory over Buffalo, beating them 11 to 4, as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—4
Cleveland	0	2	4	1	1	2	0	1	*	—11

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, L. I., Sept. 21.—At the extra meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club, the first race, five furlongs, was won by By-the-Way; Ripple second, and Emily F. third. Time, 1:02¼, equaling Brambaletta's time, same distance,—the fastest on record.

Second race, selling race, three-quarter mile:

Ada 1
Merrimac 2
Mabel 3

Time—1:15½.

The third race, one mile, was won easily by Boardman; Warfield, the favorit, second, Susquehanna third. Time, 1:40½,—the fastest on record for a mile race, except Ten Broeck against time.

Fourth race, gentlemen riders, three-fourths mile, was won by Kingcraft, Janet Murray second, British Lion third. Time, 1:18.

Last race, mile heats:

Dan Sparling 1 1
Ada Glenn 2 2

Time—1:42; 1:44½.

Ada Glenn won the first heat, but the time is not given.

MAUD S.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—Maud S., the now acknowledged Queen of the Turf, will reach her home at Chester Park to-morrow morning, where, it is understood, she will remain until the return of Mr. Vanderbilt, he having cabled Capt. Stone to withdraw her from the turf.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 21.—The second day's races of the Kansas City Fair Association were attended by a large crowd, and the two trotting events found highly exciting. In the 2:21 race Voltaire sold a big favorit over the field, and Dan Mace invested heavily. William H. and Fanny Brewster were in the field, and the latter won, Voltaire taking the second heat. Time, 2:26½, 2:26¼, 2:27½, 2:28.

In the 2:40 race Myrtle won easily after losing the second heat to Myrtle in order to insure second money to that horse. Time, 2:29, 2:27, 2:28, 2:29½.

On Wednesday Hopeful and Sorrel Dan are entered for a special purse, and Bonesetter, John H., Hambletonian Bashaw, and Voltaire are entered in the 2:19 class.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 21.—The stables at the Jockey Club Course are fast filling up, and much interest and enthusiasm is manifested through the State to see Luke Blackburn tackle the fresh colts, of the blue grass section in the St. Leger and Stallion stakes. With a good day and dry track both races will attract thousands of spectators. The hotels are being rapidly filled with Southern people, who generally take in the Louisville races en route to their homes. The meeting commences Saturday, when the Turf Stake will bring out Kimball, Renown, Himyar, Little Ruffin, Montreal, Beatitude, and Bancroft, and promises to be one of the best races of the year.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees met Monday. The Committee reported in favor of a thorough survey of the portion of the town lying north of Belmont avenue, giving elevations for grades and sewers, with proper maps covering the subject, similar to the work done south of Belmont avenue, and presented to the Board last meeting; and also that they had instructed the Engineer to prepare the necessary maps for a proper system of numbering houses in accordance with the ordinance adopted last meeting.

Previous to the business of the meeting, Commissioner Van Horn, of District No. 2, arose to a question of privilege, and presented the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, There is in the issue of the Chicago *Times* dated Sept. 8, 1880, a communication, purporting to be a report of the proceedings of the Board of Trustees, Town of Lake View, at its last regular session, containing the following item: "The Supervisor and Assessor took the Commissioner from District No. 2 to task for the slovenly manner in which the streets were kept in Ravenswood, and the condition in which he was allowing Sulzer Road to get by his neglect"; and

WHEREAS, No such thing occurred at the meeting of this Board on that occasion; therefore,

Resolved, That Mr. Van Allen, who made the communication to the Chicago *Times*, be, and is hereby, requested to retract that part of his report relating to the Commissioner of District No. 2, or, failing in that, to take a seat outside the railing.

A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Van Allen took part, and said he had nothing to retract. It was explained to him that any conversation of thatdescription was not in any manner connected or shown on the proceedings of the Board, but a kind of personal good-humored badinage, which he was willing to admit, but not to retract. The Supervisor informed him that, under the resolution, he was compelled to ask him to take a seat outside, which he did.

Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder destroys roaches, fleas, flies, and bedbugs.

MARRIAGES.

UPTON—WOOD—Sept. 21, by the Rev. William Gallagher, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. E. Frances Stone, Adrian, Mich., George P. Upton and Miss Georgiana S. Wood. No cards.

DEATHS.

BLACKBURN—At Port Burwell, Ontario, Canada, Sunday, Sept. 19, Mrs. H. S. Blackburn.

Funeral from the residence of her son, H. S. Halsted, 710 North Franklin-st., Wednesday, Sept. 22, at 2 p. m.

FARNSWORTH—Sept. 20, Mrs. Sarah Farnsworth, wife of John Farnsworth, aged 54 years.

Funeral Wednesday, Sept. 22, at 2 p. m., from the family residence, 4112 Indiana-av., to Oakwoods Cemetery. All friends of the family invited to attend.

ERICKSON—Hedena Maria Erickson, daughter of George and Mathina Erickson, of congestion of the brain, aged 17 years 8 months and 26 days.

Funeral from residence, 458 West Jackson-st., Thursday, Sept. 23, at 1 p. m., to Graceland.

CASS—At Huron, Dak., B. F. Cass, formerly of this city.

Remains on way to Rochelle, Ill., for interment.

☞ Watkins and Ithaca (N. Y.) papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

A MEETING OF COMPANY C, GARFIELD AND Arthur Club, of the Sixteenth Ward, will be held at Headquarters, 96 Clybourn-av., this evening at 8 o'clock. Good speakers will be present.

A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITtees of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Clubs will be held this evening at 686 Milwaukee-av. (Lochners' Hall), to nominate a list of judges and name polling places for November election. The President of each Club is specially invited.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE THIRD Ward Auxiliary Republican Club at Independence Hall, No. 180 and 182 Twenty-second-st., to-night. Business of importance will come before the meeting.

THE SECOND WARD YOUNG MEN'S GARFIELD and Arthur Club meets to-night at 577 State-st. Good speakers will address the meeting. Young men earnestly invited.

THE AUXILIARY REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE Twelfth Ward will meet this evening at No. 481 Ogden-av., between Polk and Flournoy-sts. D. W. Munn and W. E. Mason will address the meeting.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CLUB meets this evening, Room 4, Grand Pacific Hotel.

THE YOUNG MEN'S GARFIELD AND ARTHUR Club of the Thirteenth Ward meets to-night at No. 636 West Lake-st.

THE NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB HOLD a grand rally at Carpenter's Hall, 281 West Madison-st., Thursday night. Some of the best speakers of the city will address the Club. The Club meets every Thursday night. All Republicans are requested to attend.

Miscellaneous.

MR. L. D. WISHARD, OF NEW YORK, COLLEGE Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. International Committee, will conduct the noon meeting to-day. He will sing "The Mother's Good-by." Young men are especially invited.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR UNION WILL MEET to-night at 8 at Sherman House Club Room to complete arrangements for reunion.

POTTERY.

Ky. S. LOTTERY

The Kentucky State Lottery Company

Has regularly drawn, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, on Thursday,

September 30.

In which there was always a chance of getting

$15,000 FOR $1

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize of $15,000 is	$15,000
1 Prize of 5,000 is	5,000
1 Prize of 2,500 is	2,500
1 Prize of 2,000 is	2,000
5 Prizes of 1,000 are	5,000
10 Prizes of 500 are	5,000
10 Prizes of 250 are	2,500
20 Prizes of 100 are	2,000
100 Prizes of 50 are	5,000
200 Prizes of 20 are	4,000
500 Prizes of 10 are	5,000
1,000 Prizes of 5 are	5,000
27 Approximation Prizes amounting to	2,700
1,876 Prizes amounting to	$60,700

TICKETS, $1.

For full particulars, address M. J. Richmond, Covington, Ky., or G. Uplington, 599 Broadway, N. Y., or Fred Erby, 87 & 89 Washington-st., Chicago.

Full List of Drawings always published in the Chicago Tribune and Times.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTIONS.

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

Their popular monthly drawings, never postponed, have taken place regularly in the CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

SEPTEMBER 30.

THESE DRAWINGS, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1869, AND SUSTAINED BY THE COURTS OF KENTUCKY for a period of five years, occurred regularly on the LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH, Sundays and Fridays excepted.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31 rendered the following decision:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.

2d—Its drawings are fair.

N. B.—This Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the following attractive prizes:

1 Prize	$30,000	100 Prizes $100 each	10,000
1 Prize	10,000	200 Prizes $50 each	10,000
1 Prize	5,000	600 Prizes $20 each	12,000
10 Prizes $1,000 each	10,000	1,000 Prizes $10 each	10,000
20 Prizes $500 each	10,000		

9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes 2,700
9 Prizes $200 each, Approximation Prizes 1,800
9 Prizes $100 each, Approximation Prizes 900

1,960 Prizes $112,400

Whole tickets, $2. Half tickets, $1. 27 tickets, $50. 55 tickets, $100.

Remit by Post-Office Money-Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft, or Express.

To insure against mistakes and delays, correspondents will please write their names and places of residence plainly, giving number of Post-Office box or street, and Town, County, and State.

For further information address R. M. BOARDMAN, (Courier-Journal Building) Louisville, Ky., Or No. 307 and 309 Broadway, New York, Or to J. A. PARKS, 102 Washington-st., Room 14, Chicago.

COLLECTION AGENCY.

CHICAGO MERCANTILE AGENCY 99 MADISON ST.

We make money for ourselves by collecting money for our clients.

TRUNKS.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, Jewelry. No. 144 State-st.

CLOTHING.

MABLEY'S STOCK OF FINE CLOTHING! AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS

For Fall Wear is NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

OVERCOATS, ULSTERETTES, DRESS SUITS, and BUSINESS SUITS.

Clothing for All Ages.

PRICES LOWEST.

GOODS MADE UPON HONOR.

CALL! Please you sure. Don't forget the Number,

154 & 156 South Clark-st.

MABLEY THE CLOTHIER

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

At Auction by Catalogue,

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, at 9:30 a. m.

350 CASES

Men's, Boys', and Youths' Kip and Veal Calf

Of the M. F. Prouty & Co. Pucker Boots, in any sizes. These are ALL LEATHER, and EVERY PAIR warranted. Sold only by us for the past ten years. Full lines of the celebrated H. L. Keith's Buff and Calf Alexis Button Congress.

THE CHICAGO SHOE CO.'S

Fine Goods for Women's Wear, M. F. Pratt's Choice Goods for Men's Wear, and many other choice makers, as well as 2,060 Cases Medium Grade Goods. Catalogues and Goods can be seen Monday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 9:30, REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

60 Crates W. G. Ware.
25 Casks C. C. Ware.
A line of Decorated Chamber Sets.
500 bris Glassware, assorted.
300 doz. Glass and Bronze Lamps.
A line of Library Lamps and Chandeliers.

AT 1 P. M.,

One Second-hand Desk.
One Parlor Suite.
Goods packed for Country Merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

At No. 1634 Prairie-av., Thursday, Sept. 23, at 10 a. m., WE SELL AT AUCTION The Entire Furniture of above residence.

Rich Moquet Carpets,
Elegant Sideboard and Dining-Room Furniture,
Mantel Mirror,
Elegant Hall-Tree, cost $200,
Magnificent Parlor and Chamber Sets,
Carrom Billiard-Table,
Stoves, Bedding, Kitchen Outfit,
Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Wednesday Sale, At 84 Randolph-st., AT 9:30 A. M.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Carpets, Stoves, Blankets, &c., &c.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

WEDNESDAY'S SALE! Sept. 22, at 9:30 a. m., AT 84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.,

Parlor and Chamber Sets, STOVES & BLANKETS, AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By HENRY FRIEDMAN & SONS, Auctioneers, 199, 201, and 203 East Randolph-st.

Our Regular Trade Sale of CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, and LAMPS will take place on Wednesday Morning, Sept. 22, at 10 o'clock.

75 Crates of W. G. and Hotel Ware, open lots.
50 Crates of C. C. Ware, open lots.
40 casks of Rock and Yellow Ware, open lots.
500 Boxes Chimneys, 0, 1, and 2, Sun Crimp.
1,500 bris. Table Glassware.
500 bris. Self-righting Cuspidors.
Shades, Burners, etc.
Goods packed by experienced packers.

HENRY FRIEDMAN & SONS.

Goods Sold at Private Sale all week.

PONIES! PONIES! PONIES!

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

SATURDAY, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock. Fifty head of Colorado Ponies will be sold at Auction, without reserve, at Union Stock-Yards Sale Stables.

THOMAS EVERS.

CANDY.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUETHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

KRANZ'S CANDIES, Fresh Every Day. Considered the BEST in the world. CARAMELS a Specialty. Wholesale and Retail.

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STOCK SPECUL[ATION] JOHN A. DODGE [&...] Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall-[st.] Buy stocks on reasonable margin, an[d] will advise when and what to b[uy]. Privileges in which $25 to $100 can be p[...] ed. Opportunities for good profits a[...] curring. Full information on applica[tion]. Report sent free.

A Four-Per-Cent Monthl[y] Payable on the 1st day of each mont[h] paid to each Stockholder of the Wal[l...] Stock and Bond Purchasing Co[...] Capital, Shares, $10, unassessable, [...] Write to WALL STREET STOC[K...] Exchange-place, New York.

CHAS. A. MAIR 122 LA SALLE[-ST.] COMMISSION MERCHA[NT] Execute orders for the purchase an[d sale of...] and Provisions for future delivery o[...]

GEN. GRANT AND SA[N PEDRO]

Did He Accept and Then [Decline the] Presidency of the Mining [Company?] Statement of George W. [...]

By Telegraph to New York [...]

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—About fo[...] the stock of the San Pedro [...] Agua Mining Company of New [...] a sudden jump in this marke[t...] $1.25 a share to $7. Th[e...] signed was the announceme[nt that Gen.] Grant had accepted the Pre[sidency of the] Company. Since then, man[y...] lost heavily by the rapid decli[ne...] have complained that the Gr[...] simply and solely a boom to [...] and that, after the operators [...] their "pile," they allowed th[e...] lapse by announcing that [...] dent had changed his mind [...] the proffered honor. Mr. [...] lam Ballou, who has been [...] fied with the movement [...] Grant at the head of the [...] an interview to-day gave the [...] sons for the change: "In co[...] number of gentlemen well k[...] ness circles, Gen. Grant and [...] days together upon the proper[ty of the Com]pany in New Mexico. This [...] examined with the utmost th[...] detail by the party, among [...] Grant was apparently the [...] rested member, and probably [...] ally so because his decision in [...] candidacy for its Presidency [...] the time. During these days [...] was incessant and searching [...] the General expressed himself [...] fied as to the great value of the [...] the methods and organizatio[n...] its development by the San P[edro...] He then and there verbally [...] proposition to connect himself [...] pany as its President, and [...] such connection were canv[assed...] preliminaries of formal actio[n...] with. This was not a holida[y...] a practical, business-like p[...] only business was meant. [...] the Directors of the Company [...] ion on Saturday, July 24 last [...] closely following the events [...] Gen. Grant was formally ele[cted...] of the San Pedro Company. [...] noon of his election I notifie[d...] graph of the event, and on [...] noon wrote of the action of [...] adding a long personal letter [...] detail the purely business con[...] self with the company as fa[...] tion and the like were concern[ed...]

Mr. Ballou then showed a le[tter in] reply, which indicated the [...] quiescence and his acceptance [...] Mr. Ballou said that everyb[ody...] with the company agreed t[...] formal acceptance.

"I was," he said, "in co[...] of correspondence from him [...] general way to the business o[f...] —such letters, in fact, as wo[uld...] matter of course, from the hea[d...] enterprise to his associates se[...] tance.

"Perhaps it would be the [...] your question to state that [...] portant letter I received from [...] one at hand about a month af[ter...] acceptance. The letter nov[...] was one declining the [...] the Company,—in brief, bac[king out of] the whole enterprise. It was [...] surprise to me, however. In [...] ceived some intimation that [...] was being brought to bear up[on...] to prevent his permanent co[nnection with] our Company, and his own let[ters...] to time contained some evid[ence of a] state of things probably e[...] ever, I believed that he [...] ally 'stick,' and in this [...] confirmed by some of [...] most intimate friends, who, [...] very desirous that he shou[ld...] reasons given were these, as [...] stood the matter: In the f[irst place...] have said, great pressure w[as brought to] bear upon the General by [...] friends and associates, who [...] political position would be c[...] his connection with such a [...] prise. Then, it is said, [...] connections were offer[ed...] them presenting a tempting [...] deed, the General has alw[ays had] faith in possible business [...] established in Mexico, and [...] tion to become connected w[...] bly all these causes combin[ed...] result."

Mr. Ballou denied the cha[rge that the Com]pany tried to unload its s[tock on the an]nouncement of the acceptan[ce] of the Presidency.

"A few small holders di[...] but we could not control t[hem."]

He further said the posit[ion of] Gen. Grant in perfect goo[d faith and] none but legitimate purposes.

HUMOR.

The time you cipher city ho[...]

An onion, like a laborer, wo[rks with its] coat off.

About time to overhaul you[r...] out your fall soot.

Darwin must be right. Half [...] present are tale-bearers.

After a young man has pop[ped...] he generally has to question th[...]

Hotel-keepers don't take k[indly to nu]merous fire-escapes. They c[...] escapes.

A hotel is to be built at Que[...] where Montgomery charged—[...] the future there will probab[ly be...] ahead of Montgomery's.

The wag's definition of be[...] as inclusive as that of We[...] "A bigot," says he, "way, [...] knows too much for one and [...] for two."

London *Fun*: "Tourist—[...] the name of that hill yond[er?...] Tourist—'Don't know? Wh[...] your life and don't know the [...] "No: the hill was here afore [...]"

"Take the elevator," is insc[ribed...] of an Iowa meadow. A cur[...] climbed the fence discover[ed...] seconds that the elevator is [...] color, with a curl in the [...] head.

A youngster, while warmin[g...] fire, was remonstrated with [...] said: "Go away from the fi[re, it is] not cold." "I ain't heating [...] warming my hands," the litt[le one] replied.

"Bob Brown, did you say [...] not as much sense as Billy [...] dog?" "No, I never said [...] never said that your father [...] sense as Billy Smith's little [...] said was that Billy's little y[...] sense than your father; th[...] "Well, it's well you didn't [...] you."

Says the master of the hou[se...] he prepares to look himself u[p to] work, "I am not in if any [...]" A quarter of an hour later be[...] answer. He rings it again [...] He opens the door furiously [...] ant in the ante-chamber, "[...] ring, you idiot?" "Yes, s[ir...] me you weren't in, and I c[...] ing a bell's word before you[rs."]

The editor laid his half-[...] table, and the candidate, [...] matters over, perched hims[elf...] sat down on the real Connec[...] and by he sadly slipped o[...] "You are not lukewarm in [...] he said plaintively. "Ah, [...] editor, encouragingly, "the [...] burning." And then a gre[...] busy sanctum, such a prof[...] a minute you might have [...] *Hawkeye*.

...THING.
...LEY'S
...OF FINE
...THING!
...AND
...ENTS'
...ISHINGS
...ll Wear is
...OMPLETE
...DEPARTMENT.
...TS,
...ULSTERETTES,
...UITS, and
...SINESS SUITS.
... for All Ages.
...S LOWEST.
...DE UPON HONOR.
...se you sure. Don't
... the Number,
... South Clark-st.
...EY THE CLOTHIER.

...TION SALES.
... P. GORE & CO.,
...d 216 Madison-st.
...S, SHOES,
AND
...BBERS
...on by Catalogue,
... Sept. 22, at 9:30 a. m.
CASES
... Youths' Kip and Veal Calf
...uty & Co. Pucker Boots, in
... ALL LEATHER, and EVERY
...old only by us for the past ten
... the celebrated M. L. Keith's
...xis Button Congress.
...AGO SHOE CO.'S
...omen's Wear, M. F. Pratt's Choice
...ear, and many other choice mak-
... Cases Medium Grade Goods.
...oods can be seen Monday.
... P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
214 and 216 Madison-st.
..., Sept. 23, at 9:30,
... WEEKLY SALE OF
... AND GLASSWARE,
...C. Ware.
... Ware.
...rated Chamber Sets,
...sware, assorted.
... and Bronze Lamps.
...rary Lamps and Chandeliers.
... T 1 P. M.,
... and Desk,
...ite.
... Country Merchants.
...O. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
..., FLERSHEIM & CO.,
...oneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
...634 Prairie-av.,
...ept. 23, at 10 a. m.,
...LL AT AUCTION
...rniture of above residence.
...arpets,
...deboard and
...g-Room Furniture,
... Mantel Mirror,
...Tree, cost $200,
...arlor and Chamber Sets,
...rd-Table,
...g, Kitchen Outfit,
...sware, etc., etc.
...ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.
...esday Sale,
... Randolph-st.,
...AT 9:30 A. M.
...OLD FURNITURE
...hamber Sets,
...ets, Stoves,
... Blankets, &c., &c.
...ERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.
...SDAY'S SALE!
... 22, at 9:30 a. m.,
...ND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.,
...d Chamber Sets,
...S & BLANKETS,
...AL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
...FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.
...Y FRIEDMAN & SONS,
...9, 201, and 203 East Randolph-st.
...rade Sale of CROCKERY, GLASS-
...APS will take place on Wednesday
... at 10 o'clock.
... G. and Hotel Ware, open lots.
... C. Ware, open lots.
...k, and Yellow Ware, open lots.
...neys, 0, 1, and 2, Sun Crimp.
... Glassware.
...ghting Cuspidors.
...rs, etc.
...y experienced packers.
... HENRY FRIEDMAN & SONS.
... Private Sale all week.
... PONIES! PONIES!
...PUBLIC AUCTION
...t. 25, at 10 o'clock. Fifty head of
... be sold at Auction, without re-
...tock-Yards Sale Stables.
THOMAS EVERS.
CANDY.
... Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample
... retail box by express, of the best
... Candies in America, put up ele-
... gantly and strictly pure. Refers
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GUNTHER, Confectioner,
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JOHN A. DODGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall-st., New York.
Buy stocks on reasonable margin, and, when desired, will advise when and what to buy. Also Stock Privileges in which $25 to $100 can be profitably invested. Opportunities for good profits are constantly occurring. Full information on application, and Weekly Report sent free.

A Four-Per-Cent Monthly Dividend,
Payable on the 1st day of each month in cash, will be paid to each Stockholder of the Wall Street Railroad Stock and Bond Purchasing Company. Capital, $...; Shares, $10, unassessable, for sale at par. Write to WALL STREET STOCK COMPANY, 53 Exchange-place, New York.

CHAS. A. MAIR & CO.,
122 LA SALLE-ST.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Execute orders for the purchase and sale of Grain and Provisions for future delivery on margins.

GEN. GRANT AND SAN PEDRO.

Did He Accept and Then Decline the Presidency of the Mining Company?—Statement of George W. Ballou.

By Telegraph to New York Herald.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—About four weeks ago the stock of the San Pedro & Cañon Del Agua Mining Company of New Mexico took a sudden jump in this market from about $1.25 a share to $7. The reason assigned was the announcement that Gen. Grant had accepted the Presidency of the Company. Since then, many people who lost heavily by the rapid decline of the stock have complained that the Grant story was simply and solely a boom to raise the price, and that, after the operators had secured their "pile," they allowed the thing to collapse by announcing that the ex-President had changed his mind and declined the proffered honor. Mr. George Willlam Ballou, who has been chiefly credited with the movement to place Gen. Grant at the head of the Company, in an interview to-day gave the following reasons for the change: "In company with a number of gentlemen well known in business circles, Gen. Grant and I passed five days together upon the property of the Company in New Mexico. This property was examined with the utmost thoroughness of detail by the party, among whom Gen. Grant was apparently the most interested member, and probably he was actually so because his decision in the matter of candidacy for its Presidency was pending at the time. During these days investigation was incessant and searching. At its close the General expressed himself entirely satisfied as to the great value of the property, and the methods and organization proposed for its development by the San Pedro Company. He then and there verbally assented to the proposition to connect himself with the Company as its President, and the details of this connection were canvassed and all preliminaries of formal action gone through with. This was not a holiday tour. It was a practical, business-like proceeding, and my business was meant. At a meeting of the Directors of the Company, held in Boston on Saturday, July 24 last, this meeting closely following the events just detailed, Gen. Grant was formally elected President of the San Pedro Company. On the afternoon of his election I notified him by telegraph of the event, and on the same afternoon wrote of the action of the Directors, adding a long personal letter, explaining in detail the purely business connection of himself with the company as far as remuneration and the like were concerned."

Mr. Ballou then showed a letter written in reply, which indicated the General's acquiescence and his acceptance of the trust. Mr. Ballou said that everybody connected with the company agreed that this was a formal acceptance.

"I was," he said, "in constant reception of correspondence from him relating in a general way to the business of the Company,—such letters, in fact, as would come, as a matter of course, from the head of a business enterprise to his associates separated by distance.

"Perhaps it would be the best answer to your question to state that the next important letter I received from Gen. Grant was one at hand about a month after his letter of acceptance. The letter now referred to was one declining the Presidency of the Company,—in brief, backing out from the whole enterprise. It was not a complete surprise to me, however. In truth, I had received some intimation that great pressure was being brought to bear upon the General to prevent his permanent connection with our Company, and his own letters from time to time contained some evidence that this state of things probably existed. However, I believed that he would eventually 'stick,' and in this belief I was confirmed by some of the General's most intimate friends, who, I may say, were very desirous that he should do so. The reasons given were these, as far as I understood the matter: In the first place as I have said, great pressure was brought to bear upon the General by his political friends and associates, who insisted that his political position would be compromised by his connection with such a business enterprise. Then, it is said, other business connections were offered, some of them presenting a tempting allurement. Indeed, the General has always had great faith in possible business operations to be established in Mexico, and a strong inclination to become connected with such. Probably all these causes combined to produce the result."

Mr. Ballou denied the charge that the Company tried to unload its stock on the announcement of the acceptance by Gen. Grant of the Presidency.

"A few small holders did sell," he said, "but we could not control them."

He further said the position was offered to Gen. Grant in perfect good faith, and for none but legitimate purposes.

HUMOR.

The time you cipher city homes is aught 'em.

An onion, like a laborer, works best with its coat off.

About time to overhaul your furnace, and get out your fall soot.

Darwin must be right. Half the people of the present are tale-bearers.

After a young man has popped the question, he generally has to question the Pop.

Hotel-keepers don't take kindly to the numerous fire-escapes. They call them boarder-escapes.

A hotel is to be built at Quebec over the place where Montgomery charged—and the charges in the future there will probably be a long way ahead of Montgomery's.

The wag's definition of bigotry is as good and as inclusive as that of Webster's Dictionary. "A bigot," says he; "why, he's a man who knows too much for one and not quite enough for two."

London *Fun*: "Tourist—'I say, boy, what's the name of that hill yonder?' Boy—'Dunno.' Tourist—'Don't know? What! lived here all your life and don't know the name of it?' Boy—'No; the hill was here afore I com'd.'"

"Take the elevator," is inscribed on the fence of an Iowa meadow. A curious traveler who climbed the fence discovered in about ten seconds that the elevator is of a dark brindle color, with a curl in the middle of his forehead.

A youngster, while warming his hands at the fire, was remonstrated with by his father, who said: "Go away from the fire; the weather is not cold." "I ain't heating the weather; I'm warming my hands," the little fellow demurely replied.

"Bob Brown, did you say that my father had not as much sense as Billy Smith's little yellow dog?" "No, I never said any such thing. I never said that your father had not as much sense as Billy Smith's little yellow dog. All I said was that Billy's little yellow dog had more sense than your father; that's all I ever said." "Well, it's well you didn't say the other, I tell you."

Says the master of the house to his servant as he prepares to lock himself up in his study and work, "I am not in if any one calls—mind?" A quarter of an hour later he rings the bell. No answer. He rings it again. Still no answer. He opens the door furiously and cries to the servant in the ante-chamber, "Didn't you hear me ring, you idiot?" "Yes, sir; but you had told me you weren't in, and I couldn't think of taking a bell's word before yours, sir."

The editor laid his half-smoked cigar on the table, and the candidate, dropping in to talk matters over, perched himself on the table and sat down on the real Connecticut Havana. By and by he sadly slipped off his high seat. "You are not lukewarm in my cause, anyhow," he said plaintively. "Ah, no," replied the editor, encouragingly, "the old fires are still burning." And then a great hush fell upon the busy sanctum, such a profound silence that for a minute you might have heard a gum drop.—*Burdette.*

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stock Market Dull—Gains and Losses Small Either Way.

The Produce Markets Steady and Generally Firmer—Less Doing in Breadstuffs.

Meats Very Quiet—Other Hog Products More Active—Stocks of Grain.

FINANCIAL.

The stock market was exceedingly dull. The gains and losses between the opening and closing rates were, if any, generally only a fraction of a penny. The bulls seem to have a wholesome dread of the claws of the bears, and the bears keep at a respectful distance from the horns of their adversaries. Hence no great changes in the list were realized.

Rock Island gained ¼; Michigan Central, ⅛; Lake Shore, ⅛; Northwestern preferred, ⅛; Milwaukee, ¼; Ohio & Mississippi, ⅛; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, ⅛; Nothern Pacific preferred, ⅜; Indiana, Bloomington & Western, ⅛. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy lost ⅝; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, ⅛; St. Joe, ¼; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, ⅝; New Jersey Central, ⅝; Manhattan, ¼.

The other changes, with the highest and lowest figures, will be found in the following table:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	134⅝	134⅝	134	134
Chicago, R'k Island & Pacific	117	......	......	117¼
Illinois Central	113¾	......	......	113¾
New York Central	130	130¼	130	130
Michigan Central	95	......	......	95¼
Lake Shore	108¼	108¼	108	108¼
Erie	39⅝	39⅝	39¼	39⅜
Erie preferred	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
Erie second mortgage	89	89¼	88⅞	88⅞
Chicago & Northwestern	104⅝	104¾	103⅞	103⅞
Chicago & Northwestern pfd	122	......	......	122¼
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	93⅛	93¼	92½	92⅞
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul, pfd	112⅝	113¼	112⅝	112⅞
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	37⅞	37⅞	37	37
Wabash, St. Louis & P. pfd	67	67⅛	66⅝	66⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	35⅛	35⅛	34½	34⅞
Hannibal & St. Joe	40⅛	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞
Hannibal & St. Joe preferred	83⅛	83⅛	82⅝	82⅝
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	34	34⅛	32¾	33⅜
Pacific Mail	40⅜	41	40⅜	40⅞
Delaware & Hudson	86⅛	86⅝	86	86⅛
Delaware, Lackawanna & W	90⅞	91⅛	90⅞	91
New Jersey Central	76⅛	76⅛	75⅛	75⅛
Philadelphia & Reading	31	......	......	31
Manhattan Elevated	31	......	......	32¼
Union Pacific	91⅛	91⅛	91	91
Iron Mountain	54⅝	55	54⅛	54¼
Western Union Tel. Co	102	102	101	101⅝
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	41⅛	......	......	......
Louisville & Nashville	147	150	147	150
Nashville & Chattanooga	61¼	......	......	60⅛
Lake Erie & Western	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
Canada Southern	60⅛	......	......	60
Northern Pacific preferred	55	......	......	55⅛
C., C. & I. C.	19	......	......	19
Ontario & Western	24	24	23⅝	23⅝
St. Paul & Omaha	42⅛	42⅛	42	42⅛
St. Paul & Omaha preferred	82⅛	......	......	82⅛
Ind., Bloom. & Western	28	28⅛	28	28⅛
Chicago, St. L. & New O	40	......	......	40
Chesapeake & Ohio, 1st pfd	26	......	......	26
Chesapeake & Ohio, 2d pfd	20⅛	......	......	21

Government bonds are in fair request at the following figures: District of Columbia 3.65s, 99@99¾; United States 6s, 104⅝@104⅞; United States 5s, 102⅝@102⅞; United States 4½s, 110¼@110⅜; 4s closed weak at 110¼.

We note sale of $4,000 Cook County 7s, '92, at 118¾.

In foreign exchange, sterling is steady. Posted, 482@484½; selling, 480¼@483¼; commercial bills, 478¾@479¾.

	Demand.	60-day.
Paris	523¾	526¼
Antwerp	524⅜	526¼
Basel, Zurich, etc.	523¾	525⅝
Hamburg, Bremen, etc.	94⅜	93⅞
Amsterdam	39⅝	39⅜
Vienna	41⅜	41

At this season the amount and the condition of foreign crops are matters of great interest in this country, for they largely control the demand for and the price of our surplus cereals. Hence the financial condition of our own country depends largely upon them. While it is not for Americans to rejoice over the misfortunes, great or small, of any portion of the human family, it is in order for us to know them and the effect they are likely to have upon our own prosperity. The season is now sufficiently advanced to estimate the condition of the foreign wheat and other crops, and it is virtually admitted by the leading English authorities that they will need a very large amount of our surplus, sufficient to warrant fair if not high prices, and the scoring of a large balance of trade in our favor. This is already foreshadowed by the continued importations of specie. During the week closing last Saturday they were $4,087,865 in gold, $18,617 in silver. Since the 1st of January they have been $22,273,259 gold, $3,786,958 silver. Total, with copper coin, $26,061,296. There were no exports during the past week, and since Jan. 1, $5,700,968.

During the last week the Government shipped 822,496 standard silver dollars to the country for distribution. Corresponding week last year, $359,493, a very satisfactory increase.

The following are the figures for the foreign commerce of the port of New York for the last week and the corresponding week of last year:

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.	
Week ending last Saturday	$ 12,797,557
Corresponding week last year	7,170,648
Since Jan. 1	358,778,319
Corresponding period last year	223,789,985
EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$ 8,718,379
Corresponding week last year	6,217,157
Since Jan. 1	283,703,809
Corresponding period last year	227,287,905
EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.	
Week ending last Saturday	$ ....
Corresponding week last year	173,885
Since Jan. 1	5,700,967
Corresponding period last year	12,253,706
RECEIPTS FOR CUSTOMS.	
Week ending last Saturday	$ 2,757,014
Corresponding week last year	2,479,839
Since Jan. 1 this year	110,424,026
Corresponding period last year	78,973,582
GOLD INTEREST PAID OUT BY THE TREASURY.	
Week ending last Saturday	$ 178,916
Corresponding week last year	109,978
Since Jan. 1 this year	43,573,506
Corresponding period last year	45,645,760

With most of the banks business is steadily increasing. Orders for currency were large, some of them coming from Minnesota. The fact shows a movement of wheat towards the seaboard. Vast quantities of it are quite sure to tax transit lines for the next few weeks to their entire capacity. It had been well had the movement commenced two weeks earlier. Bankers also report a few orders for gold.

No general statement will at all fit the movements of all our banks. Some of them report their lines of discount rising, and in fact nearly as high as they care to have them, while others, with very large deposits, have very few opportunities at the present to make anything but call loans at low rates of interest. One Cashier said, "No loans or discounts, and a single large collection, to my infinit disgust." The remark will at once be recognized as coming from one of our leading stock banks. The time for his customers to become active has not yet arrived, and when it does come his transactions will be enormous.

Time paper is freely taken by the banks at former figures, viz., 6@8 per cent, with 7 as a general figure. With most of the banks the market is working sensibly firmer.

Short time and call loans, 5@8 per cent.

New York exchange is still flat and drooping. Buyers were anxious to get it for 1-10 off; but no sales were reported at that figure. Between banks sales were made at 80 cents per $1,000 discount. Market weak.

The clearings were $5,000,000.

The price of local stocks is stated in the following table:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Water 7s, '92	118	118¾
Chicago Water 7s, '95	121½	......
Chicago City 7s, '92	118	118½
Chicago City 7s, '95	121	122
Chicago City 7s, '94	120	120½
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	103¾	104
Cook County 7s, '80	109	109¾
Cook County 7s, '92	118	119
Cook County 5s, '99	105	105¾
Cook County 4½s, 1900	103¾	104
West Chicago 5s, '90	103¼	104
Lincoln Park 7s, '95	108¼	110
West Park 7s, '91	108½	110¾
South Park 6s, '99	105¾	......
Town of Lake 7s, '92	105	......
West Division City R. R. 8s	108¾	109
West Division City R. R. 7s	108½	109
North Chicago City Railroad 7s	......	108
North Chicago City R. R. Company	155	......
West Division City Railroad Company	......	270
Chicago City Railroad Company	245	250
Gaslight & Coke Company	180	......
Traders' Insurance Company	118	124¾
Chicago & Calumet Dock Company	......	10
Chamber of Commerce	65¼	......
Inter-State Ind. Exposition	40	47½
Chicago Rolling Mills	111	......

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Western Union has dictated to-day's speculation. As soon as it was learned that the Gould party claimed to have secured control of that Company the street believed that telegraph would begin to advance, and so Keene and some others advanced prices this morning of such stocks as they are most intimately connected with; but it appears that Gould is not ready to advance Western Union, believing or claiming that the market must go to a lower level. Those who advanced stocks to-day found that they were being freely supplied, and Western Union was to be had as freely as any others. The morning's transactions were at advancing prices. At noon the full tide was reached, and in the afternoon there was a decline, the Southwestern stocks being especially weak, and St. Paul resisting very stubbornly. The weakness of Southwestern stocks was due to the belief that Wabash is bent on making trouble, but the balance of the list remain fairly steady, because there is no disposition to force them down by short sales. It is thought Gould will make a bull campaign in telegraph stocks after American Union is admitted to the Stock Exchange, and meanwhile it is but natural to suppose that he would like to start his movement from a lower level.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Governments steady for 5s and 6s, and ¼ lower for 4s and 4½s.

Railroad bonds generally strong and higher for investment issues.

State securities steady.

The stock market opened strong and advanced ⅛@1¼ in the general list, while Louisville & Nashville rose 3⅛. Subsequently speculation became depressed and a decline ranging from ¼@1¼ was recorded. Kansas & Texas, Ohio & Mississippi, and Wabash leading the downward movement. In the late dealings a very quiet tone prevailed, and a fractional recovery took place in some instances. St. Paul was exceptionally strong.

For the second week in September the Chicago & Alton earnings showed an increase of $34,358, the Wabash $84,000, and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern $12,432.

The National Association of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents of the United States and Canada commenced its semi-annual session today. The attendance was large, the majority of the railroads in the United States and Canada being represented. The only important business of the morning session was the appointment of a committee of representatives of thirty-three railroads on the revision of through rates.

Transactions, 154,000 shares:

Lackawanna	13,000	New Jersey Central	2,200
Hannibal & St. Jo	5,000	Ohio & Mississippi	11,000
Iron Mountain	1,400	Pacific Mail	2,500
Kansas & Texas	7,600	St. Paul	36,000
Lake Shore	7,000	St. Paul & Omaha	1,300
Lake Erie & Western	8,000	Wabash Pacific	9,500
Northwestern	6,500	Western Union	5,300
Nash. & Chatta	900	Erie	2,400
Louisville & Nash	2,500	Denver & Rio Grande	2,100

Money, market easy at 2@3 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½.

Sterling exchange, 60 days, 481¼; demand, 483⅞.

Produce exports for the week, $8,728,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 1881s	104⅝	New 4s	110
New 5s	102⅝	Pacific 6s of '95	122¾
New 4½s	110¼		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana	47¾	Virginia, old	25
Missouri	109	Virginia, new	25
St. Joseph	107	Virginia consols	90
Tennessee, old	41⅛	Virginia deferred	10⅞
Tennessee, new	31		

STOCKS.

C. P. bonds	112	Ontario & Western	23¾
U. P. firsts	113⅝	B., C. R. & N.	64
U. P. land grants	116⅛	Alton & T. H.	21
U. P. sinking fund	116⅞	Do preferred	75¼
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	120	W., St. L. & P.	36⅞
Erie seconds	88⅞	Do preferred	66⅝
Rock Island	116⅜	H. & St. Joe	39⅞
Panama	185	Do preferred	82⅝
Fort Wayne	123⅛	Iron Mountain	54
Clev. & Pittsburg	124	St. Louis & San F.	35
Illinois Central	112⅞	Do preferred	45
C. B. & Q.	133	Do firsts, preferred	75
C. & Alton	114	C., St. L. & N. O.	38⅞
Do preferred	135	Kansas & Texas	33⅞
N. Y. Central	129⅞	U. P. stock	90⅞
Harlem	200	Central Pacific	73⅜
Lake Shore	108¼	Northern Pacific	30⅝
Canada Southern	59⅞	Do preferred	55
Michigan Central	95⅛	Louisville & N.	152
Erie	39⅜	Nashville & C.	60
Do preferred	68⅛	L., N. A. & C.	100
Northwestern	103⅞	Houston & Texas	66
Do preferred	122⅛	D. & R. G.	72⅜
St. Paul	92⅞	Western Union	101⅞
Do preferred	112⅞	Atlantic & P. Tel	40⅞
St. Paul & Omaha	42⅛	Pacific Mail	40⅞
Do preferred	82⅛	Adams Express	116⅞
Del., L. & Western	90⅞	Fargo	110⅞
Morris & Essex	110⅞	American	59⅞
Delaware & Hudson	86	United States	48⅞
N. J. Central	75⅛	Quicksilver	12
Reading	30⅞	Do preferred	50
Ohio & Mississippi	34⅞	Cariboo	1⅜
Do preferred	67	Central Arizona	7
Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅛	Homestake	34⅛
Mobile & Ohio	22⅛	Standard	30
Clevel'd & Columbus	71	Excelsior	5
C. C. & I. C.	18⅞	Little Pittsburg	2⅞
Ohio Central	21	Ontario	31⅞
Lake Erie & Western	34⅛		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—At the Clearing-House today the borrowing banks were generally accommodated at 3 per cent, and with some exceptions at 3½ per cent. The gross exchanges today were $10,505,321, and the balances $1,312,806. New York funds continue steady at 40 to 50c discount.

The bank statement is a favorable one, showing a gain in the reserve of $316,571, making the surplus reserve at the present time $1,176,121, against $859,500 last week. The prominent features of the change were a large gain in amounts due from other banks, a small gain in specie, and a considerable falling off in loans.

The stock market to-day was weak and trembling. It was a hard day to get out, and few wanted to get in, which made it dull, as well as weak. In railroad shares Atchison declined 1⅛; Little Rock, 1; New York & New England, 1⅜; Eastern, ⅜; Sandusky, ⅛; Michigan Central, ¼; Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern, 2; Mexico Central blocks sold at 105⅜; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy advanced ⅛; Old Colony, ¼. Others sold as before.

In railroad bonds Hartford & Erie 7s declined ⅜; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley 7s ¼; Marquette 6s advanced 1; Eastern 4½s 1; Massachusetts Central subscription sold at 95, and others as before.

In land stocks Boston Land declined ¼, and Water Power 3-16.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Stocks closed:

Atchison & T. 1st 7s	117	Chi., Clint., Dub. & M.	81¾
Do land grant 7s	113	Cin., San. & Cleve	14⅜
Do second 7s	113	Eastern Railroad	26
Do land grant 6s	126	Flint & Pere Marq.	28
Boston, H. & Erie 7s	40	Little Rock & Ft. S.	40
Eastern R. R. 4½s	98¾	N. Y. & N. England	37⅝
Kas. City & Law'e 6s	96¼	Ogd'b'g & L. C. pfd	86
K.C., St. Joe & C.B. 7s	113⅛	Do common	22
Little Rock & Ft. S. 7s	102	Old Colony	116
N. Y. & N. England 7s	110⅝	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	92
Atchison & T. R. R.	118	Rutland preferred	28
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	134⅝	Do common	7⅛

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Consols, 97 13-16.

American securities—New 5s, 105⅜; 4½s, 113⅞; 4s, 112⅜; Illinois Central, 117½; Pennsylvania Central, 61¼; New York Central, 135; Erie, 40⅛; seconds, 92½; Reading, 16⅛.

Silver is quoted at 52½d.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Rentes, 85f 57½c.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

By the Mining Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Many sales, and prices weak at the Mining Exchanges to-day. Everybody seems "waiting for something to turn up," and a general feeling of uncertainty prevails. The closing quotations were:

Amie	50	Hukill	155
Bechtel	100	Independence	40
Bulwer	150	Imperial	31
Belle Isle	50	La Crosse	28
Battle Creek	275	Little Chief	100
Bald Mountain	20	Lucerne	16
Best & Belcher	11¾	Mineral Creek	1⅜
Buckeye	20	Moose	28
Calaveras	38	Mexican	11.50
California	320	Navajo	49
Caledonia	30	Ophir	9⅝
Consolidat'd Virginia	310	Rappahannock	25
Chrysolite	390	Red Elephant	55
Climax	200	Silver Cliff	265
Columbia Consolid'd	175	Sierra Nevada	11⅝
Durango	24	Silver Nugget	46
Eureka Consolid'd	1700	South Bulwer	48
Findley	30	North Belle Isle	45
Gold Placer	70	Sutro Tunnel	100
Goodshaw	70	Unadilla	12
Grand Prize	275	Union Consolidated	22⅝
Great Eastern	58	Rising Sun	180
Hornsilver	1600		

Bullion receipts here from the mines to-day $23,880.

The product of the Ontario Mine for fourteen days of September was $87,300.

A San Francisco special says: "B. B. Minor, well-known among mining operators, has just returned from Southern Arizona, and speaks highly of Contention, Toughnut, Good Enough, Grand Central, and Head-Centre Mines. The Harshaw Mill is turning out $25,000 weekly, with a monthly expense of $20,000. He estimates three years' dividends in sight or $27 per share. The Trench Mine has passed into the hands of Haggin & Tevis, and is being worked energetically. The mine is reported to have produced over $3,000,000 under the old Mexican régime. Alta, belonging to New York parties, promises to become one of the big bonanzas. Holland furnace at La Maria starts up Oct. 1, and has 3,000 tons to commence work upon. The market has shown no material change. Union cross-cut is still a mystery."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The mining market continues dull and depressed. Little Chief, Chrysolite, and Amie were all lower, recovering slightly at the close. There is some disposition to buy Silver Cliff, Climax, and Standard, and the latter has advanced to $30.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	5⅝	Mammoth	13-16
Alta	5	Mexican	11⅜
Bechtel	1½	Mono	1⅜
Belcher	1	Noonday	1
Belvidere	7-16	North Belle	12¼
Best & Belcher	10⅝	Ophir	9⅝
Bodie	4⅞	Oro	2
Bullion	2⅛	Overman	1
Bulwer	1⅜	Potosi	2⅝
California	3⅛	Savage	3
Chollar	2	Sierra Nevada	12
Consolidated Virginia	3⅛	Silver King	8
Crown Point	2	Tip Top	9
Exchequer	1⅝	Union Consolidated	22⅛
Gould & Curry	5	Wales	⅝
Grand Prize	2⅛	Yellow Jacket	6⅜
Hale & Norcross	2⅛	Goodshaw	⅝
Manhattan	1⅛	Jupiter	⅝

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—In mining shares Quincy declined 1⅛; Huron, ⅜; Waukeag, ⅜; Silver Islet, 3⅜; Pewabic, ⅛; Copper Falls, ⅜@2⅜; Blue Hill, ¼; Allouez, ⅛; Catalpa sold at 1½; and Empire at 1; Quincy fractions sold at 2⅜.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Mining stocks closed:

Allouez, new	3⅜	Madison Copper	3
Calumet & Hecla	238	Pewabic, new	16
Catalpa	1⅜	Quincy	36
Copper Falls	8	Ridge	4¼
Franklin	12	Silver Islet	26¾

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Sept. 21:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Chicago av, 34 ft w of Keith st, n f, 24x92 ft, improved, dated Sept. 19 (A. Franz et al. to John G. Lehmer) ... $ 3,375

West Ohio st, 48 ft w of Ada, s f, 24x127 ft, dated Sept. 14 (Rufus E. Holmes to Caspar Johnson) ... 700

South Dearborn st, 188 ft n of Thirty-third, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 20 (L. Proudfoot to George P. Treadway) ... 2,000

West Harrison st, 102 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 24x100 ft, dated March 27 (Hannah L. Jackson to Charles B. Krieger) ... 1,500

Dearborn av, s w cor Elm st, e f, 50x150 ft, dated May 21 (Andrew J. McDuffee to James M. Adsit) ... 10,000

West Congress st, 25 ft e of Robey, n f, 25x100 ft, dated March 29 (William C. Coup to Thomas Bantee) ... 2,200

Indiana av, 300 feet s of Thirty-first, e f, 25x100¼ ft, dated Sept. 18 (F. W. S. Brawley to A. K. Dangler) ... 7,500

Kramer st, 125 ft w of Union, n f, 25x73 ft, dated Sept. 18 (Catherine Kelly to Frank Swartz) ... 475

Kramer st, 100 ft w of Union, n f, 25x73 ft, dated Sept. 16 (Same to Waclav Zrust) ... 450

Wicker Park av, 175 ft n w of Evergreen st, s w f, 28x159 ft, dated Sept. 20 (N. Olson to Z. Samuelson) ... 1,500

Main st, 150 ft n of Lyman, e f, 50x115 ft, dated Aug. 30 (James Glinnen to Catherine Hand) ... 1,500

Blackhawk st, 90 ft w of Mohawk, n f, 25x62⅝ ft, dated Sept. 20 (S. Neidhoffer to Simon Wohrl) ... 700

Lincoln av, 178 ft n w of Wells st, n e f, 50x100 ft, dated Sept. 18 (Edward Bornemann to Charles A. Winship) ... 3,800

Lincoln av, 178 ft n w of Wells st, n e f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 20 (Charles A. Winship to M. C. McDonald) ... 1,900

North Paulina st, 156½ ft s of Augusta, e f, 25x130 ft, dated Sept. 21 (Samuel Johnston to F. Schuth) ... 600

Hubbard st, 169½ ft e of Western av, s f, 24x130 ft, dated Sept. 13 (P. R. Chandler to Nicholas Johnson) ... 850

North Wells st, s e cor of Menomonee, w f, 40x115 ft, dated Sept. 21 (State Savings Institution to H. J. Dirks) ... 3,165

Crosby st, 156 ft s e of Division, s w f, 25x126 ft, dated Aug. 19 (Charles Butler to John Handley) ... 800

West Indiana st, 110 ft w of Union, s f, 22x95⅝ ft, dated Sept. 21 (T. and M. Olsen to John Hansen) ... 1,600

Washington st, 121 ft e of Fifth av, s f, 40⅛x102 ft, improved, dated Sept. 6 (estate of Solomon A. Smith to P. D. and J. F. Armour) ... 55,000

West Indiana st, 88 ft w of Union, s f, 22x50⅛ ft, dated Sept. 1 (James Johnson to Thorger Olson) ... 2,000

Johnson st, 309 ft s of Sixteenth, e f, 25x99 ft, dated Aug. 3 (estate of J. W. Barret to R. Plooq) ... 600

Fulton st, 50 ft w of Union Park place, s f, 50x115 ft, dated Sept. 14 (Nathan S. Peck to Henry Friedman) ... 4,600

Canal st, 44 ft n of Adams, e f, 44x80 ft, dated Sept. 20 (John P. Olinger to M. C. McDonald) ... 8,500

Cottage Grove av, 56 ft s of Thirty-third st, e f, 84x150 ft, dated Sept. 10 (Estate of H. M. Wilson to Frank Scales) ... 3,600

Cleaver st, 47¼ ft s of Blanche, w f, 27⅛x125 ft, dated Sept. 21 (May Buckingham to John Kleina) ... 625

Ewing place, 165½ ft w of North Robey st, n f, 78x103 ft, improved, dated Sept. 20 (George Steinhaus to Edward G. Niklein) ... 4,200

Webster av, 48 ft w of Lewis st, s f, 24x121 ft, dated May 28 (Caroline L. Ward to Denis O'Brien) ... 900

Third av, s of and near Taylor st, e f, 50x104 ft, dated Sept. 21 (Henry J. Christoph to William C. Seipp) ... 7,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Montana st, 220¼ ft w of Perry, n f, 25x119¼ ft, dated Aug. 14 (Estate of William Lill to P. J. Maginnis et al.) ... $ 300

North Halsted st, 50 ft s of George, e f, 50x130 ft, dated Sept. 18 (Miles Burnam to David Williams) ... 1,200

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Jefferson st, 100 ft s of Chestnut, e f, 100x150 ft, dated Sept. 20 (H. N. Hillard to Dora L. Merrill) ... $ 4,000

Morris st, between Stewart av and Bissell st, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 18 (S. C. Lum to the the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Co.) ... 287

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning and for the corresponding time last year:

	RECEIPTS. 1880.	RECEIPTS. 1879.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1879.
Flour, brls	7,872	13,052	6,000	4,906
Wheat, bu	100,488	257,473	13,157	152,799
Corn, bu	508,520	193,797	519,059	188,168
Oats, bu	158,280	72,910	106,922	29,229
Rye, bu	13,524	17,739	6,395	2,988
Barley, bu	50,250	71,440	30,130	35,953
Grass-seed, lbs	375,550	631,625	247,225	284,028
Flax-seed, lbs	2,991,280	1,690,450	2,885,015	737,310
Broom-corn, lbs	....	81,000	12,653	15,616
Cured meats, lbs	368,380	239,380	2,364,960	2,353,606
Beef, tcs	....	....	50	28
Beef, brls	....	....	393	653
Pork, brls	300	218	1,446	690
Lard, lbs	....	14,000	909,531	110,735
Tallow, lbs	49,470	120,545	145,651	104,194
Butter, lbs	184,775	200,439	449,175	294,840
Live hogs, No	11,631	14,284	5,117	5,133
Cattle, No	4,902	4,111	736	1,291
Sheep, No	202	501	....	....
Hides, lbs	234,935	199,213	271,235	111,190
Highwines, brls	....	50	....	100
Wool, lbs	157,080	106,152	68,170	108,020
Potatoes, bu	2,657	1,355	150	139
Coal, tons	18,402	10,708	2,714	1,651
Hay, tons	170	109	22	10
Lumber, m	13,385	9,877	5,097	3,950
Shingles, m	5,330	8,910	950	1,005
Salt, brls	20,695	1,739	4,295	3,464
Eggs, pkgs	779	807	585	189
Cheese, bxs	3,397	3,499	3,139	3,720
Green apples, brls	1,941	1,031	12	110
Beans, bu	187	....	118	94

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 1,395 bu wheat, 1,432 bu oats.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 36 cars red winter wheat, 46 cars Nos. 2 and 3 winter, 7 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade, 1 car No. 1 spring, 131 cars No. 2 do, 34 cars No. 3 do, 10 cars rejected (267 wheat); 502 cars and 36,300 bu No. 2 corn, 179 cars and 4,800 bu high mixed, 85 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (769 corn); 45 cars white oats, 20 cars No. 2 mixed, 56 cars rejected (121 oats); 32 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected; 3 cars No. 2 barley, 22 cars No. 3 do, 22 cars No. 4 do, 6 cars No. 5 do (53 barley). Total (1,245 cars), 642,000 bu. Inspected out: 5,230 bu wheat, 269,527 bu corn, 10,138 bu oats.

The leading produce markets were generally steadier yesterday, and most of them were firm. Provisions were more active, except in meats, but all went up, and pork touched $18.00 per brl for the first time since 1877, the highest price of which year was $18.10. The greatest attention was paid to lard, which has lately been the objective point in provisions. Wheat ranged higher, with advices of continued strength on the other side of the Atlantic, and somewhat smaller receipts here. Corn was steady, with a smaller daily supply, but increasing stocks here. Rye was lower, and oats and barley firmer, the latter being active in sample lots. Mess pork closed 5c higher, at $18.00 for September, $17.85@17.90 for October, and $13.00@13.02½ for November. Lard closed 7½c higher, at $7.97½@8.00 seller October and $7.95@7.97½ for November. Short ribs closed steady at $8.25@8.27½ for October. Spring wheat closed ¼c higher, at 92¾@93c for September and 93@93¼c for October. Red winter closed at 93@93¼c cash in good locations. Corn closed easier, at 40c for September and 40⅛@40⅜c for October. Oats closed stronger, at 29⅛c for October or November and 30¼@30⅛c for the month. Rye was firmer, closing late at 83⅜c for November and 84⅛c for October. Barley was higher, at 75c cash and 76c for October. Hogs were stronger, at $5.00@5.25 for light and at $4.90@5.65 for heavy. Cattle were dull and weak, with sales at $2.00@5.30.

Dry goods continue active and steady. Many buyers are present and orders are pouring in by mail and telegraph. Groceries were reported in good demand and most lines were steady. The exceptions were coffees and sugars, both of which were under neglect and depressed. The latter was freely offered at a ⅛c decline, while prices of the former were so unsettled as to make it impossible to give reliable quotations. The feeling was panicky. In the dried fruit and fish markets there were no changes. Oils were active and firm, as last quoted. No changes were noted in pig-iron and coal. Bagging, leather, and tobacco were unchanged.

Lumber continues active at the yards and firm. Some firms have advanced their prices. Cargoes were in moderate demand at former figures. Hardware was active and steady. Nails have weakened to $3.00@3.25 rates, and bar iron shows no quotable change, the trade being fair. An improved demand for wool was reported, with little change in prices beyond what has already occurred. Broom-corn was quoted steady, though quiet. Timothy seed advanced and ruled firm, the receipts continuing to fall below expectations, and there is said to be a considerable shortage out for this month. Flax-seed was firmer. Timothy hay was in fair request, and steady, and prairie quiet and easy. Hides were steady. Poultry was dull and irregular in price, and the small offerings of game brought previous prices. Green fruits were generally late in coming on the street, and sold slowly to the city trade.

Lake freights were again active at 3¼c for corn to Buffalo, though shippers were only bidding 3¼c early, saying a large fleet was on this lake. Charters were reported for 16,000 bu wheat and 510,000 bu corn.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 35c for provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Quotations on through foreign freights were steady at 55½c per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool, 58¼c for do to Glasgow, 63¼c for lard and meats to Liverpool, 70c for do to Antwerp or Bremen.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Toledo were 338,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 124,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 15,922 brls; wheat, 157,150 bu; corn, 243,600 bu; oats, 4,385 bu; corn-meal, 1,111 pkgs; rye, 27,800 bu; malt, 16,616 bu; pork, 308 brls; beef, 2,808 brls; cut meats, 3,962 pkgs; lard, 1,786 tcs; whisky, 331 brls.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 245,600 bu; corn, 170,000 bu; rye, 32,000 bu.

The following were among the direct exports from this city during last week on through bills of lading: 2,789 brls of flour, 86,000 bu corn, 585 pkgs pork, 6,919 boxes meat, 7,513 cases canned meats, 3,608 pkgs lard, 60 brls beef, 4,285 pkgs butter, 4,720 pkgs cheese, 445 brls clover seed, 280 brls oat-meal, 334,136 lbs oil-cake, 1,250 brls corn-meal, 200 brls alcohol, 3,990 lbs leather, 31,416 lbs hops.

The following table exhibits the stock of grain in New York on the dates named:

	Sept. 18, 1880.	Sept. 11, 1880.	Sept. 20, 1879.	Sept. 21, 1878.
Wheat, bu	3,288,000	3,310,000	2,512,000	1,425,000
Corn, bu	2,215,000	2,177,000	1,812,000	1,472,000
Oats, bu	46,000	50,000	356,000	983,000
Rye, bu	63,000	50,000	132,000	32,000
Barley, bu	17,000	16,000	32,000	204,000

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding date a year ago:

	1880.	1879.
No. 2 winter wheat	273,212	151,312
No. 3 winter	79,128	125,553
No. 2 spring	788,000	1,211,581
No. 3 spring	94,682	288,546
Total wheat	1,305,332	1,905,545
No. 2 corn	3,311,369	2,007,009
High mixed	872,690	643,009
Total corn	4,314,889	2,699,853
No. 2 oats	56,698	393,80
No. 2 white	7,310	23,221
Total oats	95,695	491,019
No. 2 rye	44,373	103,182
Total rye	50,019	123,222
No. 2 barley	33,425	33,716
Nos. 3 and 4 barley	11,114	147,185
Total barley	83,549	184,902
Total all grades	5,821,954	5,404,501

These figures show an increase during last week of 99,904 bu wheat, 755,338 bu corn, 17,264 bu oats, and a decrease of 1,182 bu rye, 27,048 bu barley. Total increase, 844,276 bu.

The following were the aggregate receipts of the articles named in this city since the close of last year; 1,846,607 brls flour, 12,460,724 bu wheat, 70,205,914 bu corn; 13,013,970 bu oats, 1,052,119 bu rye, 1,793,142 bu barley, 75,373,336 lbs flax seed, 121,096,571 lbs hog meats, 48,581,187 lbs lard, 48,039,950 lbs butter, 4,496,547 hogs, 962,486 cattle, 248,074 sheep, 48,282,948 lbs hides, 27,201,129 lbs wool, 1,821,728 tons coal, 1,062,863,300 feet lumber, 777,801 brls salt.

The exports of dairy products from New York to foreign markets for the week ending Sept. 18 included 14,688 tubs of butter and 28,840 boxes of cheese.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during last week, the total of rail movement including that over roads not specified;

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Michigan Central	9,509	11,218	7,212	101,761
L. S. & M. S.	6,112	4,959	196,403	173,224
P., F. W. & C.	4,300	1,861	14,493	55,076
P., C. & S. L.	3,835	....	820	3,250
Baltimore & Ohio	525	....	1,474	46,332
Grand Trunk	3,998	8,364	13,686	71,019
Total rail	29,017	42,896	234,090	452,282
By canal	25	4,657	....	....
To Buffalo	6,743	127,549	967,328	....
To Erie	1,025	30,000	96,595	....
To Ogdensburg	....	....	91,289	....
To Port Huron	175	....	56,500	....
To Montreal	349	15,000	226,389	....
To Collingwood	....	....	4,000	....
To other ports	277	14,568	7,700	6,782
Totals	37,611	234,621	1,683,901	459,064

Also, 25,638 bu rye shipped by rail, 16,049 bu by sail to Erie, and 120,939 bu barley by rail.

Segar & Tunnecliffe report the following as the stocks in Liverpool at the close of August:

	1880.	1879.
Wheat, qrs	263,677	383,291
Corn, qrs	50,696	203,592
Flour, centals	183,479	228,917
Oats, qrs	13,200	3,418

The stocks in Glasgow at the close of August included 54,252 qrs wheat, 44,643 sacks flour, and 15,712 brls do; against 31,872 qrs, 47,421 sacks, and 22,318 brls a year previous. Also, 14,501 qrs corn, against 129,074 qrs a year previous.

Another sale of meats in Chicago to go to Kansas City was reported yesterday. It is understood that Texas is the great absorber which has emptied Kansas City of hog meat, and causes her to draw for supplies on the farther north. The trade of Chicago in other departments is also showing a marked increase in the direction of Texas.

The staple quotation for lead in St. Louis has been 4⅜c per lb for some time past. Parties in the trade here would like to know the basis of the quotation. They say that it is entirely too low, being about ¼c out of the way. Do they bulldoze on that as well as on Clearing-House returns and the census?

The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* says:

The wheat markets in their relation to one another present curious features just now. Receipts at Chicago and Milwaukee are extraordinarily light, owing to the disposition on the part of farmers to profit by the experience of last year and hold for higher prices. This has afforded speculators a basis for bulling these markets, and prices there are above a point that will admit of profitable shipment. The Atlantic and foreign markets have failed to respond to advances in the West, but with a continuance of the restricted movement from farmers' hands may eventually take an upward turn. The issue, of course, depends upon the extent of the ability and the disposition of producers to hold back the crop. If by a spontaneous cooperation on their part the movement is confined within the present limits, it may not be many days before a rapid upward turn in prices will set in and a period of wild excitement ensue. The contrast in the situation of the local markets would be amusing if it were not so serious. Minneapolis, in order to bring receipts up to the current wants of the millers, has run prices up to Chicago quotations, and yet cannot get enough wheat, while St. Paul dealers, while offering the same quotations, would not know what to do with the grain if their bids were accepted, the usual outlets being stopped up by the conditions prevailing elsewhere.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were stronger, in sympathy with a reported advance of 1s in pork in Liverpool and a stronger local market for hogs. Liverpool was, however, 3d lower on some cuts of meats. The demand for new pork was better, resulting in a decided advance, while old was held higher, with a few settlements. Lard was also in better request, and much stronger, the longer futures selling up as well as lard for this month. There was apparently very little doing in meats,—the only spot sale noted being a round lot of short-ribs to go to Kansas City, where they will be distributed into Texas.

MESS PORK—New advanced 15@20c per brl, and closed a shade higher than the previous afternoon, at about $17.75 spot, $12.97½@13.00 seller November, and $13.00@13.02½ seller January. Old pork was stronger, closing at $18.00 for September and $17.85 for October. Sales were reported of 500 brls seller September at $18.00; 1,500 brls seller October at $17.70@17.90; 17,500 brls seller November at $12.95@13.00; 4,500 brls seller the year at $12.50@12.55; and 8,250 brls seller January at $12.95@13.10. Total 32,250 brls.

LARD—Advanced 7½@10c per 100 lbs, and closed 5c above the latest prices of Monday, at $7.95@7.97½ for round lots spot, seller September, October, or November, and $7.92½@7.95 seller January. Sales were reported of 1,250 tcs spot at $7.97½; 13,250 tcs seller October at $7.92½@8.00; 10,500 tcs seller November at $7.92½@8.00; 750 tcs seller the year at $7.85@7.90, and 2,500 tcs seller January at $7.90@7.95. Total 28,250 tcs.

MEATS—The reported transactions were limited to 300,000 lbs short ribs at $8.40 spot and $8.27½ seller October. This was a shade above Monday's prices, and other cuts were nominally firmer in sympathy. Prices for the leading cuts of meats were about as follows at 1 o'clock for partly-cured lots:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$8.35	$5.20	$8.30	$8.50
Spot, boxed	8.55	5.40	8.40	8.70
September, boxed	8.55	5.40	8.49	8.70
October, boxed	8.45	5.35	8.35	8.70
January, loose	6.70	5.00	6.65	7.00

Short ribs, seller September, closed at $8.35@8.40, and do seller October at $8.27½. Long clears quoted at $8.00 loose and $8.20 boxed; Cumberlands, 8¼@8¾c boxed; long cut hams, 9@9¾c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 9¼@9½c for 17@16 average; green hams, same average, 7¾@7½c.

Bacon quoted at 6¼@6½c for shoulders, 9@9¼c for short ribs, 9¼@9½c for short clears, 11@11½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Quiet. We quote white at 5@6c and yellow at 4@4¼c.

BEEF—Was quiet at $7.00@7.25 for mess, $8.00@8.25 for extra mess, and $15.50@16.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady at 5¼@6¼c for city and 5¼@5¾c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was rather quiet but firm, with a better demand, at prices below those which holders would accept. The offerings were rather light. Sales were reported of 975 brls winters, partly at $4.90; 350 brls double extras at $4.75 for good to $7.25 for patents; 250 brls extras at $4.15; 100 brls no grade at $3.50@3.62½; and 125 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,800 brls. Export flours were quoted at $4.00@4.75 for good to choice extras.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were quiet and steady. Sales were 8 cars bran at $10.00@10.50; 1 car poor do at $9.50; 2 cars middlings at $12.00@13.50; 1 car feed at $14.50; and 1 car coarse corn-meal at $15.00 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was quiet and steadier, but firmer, advancing ¼@⅜c, and closing a shade better than the previous afternoon. The British advices quoted firmness, with a fair demand. New York operators were favored with some continental orders, and there was at least one order here at 6d per quarter above Beerbohm's figures. Our receipts were about the same as those of Monday (smaller on winter), and some people reported that thrashing is proceeding but slowly in the West. New York, however, was quoted easy, and that prevented much of an advance here. The feeling on the seaboard is very bearish, because the folks there believe that the West is about to pour the stuff in upon them in largely increased volume, and their tone is felt on the other side of the Atlantic. There was more disposition to buy here, though apparently no fear of a squeeze, as there was up to a few days ago. The reports that millers out West are paying higher prices than can be realized on shipments to Chicago or Milwaukee formed the strongest argument against a big increase in our receipts, which in turn has been the only bear argument in regard to prices. Seller October opened at 92⅝c, sold at 93⅛c, advanced to 93⅜c, and declined to 93⅛c at the close. Seller November sold at 93⅛@93¾c, closing at 93⅛c. The year was quiet at 92¼@92½c, and the month at 92⅝@93c, the latter closing at 92¾c bid. Spot sales were reported of 55,400 bu No. 2 at 92⅝@93c; 3,200 bu No. 3 at 83@83⅛c; 400 bu rejected at 70c; and 6,000 bu by sample at 78@90c. Total, 65,000 bu. Also 5,200 bu No. 2 Minnesota at 95c. Rejected spring in Central was offered at 65c.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in better demand by shippers and firmer, advancing about ½c; red closed at 93¼c in Central; to 95c in other "good houses," with receipts from the section north of a line running due west from this city. Shippers say that the "Northern-grown" winter wheat is not worth so much for milling as that grown further south, and this explains the discrimination which has been noted on this crop. There was nothing doing in futures yesterday. Spot sales were reported of 30,000 bu red at 93@93½c; 3,000 bu long berried do at 95@97c; 400 bu No. 2 winter at 93c; 14,400 bu No. 3 at 90c; 4,400 bu do at 90¼@91c; 800 bu rejected at 83c; and 800 bu by sample at 85@97c. Total, 52,800 bu.

CORN—Was less active, and unusually steady at about the latest prices of Monday, closing a shade easier. The British telegrams were somewhat conflicting, but averaged firmer, and our receipts were smaller. The weekly statement showed an increase of more than 750,000 bu in our stocks, and speculative buyers argued that there is no danger of a lack in the supply to cause higher prices. Shippers bought steadily, and contracted for vessel room to take out more than 500,000 bu, which kept the market steady. Seller October sold early at 40½c, afterwards at 40⅜c, and declined to 40¼c at the close. Seller November sold at 41⅜@41½c, and September at 40@40⅛c, both closing at the inside. May sold at 45¼@45⅜c. Spot sales were reported of 212,400 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 40@40¼c; 40,400 bu rejected and new mixed at 38@38¼c; 600 bu new high mixed at 39¼c; 10,000 bu white at 41c; 11,000 bu by sample at 37@41½c on track; 6,000 bu do at 38¼@41¼c free on board cars; and 6,000 bu ears at 38@40c, the inside at a country point. Total, 286,000 bu.

OATS—Were fairly active within the previous range of prices, closing a shade firmer than on Monday evening. The receipts were smaller, though liberal, and samples were in fair demand early, but dull later and easier, New York declining at the close. The shipments continue large, and few oats are going into store. The Eastern market has offered a rather wide margin for shippers to work on lately. Seller October opened at 29c, sold to 29¼c, and closed at 29⅛c. November sold at 29@29¼c, and closed at 29⅛@29¼c. Cash oats and September sold at 30⅛@30¼c, and closed at 30⅛c sellers. May were 33⅛c early, closing at 33⅛c. Seller the year oats were 29⅛@29c. Cash sales were reported of 7,100 bu No. 2 at 30¼@30⅜c; 14,800 bu by sample at 29@32½c on track, and 52,000 bu at 29@30½c for mixed, and 30@32½c for white, all free on board. Total, 74,000 bu.

RYE—Was less active and steady at the decline Monday afternoon. No. 2 sold at 84¼c, October at 84c, and November at 83c. December brought 84c. September sold on settlement at 85c. Cash sales were reported of 7,600 bu No. 2 at 84¼c, one car in special bin bringing 85½c; 400 bu rejected at 78c; 3,000 bu by sample at 80@85c on track, and 2,400 bu at 83@87c free on board. Total, 13,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was in good demand and firmer. The receipts were smaller, and samples were active and strong, the better grades ranging higher. Futures were strong under an improved inquiry, with meagre offerings. The stock in store is decreasing. October advanced 1c, selling at 76c, and November was quoted at 78½c bid. Cash No. 2 was firm at 75c, and No. 3 sold at 60c. The report published yesterday that California barley is freely offered here at 90c is contradicted by parties who say 95c has been bid for it and refused. Cash sales were reported of 1,500 bu No. 2 at 75c; 500 bu No. 3 at 61c; 30,000 bu by sample at 42@86c on track, and 6,500 bu at 55@85c free on board. Total, 38,500 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was higher, closing at 93@93⅛c for October and 93⅝c for November. Sales 655,000 bu at 92⅞@93⅛c for October and 93⅝@93⅝c for November. Corn closed at 40¼@40⅜c for October and 41⅜@41¼c for November. Sales 115,000 bu at 45⅛@45¼c for May, 41⅜c for December, 41⅜@41½c for November, 40c for September, and 40⅜@40⅛c for October. Oats were quiet at 29¼@29⅛c for October and November. Sales 75,000 bu at 33⅛@33¼c for May, 29¼c for October, and 29⅛c for November. Mess pork was steady, closing at $17.85@17.90 for October and $13.00@13.02½ for November. Sales 1,750 brls at $13.00 for November and $13.02½ for January. Lard closed firmer, at $7.97½@8.00 for October and $7.95@7.97½ for November. Sales 4,750 tcs, at $7.97½@8.00 for October and $7.87½ for the year.

After the call wheat was firmer, selling at 93¼c for October and 93⅞c for November. Rye sold at 83⅝c for November and 84¼c for October.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Continues quiet and steady. Manufacturers are buying in the country, and are also looking through this market. Broom-corn is said to be fully as high in the interior as it is here. Sales of self-working red-tipped are reported to have been made in the Illinois Central district at 5c per lb. The receipts are increasing slowly, the arrivals being chiefly from the States west of the Mississippi. Choice corn is scarce. Quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	5¼@6¼
Fine green, self working	5 @5¼
Red-tipped, do	4¼@4¾
Inferior and common	3½@4
Crooked	2½@3

BUTTER—To all appearances the market is as firm as at any time since the upward movement began in August. The high prices have to a certain extent lessened the demand, but the wants of the trade are still greater than the supply and the market is kept bare. Sales were effected at the following quotations:

Creamery	27 @30
Good to choice dairy	22 @26
Ladle packed	17 @20
Packing stock	14 @16
Grease	8 @10

BAGGING—Continues quiet, with prices showing no important change. There is a steady feeling. We quote:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu	12 @14
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13½@14½
Lewiston	23	Gunnies, double	23 @24
American	20	Wool sacks	38 @43

CHEESE—Was dull. Neither exporters nor Eastern buyers seemed inclined to do much, and but for the Southern and local trade scarcely enough would have been done to establish market values. September flats were taken by the Southern trade at 12@12½c. We quote:

Full cream	12 @12¾
Part skim	10 @11
Full skim	8¼@ 9¼
Low grades	6 @ 7

COAL—Sold at steady prices. There was light local demand and a continued good inquiry from country buyers. Following are the retail prices delivered:

Range and nut	$ 6.75
Egg and grate	6.50
Erie and Brier Hill	6.00@6.50
Baltimore & Ohio	5.50
Piedmont	6.00
Blossburg	5.50
Cannel	7.00
Indiana block	5.00
Wilmington	4.00

EGGS—Were in moderate local request and firm at 16c per doz, and occasionally sales are made at 16½c.

FISH—No noteworthy change was observable in any of the features of this market. For the time of year the volume of business is more than ordinarily large and the tone of the market remains firm. Generally speaking, stocks are in good shape. Codfish is in scanty supply. The "catch" has been large, but, owing to continued unfavorable weather for curing, the available supply is likely to be short for some weeks yet, and, at the moment, prices show a slight upward tendency. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1, ½-brl	$ 4.40 @ 4.50
Whitefish, family, ½-brl	3.00 @ 3.15
Trout, ½-brl	3.50 @ 3.75
Mackerel—Extra bloaters	18.00 @20.00
Mackerel—Extra mess	14.00 @15.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75 @ 4.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, kits	1.25 @ 1.50
Mackerel—Family, kits	75 @ 1.00
Codfish—George's, ⅌ 100 lbs	6.00
Codfish—Summer cured	5.00
Codfish—Dressed	8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50
Herring—Labrador, round, brls	6.00
Herring—Holland, ⅌ keg	95 @ 1.00
Herring—Scaled, ⅌ box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brls	8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business was again reported quiet. A good many orders are coming in, but they are for the most part confined to such quantities as are required for the pursuance of current trade, and sales were light in the aggregate. Prices remain easy for most lines:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6 @ 6¾
Figs, layers	13 @ 15
Turkish prunes	4 @ 6
Raisins, layers	2.00 @2.10
Raisins, London layers	2.25 @2.30
Raisins, Valencia	8¼@ 8¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.15 @2.25
Zante currants	5¾@ 6
Citron	20 @ 27

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	9 @ 9½
Apples, Eastern	4¾@ 5⅛
Apples, Southern	3¾@ 4
Peaches, unpared, halves	6 @ 6¼
Raspberries	28 @ 29
Blackberries, new	8¼@ 8¾
Pitted cherries	19 @ 19½

NUTS.

Filberts	11 @ 11¼
Almonds, Tarragona	18 @ 19
Naples walnuts	12½@ 13
Brazils	6¾@ 7
Pecans	12 @ 12¾

GREEN FRUITS—Were in request and easy. The offerings were ample, though not so heavy as recently. Peaches are beginning to fall off in quantity. The later fruits are meeting with a fair inquiry. The Michigan offerings were late in coming on the street. Cranberries were $6.00@7.50 per brl. The crop is reported to have been damaged by frosts. Quotations:

Peaches, per box or basket	$ 30@ 60
Plums, per basket	50@ 75
Pears, per box	50@ 85
Grapes, per lb	2½@ 6
Apples, per brl	1.00@ 2.00
Quinces, per basket	60@ 75
Lemons, per box	4.50@ 5.50
Jamaica oranges, per brl	11.00@12.00
California pears, per box	3.00@ 3.75
California plums, per box	2.00@ 2.25
California grapes, 20-lb case	3.00@ 3.50

GROCERIES—The sugar market was demoralized. The "break" yesterday at the East resulted in a decline here of ⅛c and the feeling was weak at the reduction. There was only a small demand. Coffees were dealt in very sparingly. Every one is holding off for a decline, and under increasing supplies the market is panicky. Values were so unsettled as to render any quotations valueless, and the prices given below must be regarded as purely nominal. Rice, sirups, molasses, soaps, starch, etc., were steady. Spices were strong. We quote:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7¼
Louisiana	5¼@ 6¾
Rangoon	5¾@ 6⅛

COFFEES.

Java	24 @28
Mocha	25 @27
Maracaibo	18 @20
Rio, fancy	18 @18¾
Rio, prime to choice	17¼@17¾
Rio, fair to good	15¾@16¾
Rio, common	13¾@14¾
Rio, roasting	12 @13

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¾@10⅞
Crushed	10⅝@10¾
Powdered	10⅜@10⅝
Granulated standard	10⅛
Do, not standard	10⅛
A standard	10¼@10
A No. 2	9⅝@10
Extra C	9⅛@9⅞
C No. 1	9⅛@9⅜
Yellow	8¾@ 9

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar	45 @48
Prime corn or sugar	42 @44
Fair to good corn or sugar	35 @41
Blackstrap	28 @29

SPICES.

Allspice	18 @19
Cloves	40 @42
Cassia	21 @22
Pepper	17 @18
Nutmegs	95 @1.00

HAY—Timothy was in good shipping demand and firm. Prairie was easy, being in light request, and considerable of this kind was offered. Quotations:

No. 1 timothy, ⅌ ton	$14.00@14.50
No. 2 timothy, ⅌ ton	13.00@13.50
Mixed	12.00@12.50
Upland prairie	12.00@12.50
No. 1 prairie	10.00@11.00

HIDES—Continue in good demand and steady. The receipts are moderate. Following are the quotations, the inside for small street lots, and the outside for car-loads:

Green-cured hides, all weights, ⅌ lb	10 @10¾
Damaged hides	9
Calf, ⅌ lb	15½@16
Dry-salted, ⅌ lb	15 @15
Dry flint	18
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	35

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in active demand and steady. Some of the articles are firm. Iron is unchanged. Dealers report a fair trade at the current rates. Quotations:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., ⅌ box	$	7.50
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX		9.50
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing		7.00
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing		14.50
Pig-tin, ⅌ lb	24@	25
Bar-tin		26
Solder	14@	16
Bar lead		6
Lead pipe	6¾@	7
Copper bottoms, ⅌ lb		32
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz		34
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz		33
Planished, cut to size		38
Sheet zinc, ⅌ lb	8@	8¼
Sheet-iron, No. 24		4.30
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 to 26		4.50
Sheet-iron, No. 27		4.70
Common bar-iron rates		2.50
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	14@	15
American planished iron, "B"		10
American do, "A"		11
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12@	16¼
Fence wire, ⅌ lb		4

NAILS—Were easier, supplies having increased rapidly. Prices range from $3.00@3.25.

OILS—Quotations were the same as on the day before. There was a good general movement, and the prices given below were firmly supported:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 23¾
Carbon, 110 degrees test	12¾
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 degrees test	16¾
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	22
Do, Michigan and Wisconsin prime white	19
Do, Michigan and Wisconsin water white	22
Lard, extra	65
Lard, No. 1	53
Lard, No. 2	45
Linseed, raw	57
Linseed, boiled	60
Sperm	1.30@1.35
Whale, winter bleached	65
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	58
Bank oil	48
Straits	50
Turpentine	40
Miner's oil, white	60
Miner's oil, yellow	58
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	13¼
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	15¼
Gasoline, 87 degrees	21¼

PIG-IRON—Little that is new can be noted in connection with this market. The demand is fair and prices are running along about steady, no quotable changes having taken place within the past fortnight. Cash sales are at $1.00 per ton off from the following prices:

Lake Superior charcoal, Nos. 1 and 2	$33.00
Lake Superior charcoal, No. 3	35.00
Lake Superior charcoal, Nos. 4, 5, and 6	37.00
Scotch, Coltness	29.00
Scotch, Summerlee	28.50
Scotch, Eglington	27.50
American Scotch, No. 1	27.00
Coke, foundry, No. 1	28.50

Terms—Four months.

POTATOES—Early rose were quoted at 45@50c in lots. Farmers are not bringing in so many, and this gives outside shippers a better chance. Sweet potatoes were in good request at $2.75@3.75 per doz.

POULTRY AND GAME—The former was dull at 8@9c for mixed chickens, 10@11c for turkeys, $5.00@6.00 per doz for geese, and $2.25@2.50 for ducks. Prairie chickens in prime order were quoted at $4.50@5.00 per doz, and wild ducks at $1.50@3.00 per doz, according to size.

SEEDS—Timothy was active and firm. The receipts were larger, but a good demand existed, and prime was quoted strong at $2.40. Sales were made at $2.28@2.38. The demand was chiefly from September shorts. It is said there is a considerable line out, with no stock of importance here, and the receipts so far have been less than many expected they would be. Flaxseed was wanted to fill up cargoes with, and was firmer at about $1.23@1.24 for pure, with sales at $1.22@1.25. Clover was in little better request at $4.75.

SALT—Was in good demand and steady:

Fine salt, per brl	$1.00@1.10
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.35
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without sacks	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.60
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.40

WHISKY—Was in good demand at the recent advance. Sales were reported of 500 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.13 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Trade is improving slowly. A few sales have been made at the recent reduction. Eastern advices indicate more business at the seaboard. Following is the local price-list:

Good to choice medium tub	45@48
Coarse or dirty tub	39@41
Fine unwashed fleece	25@28
Coarse unwashed fleece	20@24
Medium unwashed fleece	28@31
Medium washed fleece	38@41
Fine and coarse washed fleece	30@38

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,902	11,631	202
Tuesday	5,500	10,500	1,000
Total	10,402	22,131	1,202
Same time last week	11,815	25,604	1,812
Shipments—			
Monday	736	5,117	....

CATTLE—The situation was unimproved. The demand was not a whit more active than on the previous day, and in prices there certainly was no change for the better. Choice and extra grades, because of their comparative scarcity, were held with a trifle more of firmness; but for anything grading below choice the market was as dull as before, and prices as unsatisfactory; in fact, holders of Western and Texas cattle claimed that they were unable to do as well with them as on Monday. It was, at all events, an exceedingly dull and dragging market, and not more than half of the offerings found takers. Among the number remaining unsold were not a few that had been carried over from day to day since the middle of last week, and, as the market since then has grown steadily worse, the losses to owners have been most serious. Yesterday's offerings included only a few choice cattle. The best of them were taken at $5.25@5.30. Sales at prices above $4.80 did not aggregate 200 head, while the bulk of the trading was done under $4.00. Western cattle sold mostly at $2.75@3.25 and Texans at $2.40@2.90. Sales of native butchers' stuff were principally at $2.50@3.00 and of stockers at $2.50@2.90. Several lots of fair, fleshy steers, averaging from 1,050 to 1,150 lbs, were taken by feeders at $3.00@3.25. Calves sold at $3.50@6.00 per 100 lbs. The market closed dull.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.25@5.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	4.70@5.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.25@4.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.50@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.50@3.00
Texans	2.50@3.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
13	1,314	$5.30	46 Colo	1,012	$3.25
20	1,338	5.30	40 feeders	1,153	3.25
27	1,440	5.30	42 feeders	1,069	3.25
30	1,275	4.80	117 feeders	1,130	3.25
19	1,256	4.50	63 half breeds	1,108	3.30
14	1,378	4.40	47 Texas	845	2.90
64	1,307	4.40	73 Texas	833	2.90
16	1,340	4.25	15	717	3.00
83	1,273	4.20	39	967	3.00
19	1,307	4.15	43	911	3.00
20	1,381	4.15	58	926	3.00
16	1,247	4.15	43	974	3.00
85	1,310	4.00	15 stockers	665	2.90
47	1,130	3.80	251	941	2.90
35	1,185	3.70	41	1,055	2.85
12	1,131	3.90	179 Texas	885	2.85
19	1,212	3.80	51 Texas	894	2.85
62 Colo	1,158	3.70	30 Texas	826	2.80
104 Mon	1,280	3.65	14 cows	980	2.75
19	1,230	3.60	23 Texas	832	2.70
84	1,161	3.60	18 Texas	822	2.65
16	1,228	3.70	84 Texas	750	2.55
19	1,155	3.50	15	1,004	2.65
84	1,161	3.60	50 Texas	746	2.50
15	1,082	3.35	52 Texas	755	2.40
101	1,082	3.35	96 Texas	751	2.45
99	1,087	3.30	96 Texas	751	2.45
40 half breeds	1,134	3.25	67 calves, each	....	10.00

HOGS—Continue scarce, and prices were strong at a further small advance, common to prime light selling at $5.00@5.25, and poor to choice heavy grades at $4.90@5.65. These figures show an advance over Saturday's quotations of 10@15c. The quality was a better average than for the day before, the proportion of grassers and coarse mixed lots being noticeably less. The pens were cleared early, and the market finished firm. All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
33	319	$5.65	52	228	$5.25	54	189	$5.15
178	304	5.65	50	239	5.25	75	183	5.15
20	256	5.65	39	207	5.25	57	211	5.10
54	298	5.65	26	219	5.25	67	224	5.10
122	291	5.50	62	229	5.25	43	153	5.10
31	270	5.50	23	237	5.25	39	174	5.10
67	292	5.40	41	230	5.25	42	212	5.05
58	250	5.30	81	268	5.25	48	164	5.00
52	201	5.30	78	222	5.20	34	313	5.00
36	304	5.35	156	214	5.20	32	245	4.90
47	242	5.30	48	214	5.20	67	224	4.90
90	171	5.30	54	217	5.20	43	247	4.90
40	184	5.30	46	213	5.30	26	161	4.90
22	286	5.25	73	236	5.20	73	155	4.80
51	350	5.30	42	180	5.20	63	143	4.50
65	208	5.25	68	230	5.15	22	176	4.32
61	234	5.25	29	310	5.30			

SHEEP—Were in fair request and sold at former quotations, sales making on a basis of $3.00@4.40 per 100 lbs for very poor to choice qualities.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
67	96	$3.75	37 lambs	....	$2.75	22	94	$3.50
100	98	4.10	102	89	3.65	130	98	3.92½
97	92	3.75	33	94	4.00	40	89	3.80
86	111	4.25						

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300; market dull; prices a shade lower; no prime here; quotable, extra steers, $5.30@5.50; good to choice, $4.40@5.00; fair to medium, $4.10@4.30; good butchers' steers, $3.50@4.00; common steers, $3.25@3.40; Texans, $3.60@3.75; stockers, $2.70@3.00; choice, $3.15@3.25; best grades disposed of.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,900; market unchanged for sheep; lambs dull; fair to good Western, $3.85@4.50; choice, $4.60; Western lambs, $4.65@5.00; Canada, $4.75@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,000; market quiet and unchanged; fresh arrivals light; corn-fed Yorkers, $5.20@5.35; fair to good Michigan and Ohio, $4.85@5.10; heavy and medium, $5.10@5.40; choice, $5.50; common light, $4.25@4.60.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Sept. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,469; fair trade with country butchers, but the rise last week could not be held on best cattle; common grades unchanged: choice, $7.50@7.62½; extra, $7.00@7.25; first quality, $6.00@6.50; second, $5.00@5.50; third, $3.50@4.75.

SWINE—Western fat, live, 5¼@5½c; Northern dressed hogs, 7c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 8,346; sheep market opened fair, but could not hold the advance of last week, although not much change on good old sheep; lambs ranged ⅛c easier; large supply; sheep in lots, $2.50@4.50 each; extra, $4.75@5.00; lambs, 4½@5½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—CATTLE—Demand active for grass Texans, and all off rings readily disposed of at $2.30@3.30; native shipping steers scarce and demand light; prices weak; exporters, $5.00@5.30; good to prime, $4.40@5.00; mixed native butchers' stuff, limited supply and demand, $2.50@3.25; receipts, 1,400; shipments, 550.

SHEEP—Scarce and firm; medium to fancy, $3.00@4.00; receipts, 700; shipments, 150.

HOGS—Active and better; Yorkers and Baltimores, $5.00@5.10; mixed packing, $4.90@5.15; butchers' to fancy, $5.25@5.40; grassers, $3.75@5.00; receipts, 3,800; shipments, 2,400.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 21.—The *Price Current* reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,107; shipments, 673; market fair; native shippers, $3.40@4.40; native stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.50; native cows, $2.00@2.75; grass Texans, $2.00@2.75; half-breeds, $2.50@3.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,223; shipments, 594; firmer; choice, $4.85@4.90; light shipping and mixed packing, $4.65@4.75.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,479 head; selling very slow; 15@25c off on all grades from last week; common grades 50c off.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,700 head; Philadelphias, $5.65@5.75; Yorkers, $5.10@5.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,800 head; selling fair; $3.25@4.75.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—HOGS—Steady and firm; common, $4.10@4.90; light, $4.75@5.10; packing, $5.00@5.30; butchers', $5.35@5.50; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 325.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 21.—HOGS—Steady; $4.90@5.15; receipts, 2,300; shipments, 900.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was again only fairly active. The yard dealers who had dock room were purchasing such stuff as they needed to replace stocks already

sold. About fifteen loads changed hands, prices ranging as heretofore. Cargoes of Manistee piece-stuff that contain many long lengths bring $9.50. Lath were steady and shingles firm. Following is the list of cargo quotations:

Green piece stuff	$ 9.00@ 9.50
Green common inch	10.00@11.00
Green medium	11.50@11.50
Green good inch	15.00@18.00
Standard shingles	2.40@ 2.50
Extra shingles	2.60@ 2.75
Lath	1.70@ 1.75

The yard market was active and firm. The receipts last week were over 40,000 m ft, and the shipments nearly 24,000 m ft. The shipments were probably nearer 30,000 m ft. Some dealers are asking more money for lumber. The market is hardening, but a general advance is not expected at present. Stocks are large, with considerable stuff to come forward before the close of navigation, and dealers seem to think it is best to let the market take its natural course. Shingles are strong. The receipts are no larger than last year, while the shipments show a gain of about 16⅔ per cent over those of 1879 to date. Quotations:

First and second clear, 3 inch	$ 47.00
First and second clear, 1 and 2 inch	45.00
First and second clear, 1¼@1½ inch	45.00
Third clear do	38.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch	45.00
Third clear do	37.00
First and second clear dressed siding	20.00
Common dressed siding	19.50
Flooring, second common dressed	32.00
Box-boards, 13 inch and upwards	17.00@43.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	35.00@37.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	30.00@33.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	23.00@27.00
Fencing, first quality	12.50@13.50
Fencing, No. 2	10.50@11.50
Common boards	12.00@15.00
Common boards, No. 2, 14 and 18 feet	10.00@11.00
Dimension stuff	10.50@11.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 feet	12.50@20.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft under	11.00@12.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.00@ 2.25
Shingles, standard and choice	2.50@ 2.65
Shingles, extra	2.75@ 2.90
Shingles, clear	3.10@ 3.25

The *Mississippi Lumberman* says the slight rise in the river increased the movement of lumber and logs last week, but wholesale prices of the latter were not changed: "The stocks in first hands are about closed out, so there is nothing of consequence on the market. All indications point to a very large cut of logs this winter on all the Western streams, which fact leads us to advise those who are willing to be advised to cut down their operations in the woods and depend upon the market for a considerable part of their log supply next year, for there will be lots of people anxious to sell for cost before the close of the sawing season of 1880, simply because the log cut is likely to exceed the sawing capacity."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 9s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 8s 8d; No. 2, 8s 3d; spring, No. 1, 8s 10d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 8s 3d; club, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 4d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 11½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s. Lard, 42s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21.—COTTON—Quiet; 7⅛@7 5-16d; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 4,300.

BREADSTUFFS—Red winter wheat, 8s 3d@8s 8d. Corn—New Western mixed, 4s 11½d.

PEAS—Canadian, 7s 1d.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess pork, 71s. Long clear middles, 42s.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 10¼d.

COMMON RESIN—5s.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—The past three days: Wheat, 283,000 qrs; American, 144,000 qrs.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 9¾@10d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—28s.

ANTWERP, Sept. 21.—PETROLEUM—28¾f.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat—An active business in winter, largely on export account, at irregular, but through the latter dealings generally stronger, prices for prompt delivery, and indicating a gain for the day in the instance of No. 2 red of ¼@½c, with options also showing a slight improvement; Western reports through the day were of a somewhat firmer range of quotations. Cable advices were represented as somewhat unfavorable; export purchases were mostly of red and graded and ungraded wheat, and in good part for the Continent; speculation in winter grades was to a fair aggregate,—mostly in the favorit grade of No. 2 red; spring quoted stronger, but not active; 182,000 bu No. 2 red at $1.05½@1.07, chiefly at $1.06½@1.06¾; a few car-loads went as high as $1.07¼, closing at $1.07; 392,000 bu No. 3 red at $1.02½@1.04, the latter an extreme, mostly $1.02¾@1.03; 450 bu No. 4 red at 91c; 144,000 bu ungraded red at $1.00@1.09, as to quality, mostly at $1.03@1.05; 24,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring, old crop, at $1.06. Corn—A brisk business reported, in good part for shipment, but mainly on speculative account, opening at somewhat weaker and irregular prices, but closing generally stronger, for prompt delivery a shade higher; mixed Western ungraded, 50@51¼c, as to quality; No. 2 white, 3 car-loads, at 53c. Oats—Early deliveries quoted down 1@2c on a renewed pressure to realize, and a moderate demand, but toward the close attracted more attention and left off stronger, in instances rallying ½@1c; white Western, ungraded, 36,000 bu at 40@45c, as to quality; mixed, 72,000 bu at 40@43c; No. 2 Chicago quoted at the close at 44c. Rye dull; a car-load of ungraded State sold at 91c on track; No. 2 Western, September deliveries, at 95@96c; prime State at 98c. Barley heavy and unsettled; sales reported of a boat-load of No. 1 bright Canada, to arrive, at 95c; a boat-load of strictly prime four-rowed State, to arrive, on private terms, quoted at 88@90c asked, and 85@86c bid.

PROVISIONS—Hog products quoted stronger, Western steam lard attracting chief attention; mess pork quiet for prompt delivery; quoted at $15.62½@15.75 for ordinary; sales of 350 brls at $15.62½@15.75. In the option line Western mess also inactive, with September options closing at about $15.00, October at $15.00, and year option at $13.25@13.50; sales of 250 brls October at $15.02. Dressed hogs in demand; city quoted at 7@7¼c, and pigs at 7¾c. Cut meats quiet; sales of 3,040 lbs of pickled bellies at 9½@10c. Bacon dull, with long clear quoted at $8.85. Western steam lard actively sought after for early delivery; quoted at the close at $8.42½@8.45. In the option line, in brisk request at an advance of 10@12½c, with October closing at $8.40; November at $8.30½; December at $8.32½; year option at $8.27½@8.30. Beef quiet at from $10.50@11.00 for packed; $9.50 for plain mess; $10.00 for extra mess; $11.50@12.00 for family mess.

TALLOW—Steady, with sales noted of 250,000 lbs at 6⅝@6 7-16c. Stearine in better request; quoted at the close for prompt delivery city at 8½@8¾c, and Western at 8½@8⅝c; sales of 750 tcs Western for January to March deliveries at 8¼c. Of tallow stearine 25 hhds brought 9⅝c.

SUGARS—Raw heavy and irregular on a slow movement; 600 hhds Centrifugal sold at 8 5-16@8⅜c; 600 hhds Cuba muscovado at 9⅛c; 100 hhds Porto Rico at 7⅛c; refined in moderate demand; cut loaf closed at 10⅞@10¼c; crushed, 10⅛@10⅜c; powdered, 10@10⅛c; granulated, 9⅝@10c; soft white, 8⅝@8¾c; soft yellow, 7@8⅛c.

FREIGHTS—Accommodations for grain continued in good request and generally at firm rates, though in the instance of steam room for Liverpool weakening a little. Room for provisions, flour, and general cargo more sought after. For Liverpool engagements reported by steam of 2,800 brls flour at 2s 4½d@2s 6d, mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 2¼d; 32,000 bu wheat at 5½d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—COTTON—Easy at 11 13-16@11 15-16c; futures weak; September, 11.46c; October, 11.01c; November, 10.82c; December, 10.85c; January, 10.96c; February, 11.10c; March, 11.25c; April, 11.40c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; very moderate trade; receipts, 16,000 brls; exports, 8,000 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat—Fair export demand; receipts, 107,600 bu; exports, 245,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.06; ungraded red, $1.01@1.09; No. 4 do, 91c; No. 3 do, $1.02¾@1.04; steamer do, 93@95c; No. 2 red, $1.06¼@1.07¼; mixed winter, $1.05; ungraded white, $1.03@1.08; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 2 do, $1.06; No. 1 do, $1.07@1.08; No. 2 red, September, $1.06¼@1.06¾; October, $1.07@1.07¾; November, $1.08¼@1.09; December, $1.10. Corn—Fair export and active speculative demand; receipts, 244,000 bu; exports, 266,000 bu; ungraded, 50@51¼c; No. 2, 50¼@51c; No. 2 white, 53c; No. 2, September, 50¼@50¾c; October, 51⅛@51⅞c; November, 52¾@53c. Oats firmer; receipts, 43,000 bu; mixed Western, 40@43c; white Western, 40@45c.

HAY—In fair demand.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar dull and nominal. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Strong; United, 6⅛c; refined, 11¼c; crude, 7@8c.

TALLOW—Steady at 6⅝@6 7-16c.

RESIN—Firm at $1.50@1.55.

TURPENTINE—Easier at 37½@38c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 18@20c.

PROVISIONS—Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats quiet; long clear middles, $8.30@8.35; short clear, 9¼c. Lard strong; prime steam, $8.32½@8.42½.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 15½@31c.

CHEESE—Firm; 10@12c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—FLOUR—Dull; no demand.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; very little demand; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.05¼; second call unsettled; closed firmer; No. 2 red, September, $1.05¼ bid, $1.05⅝ asked; October, $1.05⅝ bid, $1.06 asked; November, $1.07¼ bid, $1.08¼ asked; December, $1.08⅝ bid, $1.09¼ asked. Corn—Fair local, no export demand; yellow, 54@54½c; low and high mixed, 54c; sail mixed, elevator, 53c; rejected, 52c; white, 54c; second call, sail mixed, September, 51c bid, 51½c asked; October, 51⅛c bid, 51⅞c asked; November, 52⅛c bid, 52¾c asked; December, 50¾c bid, 51¼c asked. Oats—Demand falling off; No. 1 white, 42½@43c; No. 2 do, 41@41½c; No. 3 do, 40c; rejected and mixed, 38@40c.

RICE—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $16.00@16.50. Hams—Smoked, 12@13c; pickled, 9¾@10¼c. Lard—Western kettle, $8.75; steam, $8.25.

BUTTER—Quiet but steady; creamery extra, 31@32c; do good to choice, 28@30c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, 27@30c; Western Reserve extra, 20@22c; do good to choice, 17@19c.

EGGS—Scarce and firm; Western, 21@22c.

CHEESE—Strong; Western full cream, 12c; do fair to good, 12@12½c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

WHISKY—Dull; Western, $1.14.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,100 brls; wheat, 73,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats, 7,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 76,000 bu; corn, 44,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—FLOUR—A shade better; XX, $3.60@3.85; XXX, $4.15@4.35; family, $4.50@4.65; choice to fancy, $4.75@5.40.

GRAIN—Wheat stronger; No. 2 red, 93⅞c cash; 93⅞c September; 93¼@93¾c October; 95½@94¼@95c November; 96@96¾@95¼c December; 92⅞@93@92⅞c the year; No. 3 do, 87¾@88⅛c, according to location; No. 4 do, 84¼@85c. Corn lower at 38¼@38⅛c cash; 38⅛c September; 38⅛@38¼c October; 38¾c November; 37⅝@37¼c December; 37½c the year. Oats higher at 29¼@29¾c cash; 28½@28⅝c October; 28⅛c the year. Rye firm; 85½c. Barley steady and unchanged.

LEAD—Higher; salable at 4⅞c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.13.

PROVISIONS—Pork held higher; $10.50 asked. Dry salt meats unchanged. Bacon steady at $6.15@6.25@8.50@9.70. Lard firmer; large sales on private terms, supposed to be about $7.80.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 36,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 19,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 1 white Michigan, 97c; amber Michigan, 97¼c; No. 2 red Wabash, spot and September, 97½c; October, 97¾c; November, 98½c; December, $1.00; No. 3 do, 85c; No. 2 red mixed, 93¼c. Corn weak; high mixed, 44½c; No. 2 at 43½c; No. 2 white, 44½c; rejected, 43½c; damaged, 41½c. Oats dull; No. 2 at 33½c; No. 2 white, 34½c.

CLOSED—Wheat steady; No. 2 red spot, 97½c; October, 97¾; November, 99½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 103,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 64,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, none.

Cars of wheat on track, 254.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm; steady; quoted: Superfine, $2.75@3.00; XX, $4.00@4.25; XXX, $4.30@4.60; high grades, $4.65@5.75.

GRAIN—Corn quiet and weak at 51@57c. Oats dull at 47c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull at $2.25.

HAY—Firmer; choice, $21.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.00. Lard firmer; tierce, 8⅝@8¾c; keg, 9¾c. Bulk meats steady, with a good demand; shoulders, 5½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 9⅝c; clear, 10¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured dull; canvased, 11¼@12½c.

WHISKY—Higher; Western rectified, $1.05@1.12.

GROCERIES—Coffee scarce and firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, quoted at 14@17c. Sugar scarce and firm; quoted, fully fair to prime, 8⅞@9¾c; yellow clarified, 9⅝c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice—Good demand at full prices; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 4½@6c.

BRAN—Strong and higher at 80c.

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York, par; sterling, 481½.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; opened advanced ⅝c; closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.03½; No. 1 Milwaukee, 97½c; No. 2 do, 92¼c; September, 92¼c; October, 93¾c; November, 95⅛c; No. 3 do, 82c; No. 4 do, 73¼c; rejected nominal. Corn quiet; No. 2 at 40c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 30¼c. Rye weak; No. 1 at 81½c. Barley higher; No. 2 spring, 73¼c.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $17.25 cash and October; $13.00 November. Lard—Prime steam, $8.00 cash and October; $7.95 November.

HOGS—Steady; $4.75@4.93.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 4¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 brls; wheat, 56,000 bu; oats, 36,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—FLOUR—Very dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western a shade off, closing firm; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and September, $1.05½; October, $1.08@1.08¼; November, $1.07¾@1.07¾; December, $1.09⅜@1.09¾. Corn—Western dull; Western mixed, spot and September, 51@51⅜c; October, 51½@51⅝c. Oats steady; Western white, 43@43½c; do mixed, 40@40½c. Rye higher at 97c@$1.00.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; prime to choice Western, packed, 18@25c.

EGGS—Firm at 20c.

PETROLEUM—Higher and firm; refined, 11c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar easy; A soft, 10¼c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.16.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.—COTTON—Firm at 11¼c.

FLOUR—Dull; extra $3.00@3.25; extra family, $3.50@4.00; A No. 1, $4.50@4.75; choice fancy, $5.37@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull at 88@90c. Corn steady; No. 2 white at 46c; do mixed at 41½c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 white at 36c; do mixed at 35c. Rye active, firm, and higher; No. 2 at 95c.

HAY—Firm; $11.00@14.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $16.00. Lard dull, weak, and lower; prime steam, 8c. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders, $5.37½; clear rib, $8.75; clear, $9.00. Bacon active but a shade lower; shoulders, $6.35; clear rib, $9.12½; clear, $9.75. Hams—Sugar-cured lower at 12c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.12.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 21.—COTTON—Steady at 11¼c.

FLOUR—Dull; family, $4.65@4.90; fancy, $5.20@5.85.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 amber, 94c; No. 2 red winter, 97c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 44¼c. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed, 33½@34c. Rye easier; No. 2, 92@93c. Barley dull; No. 2 fall, 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $16.00. Lard firmer; $7.90@7.92½. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged at $5.50@8.75. Bacon steady and unchanged; $6.25; $9.25; $9.75.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.12.

BUTTER—Easier; choice Western Reserve, 22@25c; choice Central Ohio, 18@21c.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 21.—The *Price Current* reports:

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 14,899 bu; shipments, 22,300 bu; firm; No. 2, cash, 84½c; October, 84⅝c; No. 3 cash, 74½c; October, 74½c. Corn—Receipts, 1,299 bu; shipments, 5,623 bu; higher; No 2, cash, 30c; October, 30¼c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 21.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market heavy; No. 1 white, 98½c; September, 97⅛c bid; October, 96c; November, 96¾c; No. 2 white, 93c; No. 2 red, 98¼c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 27,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 26,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—GRAIN—Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1 and extra white, 45@48c; No. 2 white, 43c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 40@41c. Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 18,000 brls; corn, 40,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,200 brls.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 21.—GRAIN—Corn firm; high mixed, 38½@38¾c; mixed, 38¼@38⅜c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 31@31½c. Rye unsettled; No. 2, 84c.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged at $1.12.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; 92@92½c. Corn steady at 40@40½c. Oats quiet at 30½@31½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Sept. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn quiet; Duluth, 49c.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—COTTON—Irregular and easy; middling, 11⅛c; low middling, 11c; good ordinary, 10⅛c; net receipts, 2,421 bales; gross receipts, 3,995; sales, 1,000; stock, 48,277.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—COTTON—Lower; middling, 11⅛c; sales, 315 bales; receipts, 630; shipments, 320; stock, 15,000.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 21.—PETROLEUM—Standard white, 110 test, 10⅛c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 21.—PETROLEUM—Active; crude irregular at $1.21¾ at Parker's for shipment; refined, 11⅛c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 21.—PETROLEUM—Opened at $1.08¾; highest, $1.08¾; lowest, $1.09⅛; closed at $1.09⅜; shipments, 330,000 brls; charters, 60,000 brls; sales, 1,300,000.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Jobbing trade continues fairly active, and there is a steady demand for moderate lots of seasonable goods at first hands. Cotton goods steadily held by agents. Prints fairly active. Ginghams in good demand. Men's wear woolens remain quiet. Flannels in fair request.

The *Bulletin* says: "Some makes of both worsted and cotton dress goods are reduced by agents."

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 21.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 34c.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 21.—The local preparations for the reception and entertainments of the Army of the Cumberland at its twelfth annual meeting, which takes place in this city to-morrow and Thursday, are about completed, and, judging from the number of distinguished soldiers expected to be present, the occasion cannot fail to be one of great interest.

The Committee on Program have arranged to give a ride down the bay on the steamer Chief-Justice Waite in the afternoon of the second day, and a promenade-concert at the Sängerfest Building in the evening, rather than the stereotype banquet,—so the entertainment shall be more prominent and enjoyable.

The following program will be carried out, so far as is practicable:

FIRST DAY—SEPT. 22.

Salute of thirteen guns at sunrise, by the Fourth Battery O. N. G., Capt. O. J. Hopkins commanding.

Formation of column at 10 a. m., and march to Sängerfest Hall, escorted by the resident military companies under command of Col. H. G. Neubert.

(The line of march will be from the Boody House, out Madison to Seventeenth street, thence to Monroe street to Sängerfest Hall.

Dress parade and review.

BUSINESS MEETING.

At 10:30 a. m. the Society will organize for business at Sängerfest Hall. The meeting will be called to order by Capt. D. R. Austin, Chairman of the Local Executive Committee.

Prayer by the Rev. H. M. Bacon.

Music by the Sixteenth Regiment Band.

EVENING.

Meeting of the Society and invited guests at Sängerfest Hall, for which the following program has been prepared:

Music by the Sixteenth Regiment Band.

Address of Welcome by Capt. J. Kent Hamilton.

Vocal music by the Arion Society.

Oration by Gen. Ben Harrison, of Indiana.

Music by the Arions.

Poem—"Gen. Thomas at Chickamauga," to be recited by Mrs. Elizabeth Mansfield Irving.

Speeches by distinguished guests.

SECOND DAY—SEPT. 23.

Business meeting at Sängerfest Hall at 10 a. m.

Excursion on steamer Chief-Justice Waite at 1:30 p. m.

Reception and promenade-concert at Sängerfest Hall at 8 p. m.

A national dispenser of happiness is a 25-cent bottle of Dr. Bull's cough syrup.

Fairer faces than those beautified by Glenn's Sulphur Soap are rarely seen. Avoid counterfeits.

MARINE NEWS.

A Sunken Fore-and-Aft Schooner Reported Near Ahnapee.

Schooner Penobscot, Scow Dan Hayes, and Propeller Lake Erie Stranded.

Serious Accident to the Steamer Alpena at Muskegon During the Storm.

Huge Batch of Minor Mishaps, Including Much Loss of Canvas—Local and General Notes.

HOME GATHERINGS.

A VESSEL REPORTED SUNK.

Capt. Murphy, of the schooner Floretta, which arrived here yesterday afternoon, made report of the discovery of a sunken vessel off Ahnapee. Capt. M. states that during the dense fog on Sunday the lookout stationed on the topsail-yard reported a vessel ahead apparently sunk. This was soon after the noon hour. Doubting the statement of the seaman he mounted the rigging to where the man was stationed in order to see for himself and feel assured that no mistake had been made. The mastheads of a vessel could plainly be distinguished, but it was not until the fog lifted momentarily that he became satisfied that they belonged to a submerged craft. When the discovery was first reported the Floretta was all of two miles distant, heading in the direction of the vessel, and it was not until she had approached within half a mile that Capt. M. could plainly distinguish the water and the spars projecting over its surface. The distance from the cross-trees to the water appeared to be about ten feet. The spars were surmounted by topmasts, and the mastheads were painted white. The sunken craft is a fore-and-after of about canal size, according to the best judgment of Capt. Murphy. She rests upon the bottom between three and four miles below Ahnapee, and about five miles distant from the land, in eight fathoms (forty-eight feet) of water. Capt. Murphy states that he never has had any knowledge of a sunken vessel in the vicinity indicated, and is therefore inclined to believe the craft referred to to have been the victim of a recent collision.

STRANDINGS RESULTING FROM THE STORM.

A private dispatch was received at the lumber market yesterday from Capt. Charles Johnson, of the schooner Penobscot, announcing that his vessel had gone ashore, while endeavoring to make Muskegon harbor, at an early hour in the morning. In the absence of particulars nothing is of course known concerning the extent of the damage sustained by the Penobscot. She is an entirely new and unusually stanch craft, having been built at Manitowoc last winter, and cannot therefore have suffered serious injury unless she struck one of the harbor piers prior to drifting upon the sandy beach. The Penobscot is owned by Bradley Brothers, wealthy lumbermen resident in Milwaukee. She can be released without much difficulty after the sea runs down. The unfortunate vessel left this port for Muskegon about dusk Monday evening, in light trim.

Advices from Northport, in Grand Traverse Bay, announce that the scow Dan Hayes stranded at that place during the gale from the west on Monday, and was scuttled to prevent damage from pounding upon the bottom. No difficulty will be experienced in getting her off, although considerable expense may be involved in the wrecking job.

MINOR MISHAPS.

While leaving Muskegon harbor, on Monday, the rudder of the steamer Alpena became disabled through the parting of the wheel chains, and she ran her bow against one of the piers with such force as to cause her to leak. Fortunately a tug was near at hand to render assistance, and succeeded in towing the steamer back to her dock. The Alpena will have to be placed in dry-dock for repairs. Capt. Napier has been very unfortunate with her thus far, this being his third accident since the opening of navigation.

At Racine, on Sunday evening, the packing of a valve in the tug Sill blew out, severely scalding the engineer, William Hendricks. He will be laid up a week or ten days in consequence.

The schooner J. & A. Stronach had her rail started by a collision in the river, Monday.

Capt. Griffiths, of the schooner J. H. Mead, stated to the reporter of THE TRIBUNE, yesterday, that his vessel sprung a slight leak while on Graham Shoals, in the Straits, last week. She will be placed in dry-dock for repairs, as soon as her cargo is discharged.

The schooner Challenge had a jibboom guy carried away at the lumber-market, on Monday, by collision.

The only damage sustained by the schooner Clipper City, in her recent collision with the schooner City of Sheboygan during the fog of Sunday, outside, was the loss of her green light.

The small schooner Garibaldi, which lost her Captain overboard and afterwards waterlogged, capsized, and was dismasted, early last spring, and has nearly ever since been lying at a dock near Halsted street bridge, in the Ogden Canal, filled with water and sunk a night or two since. At the time of her first disaster she hailed from Milwaukee, but now she is owned here.

On Monday the schooner Norman had two shrouds of her main rigging carried away by a vessel which was being towed by the tug American Eagle. The collision occurred in the South Branch.

The schooner Robert Howlett had her stern damaged on Monday by the schooner John M. Hutchinson, while the latter vessel was being towed to an elevator in the South Branch to load.

A jam occurred at Rush street bridge about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, during which the schooner Lyman M. Davis, which was being towed by the tug Miller, lost her dolphin-striker and had her back ropes and bobstays parted.

The schooner Hungarian, lumber laden, arrived here during Monday night with water in her hold, having sprung a leak during the heavy weather outside. She also shifted her deck load. The leak is in the topsides, near the covering board, and will be repaired without going into dry-dock.

Early yesterday morning the tug Ingram had her pilot-house wrecked through contact with the Archer-avenue bridge, in the South Branch. The accident was caused by a current resulting from the action of the wheels of one or more tugs which happened to be at work in the vicinity.

While towing the schooner Hungarian Monday night, the tug Two Brothers got the towline in her wheel and became disabled thereby. The tug Willie Brown brought both into harbor. The Two Brothers was at once run under the derrick in Lighthouse Slip and lifted, and at an early hour in the morning was again ready for service.

The schooner Imperial, while being towed by the tug Triad yesterday morning, collided with the schooner W. H. Dunham near the upper railroad bridge in the South Branch. The Dunham had her jibboom carried away.

Capt. Murphy, of the schooner Floretta, reports having passed a green fore-and-after off Port Washington on Monday with the middle tier of her deck load gone all but a small quantity, which projected over the lee rail in disordered condition. The name of the vessel, on the quarters, was painted in red, but could not be distinguished.

The scow Forest arrived at Racine on Sunday leaking badly.

The canal schooner America, lumber laden, arrived here yesterday afternoon with a bad list. She had evidently leaked while outside and the leakage had all settled in her port bilge, thus effectually holding her down. Nevertheless the crew, while actively engaged in pumping, denied that the vessel had sprung a leak, and asserted, furthermore, that the soundings of the pumps never showed over seven inches of water in the wells.

HARD ON OLD CANVAS.

Old canvas, and that which had seen several years of active service, fared badly in the recent heavy weather on this lake. The reporter of THE TRIBUNE made careful inquiries yesterday, and his labors were rewarded by the following list of damage items: Yacht Idler, foresail blown away and utterly ruined; schooner L. W. Perry, jib blown away; schooner Gerritt Smith, jib blown away; schooner E. J. McVea, mainsail so much damaged as to require a visit to a sail loft for repairs; schooner Golden West, mizzen and jibtop sail blown away; schooner Jennie Matthews, mainsail and jib torn into tatters; schooner M. Capron, mainsail split; schooner W. S. Crosthwaite, jib and jibtopsail torn into fragments; schooner E. R. Blake, fore staysail split and ruined; schooner Gen. Worth, jib split so as to require extensive repairs; schooner J. G. Masten, jib utterly ruined; schooners Emerald and Lottie Wolf, jibs split; schooner Louise McDonald, mainsail split and otherwise damaged so as to require large repairs.

SHIPYARD WORK.

The barge Florence Lester and schooner Christine Nilsson went into the Chicago Company's South Side dry-dock last evening for calking to repair leaks. The same Company have also on their books the schooner Yankee Blade, for docking to stop a leak and have bottom recalked. They are also calking the centre-board-box of the John Miner, and the decks and topsides of the schooners City of Chicago and Sunrise; repairing the damage to the stern of the schooner Robert Howlett; making a cathead and anchor-stock for the schooner George M. Case; furnishing a new jibboom to the schooner Nassau, and making an anchor-stock for the schooner Cuba.

At Miller Brothers' shipyard the schooner Iver Lawson was in dry-dock yesterday to have a leak stopped. She was floated last evening, as was also the schooner S. H. Foster, which went into dock on Monday evening for a similar purpose. The steam-barge Nahant took the place of the Foster, to have her stern bearings adjusted, and to receive a thorough recalking below light draught mark. The barge Contest will go into dry-dock at the same yard to-day for recalking.

AT THE SAIL LOFTS.

The sailmakers are fairly driven with work just now. They are getting out a new foresail for the yacht Idler; a new mizzen for the schooner Golden West; jib and mainsail for the schooner Jennie Matthews; a new mainsail for the schooner Clipper City; a new foresail for the schooner Lyman M. Davis; two new jibs for the schooner Lottie Cooper; new jib and foresail for the schooner F. B. Stockbridge; new foresail for the schooner Lena Johnson; nearly a full suit of canvas for the schooner J. B. Merrill; a new jib and repairing old sails for the schooner L. W. Perry; rebanding nearly all of the sails of the schooner American; repairing mainsail of the schooner Louise McDonald; strengthening the mainsail of the schooner John M. Hutchinson; making new jib and jibtopsail for the schooner W. S. Crosthwaite; repairing canvas for the schooners Gen. Worth, E. J. McVea, Emerald, Lottie Wolf, and Golden West; also making a new jib for the schooner J. G. Masten.

THE EQUINOCTIAL.

The belief is quite general among lake navigators that they have passed through the perils of the semi-annual equinoctial storm. Should such prove to be the case, then the prevailing winds for the next ninety days will come from south-southwest and veer to north-northwest. Southerly and westerly winds will insure tedious delays on Lakes Michigan and Huron to vessels upward bound. The promise is not such an one as THE TRIBUNE would like to hold out to vessel-owners and captains.

GRAIN AND COARSE FREIGHTS.

There is still no change to note in grain freights. The charters reported yesterday were: To Buffalo—Schooners Saveland, J. R. Benson, Porter, John B. Merrill, S. H. Foster, George B. Sloan, Northerner, Maria Martin, Red, White, and Blue, propeller John Pridgeon and barge Church, corn at 3¼ cents; propeller Boston, corn on through rate. To Erie—Propeller Alaska, corn on through rate. To Kingston—Schooner J. R. Noyes, corn at 7¼ cents, and a Canadian vessel, name not learned, corn at 7 cents. To Montreal—Propeller Europe, wheat on through rate. To Sarnia—Propeller Concord, corn on through rate. Capacity, 16,000 bushels wheat and 558,000 bushels corn.

Several parties made an effort yesterday to effect a reduction of 12½ cents in lumber freights, but, as far as known, they did not succeed. The quotations continue at $2 from Muskegon, $2.12½ from White Lake and Ludington, and $2.25 from Manistee, Menominee, Point St. Ignace, Cheboygan, and Alpena. The schooner L. W. Perry was chartered for cedar ties from Cheboygan at a lump freight of $700, and the schooner George Steele at $2.50 on lumber from Black River, lower end of Lake Michigan, to Chicago.

DOCK NOTES.

The water in the river continued very low until shortly after noon yesterday, when, as the wind lulled, it gradually rose to its former stage.

Twenty-one cargoes of lumber were on the market yesterday. Of these only seven remained at nightfall.

The schooner John M. Hutchinson was towed to the lower harbor from a South Branch elevator yesterday afternoon, drawing fourteen feet eight inches of water. She dragged upon the bottom nearly all the way.

Early yesterday morning the steam-barge Chauncey Hurlbut made an effort to pull the barge Rutter off the bottom at the Air-Line Elevator, but failed. Later a similar effort by the tugs Louie Dole and C. W. Parker also proved futile. Shortly after 3 o'clock in the afternoon the tugs Gardner, Mosher, Little Giant, Babcock, and Parker took hold of the barge and succeeded in effecting her release. The Rutter was out fully ten inches, so her Captain avers.

The schooner L. B. Stockbridge, recently damaged by collision with the steamer Alpena on Muskegon Lake, has been fully repaired, and was reported ready for service last evening. A new foresail and jib have been provided for her.

Last evening the schooner Ida was towed down to Lighthouse Slip to receive a new foremast. The Chicago Dry-Dock Company furnished it.

The tug Bismarck left Manitowoc with her tow of lumber-laden barges at 7 p. m. yesterday. She is due here at an early hour this morning.

Several vessels occupying docks near Twenty-second street bridge managed to so obstruct the channels and draws of the bridge last evening that the services of Harbormaster McCarthy were called for.

The yacht Idler returned to the outer harbor on Monday from a cruise to Green Bay. She passed through the Sturgeon Bay Canal drawing ten feet two inches of water without touching bottom once.

The schooner Bertha Barnes is credited with having made a round trip between Escanaba and Chicago in three days and twenty hours, including twenty-two hours' delay in Chicago.

The schooner Porter arrived from Milwaukee yesterday to load with corn.

It is now deemed absolutely certain that Capt. Ted Mitchell, who was refused a tug pilot's license because of supposed color blindness, will convince the inspectors that he is all right, and have his license renewed.

Among the arrivals yesterday was the scow Four Brothers, ten days out from Ludington.

The Anchor Line propeller Conestoga, deeply laden, undertook to pass through the east draw of Madison street bridge yesterday morning, and grounded. It required the united efforts of the tugs Shields, Gardiner, Constitution, McLane, and Rebel to pull her back into deep water. Once there, she was taken through the west draw of the bridge without any further trouble.

The schooner Eliza Gerlach, ore-laden for St. Joseph, was off this port yesterday, not daring to venture across because of the westerly gale. The schooner Lottie Cooper, and a small vessel name not learned, would not venture the trip to Michigan City for the same reason.

The wind continued blowing from west northwest with the violence of a gale until about noon yesterday, when it gradually subsided. Last evening there were indications of a shift to south southwest once more.

The Western Transportation Company's monster new iron propeller Boston is due here this morning.

The new Goodrich Line propeller City of Ludington is being towed back to Manitowoc.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

GLEANINGS.

The elevator at Port Credit is being put into shape for the fall business.

The Milton D. Ward reports all the machinery of the Bertschy now on the dock.

Complaints are still made about the want of a light at Port Credit.

There is talk of making the steam-barge Forest City a double-decker.

It will require two weeks more to have the new steam-barge Hopkins ready for business.

The tug Burnside will require nearly two weeks for repairs, and must be docked twice,—first to remove shaft and wheel, and again to replace new ones.

Sandusky *Register*: Messrs. Wehrle, Werk & Son have had several offers for the Golden Eagle, and she will probably be sold at an early day.

The smuggler Gilman was captured by Capt. George King at Detroit Friday. She had on board 1,700 pounds of iron, copper, zinc, and rags.

The hands of the barge Otonabee at Kingston were robbed of $30 worth of clothing on Thursday evening.

There is a good deal of smoke about the foot of Lake Ontario.

All marine men who have been interviewed at Detroit upon the subject of Canadian barges Americanized express great satisfaction that at last a just interpretation of the law has been secured at Washington.

The water fell fifteen inches in the Detroit River during the blow Sunday.

The grain-laden schooner Kent, which grounded in Maumee Bay on Wednesday of last week, was not released until Monday.

A fire was discovered above the boiler of the steamer Rothesay on her Saturday afternoon trip, and was extinguished with slight delay and less confusion.

Capt. La Fromboise has finally purchased the propeller Kincardine for the Leamington route. He pays $7,000 for the boat, including freight money for the present cargo to Quebec.

The steam-chest of the new steam-barge Henry Chisholm needed a little tinkering, which detained her at Detroit about three hours Saturday.

The first cargo of the new Anchor Line propeller Conemaugh, from Bay City for Chicago, consists of 6,700 barrels of salt. Just enough for ballast.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PROPELLER LAKE ERIE ASHORE.

OWEN SOUND, Sept. 21.—During a fog yesterday morning the propeller Lake Erie, en route from Collingwood to Chicago, ran on the southwest corner of Club Island. The wind is blowing heavy from the southwest. A tug has gone to her assistance.

ACCIDENT TO THE ALPENA.

MUSKEGON, Sept. 21.—During the gale yesterday afternoon the steamer Alpena tried to go out, but at the mouth of the river jammed her rudder against the pier, breaking the chain. The wind threw her bow against the breakwater, crushing in five feet just above the water line. The passengers became panic-stricken and jumped ashore. The steamer was towed back for repairs.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

LOW WATER AT THE LIME-KILNS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Sept. 21.—A severe blow from the west has prevailed for the past twenty-four hours, and gradually lowered the water at the Lime-Kilns, till at 6 a. m. only vessels drawing thirteen feet nine inches could cross. At that time the propeller Arabia, drawing fourteen feet four inces, rounded to. During the day the propeller Dean Richmond and consort, the schooner Georgia, propellers Avon, Rochester, and Delaware, drawing fourteen feet ten inches, also the schooners Danforth, J. C. Harrison, David Stewart, and Annie M. Peterson were detained.

At 5 p. m. the water came up to fourteen feet, allowing the tugs to take the Peterson, Harrison, and Stewart over. At 8 o'clock there were fourteen feet three inches, and the wind was going down. The United States Engineer says the water is acting similar to last season, which means low water.

NO FURTHER DISASTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21.—Vessels exposed to Monday's gale continue to arrive in good shape, and no disasters other than those reported can be heard of.

THE PORTCH-NEGAUNEE COLLISION.

The Captain of the schooner Negaunee claims that her fog-horn was sounded regularly, and is of the opinion that the schooner Portch was not sounding hers; at least he did not hear it. The horns of other vessels round about were distinctly heard.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that on and after the night of Thursday, Sept. 30, two lights will be exhibited as a range to guide through the centre of the cut into the mouth of Cheboygan River, Straits of Mackinac, Michigan. These lights are located on the west side of the river on the prolongation of the centre line of the cut, and are fixed white.

KINGSTON SEAMEN'S UNION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Sept. 21.—At a meeting of the Sailors' Union C. W. Crowley was elected President. A new tariff of $1.50 per day on Lake Ontario and $1.75 through the Welland Canal was adopted.

LAKE PORTS.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Arrivals—Propeller Inter-Ocean, schooners G. S. Hazard, Argonaut, C. C. Barnes, grain, Chicago.

Cleared—Propeller V. H. Ketcham, schooner Red Wing, coal, Chicago; schooner E. P. Dorr, coal, Mackinac.

Charters—Schooner G. S. Hazard, coal, Chicago, 60 cents, with 200 tons railroad iron at $1; schooner E. P. Dorr, coal, Mackinac, 75 cents; propeller T. W. Palmer, coal, Chicago, 60 cents; barge Melbourne, coal, Racine, 75 cents.

Canal freights firm; carriers obtained 6 cents on wheat this morning, and it was reported that 5⅜ cents had been obtained on corn to New York, while boatmen were generally holding off for 5½ cents.

Canal shipments, 298,000 bushels.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 21.—Passed down—Propellers Avon, Dean Richmond and consort, Arctic, Arabia, L. Shickluna, Delaware, Rochester, Starucca, New York; steam-barges Ontonagon and barges, Comorant and consort, Allegheny and barges, Clinton and consorts; schooners H. Dudley, H. N. Todman, F. L. Danforth, Annie M. Peterson, W. H. Vanderbilt, C. G. Mixer, J. C. Harrison, Hyderabad, D. Stewart, D. A. Van Valkenburg, Mary Battle, A. Ford.

Passed up—Propellers Japan, Montana; steam-barges Hiawatha and consort, Lincoln and consorts; schooners M. F. Merick, Michigan, E. A. Nicholson, Nellie Gardner, James Couch, Gleniffer.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 21.—Up—Propellers Japan, Philadelphia; schooners James D. Sawyer, Swallow, James Couch, Gleniffer.

Down—Propellers New York, Lowell, Starucca, Allegheny and barges, Cormorant and consort, Clinton and consort; schooners S. L. Watson, M. Filimore.

Wind—West-northwest, heavy; weather cloudy.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 21.—Passed up—Propeller Montana; schooners Michigan, E. A. Nicholson, Nellie Gardner, M. F. Merrick.

Down—Propellers James Fisk, Jr., California, Cowie, Moore, Raleigh with Thomas Quayle, R. J. Hackett and consort.

Wind west, brisk; weather cloudy.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 21.—Arrived—From Chicago, propeller City of New York.

Cleared—For Chicago, propeller A. Everett; coal for Milwaukee, H. G. Cleveland.

Charters—Schooners Angus Smith, coal, Ashtabula to Chicago, $1 free; Oliver Mitchell, coal, Black River to Chicago, $1 free.

The following are wind-bound here: For Chicago, propeller Everett and schooner Fred A. Moss; for Milwaukee, schooners H. G. Cleveland and Selkirk.

SAND BEACH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Sept. 21.—Additional in harbor to-night—Steam-barge Burlington and five barges; Mackinaw and one barge; tugs J. Brockway, Ruth, Kate Moffatt, J. P. Clarke; schooners Minnie Davis, Smith & Post, Oneonta, Unadilla, E. Jones, Bangalore, James D. Sawyer, Ellen Spry, Swallow, Erastus Corning, Cheney Ames, Three Brothers, J. E. Gilmore, Thomas Parsons.

Wind northwest, fresh.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Sept. 21.—Passed up—Schooner A. Muir, from Kingston for Chicago, phosphate; schooner Jessie Scarth, from Kingston for Chicago, light.

Passed down—Schooner Hercules, Chicago for Kingston, corn; schooner J. G. Worts, Chicago for Kingston, corn.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 21.—Cleared—Propellers Milwaukee, Badger State, St. Paul; schooner Keiderhouse.

Arrived—Schooner Maumee Valley, tug Metamora and barges.

The up fleet is sheltered here. Wind westerly for two days, and a gale. Weather cold.

COLLINGWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Sept. 21.—Arrived—Steamer Simcoe, from Chicago; schooner Arabia, from Chicago, 21,538 bushels corn; schooner St. Louis, from Chicago, 17,100 bushels corn.

Departures—Steamer Simcoe for Lyon's Head to load ties for Chicago.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 21.—Passed up—Schooners Erie Belle, Kingston to Chicago, iron; C. T. Van Straubenzie, Kingston to Chicago, iron; propeller Scotia, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21.—Arrived from below—Schooners C. P. Minch and Monitor.

Cleared—Schooners Red White and Blue and Saveland for Chicago.

KINGSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 21.—Arrivals—Schooner Lewis Ross, from Chicago, 16,000 bushels corn.

The schooner Albatross is loading pig-iron for Chicago at $1 free on board.

BAY CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BAY CITY, Mich., Sept. 21.—Cleared—Propellers Russia and Scotia, for Chicago, with 6,536 and 6,115 barrels of salt respectively.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 21.—Cleared—Schooners M. L. Higgie, Pathfinder, Camden, and Zach Chandler.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 21.—Entered—Propeller Egyptian, ore, Escanaba. Cleared also for Escanaba.

DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 21.—Arrived—Propellers Pacific, China.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Prop Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Nyack, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Boston, Buffalo, sundries (first trip).
Schr I. M. Forrest, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Hartford, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Hungarian, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ada Medora, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr W. B. Ogden, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr K. Gillette, Marienette, lumber.
Schr C. North, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ethan Allen, Menominee, lumber.
Schr G. E. Norris, Traverse Bay, wood.
Schr W. S. Crosthwaite, Buffalo, speigel iron.
Schr G. D. Douseman, Ford River, lumber.
Schr M. Capron, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Myosotis, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Narragansett, Traverse Bay, cobble-stones.
Schr Duncan City, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Pilgrim, Bailey's Harbor, lumber.
Schr Orphan Boy, Point St. Ignace, lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. R. Benson, Kingston, pig-iron.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Reed Case, Buffalo, pig-iron.
Schr Skylark, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr L. W. Perry, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Four Brothers, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Ahnapee, Hamlin, lumber.
Schr Knight Templar, Black River, lumber.
Schr G. Ellen, Duck Lake, ties.
Schr Reciprocity, Sheboygan, cedar posts.
Schr Porter, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Jennie Matthews, Oswego, coal.
Schr Floretta, Rogers City, lumber.
Schr Lilly Hamilton, Goderich, salt.
Schr Success, Ahnapee, railroad ties.
Schr G. C. Trumpff, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Bessie Boalt, Northport, bark.
Schr America, Cheboygan, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr Morning Light, Manistee.
Schr A. C. Keating, Glen Haven.
Schr F. H. Howland, Escanaba.
Schr North Star, Pentwater.
Schr Montpelier, Muskegon.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven.
Schr San Jacinto, Sturgeon Bay.
Schr Commerce, Menominee.
Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Muskegon.
Schr M. B. Hale, Menominee.
Schr George Steele, Cheboygan.
Schr J. P. Merrill, Muskegon.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon.
Schr R. Campbell, Muskegon.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr J. M. Hutchinson, Buffalo, 66,000 bu corn.
Prop C. Hurlbut, Buffalo, 40,500 bu corn.
Prop Champlain, Cleveland, 12,000 bu corn, and sundries.
Prop Lawrence, Port Huron, 8,000 bu corn and sundries.
Schr J. H. Rutter, Buffalo, 65,000 bu corn.
Prop Newburg, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn and sundries.
Schr Maria Martin, 36,700 bu corn.
Schr G. B. Sloan, Kingston, 20,000 bu corn.
Prop Oswegatchie, Glen Haven, sundries.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, 47,700 bu wheat, 8,000 bu corn.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 16,647 bu corn, 1,650 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Garden City, Port Huron, 12,000 bu corn and sundries.
Propr Northern Queen, Collingwood, 17,500 bu corn and sundries.

EDUCATIONAL.

Allen Academy,

Corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st. Established on a solid basis for the thorough education of boys and girls of 6 to 20 years of age. Finest school-rooms in the city,—spacious, well ventilated, and all nicely carpeted and fitted up. Ample play-ground. Preparing boys for college a specialty. Those who prepare in this Academy are received into several of the best Eastern and Western Colleges without examination. Charges moderate for the quality of the work done. Twelve experienced teachers. Year opens Sept. 6. IRA WILDER ALLEN, A. M., LL.D., President, 1832 Michigan-av., Chicago.

Dr. L. Sauveur's School of Languages,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
1334 Michigan-av.

The School will be opened Sept. 27. Circulars and tickets for the Lectures at Messrs. Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, Cobb's Library, Root & Sons, and Lyon & Healy. Dr. Sauveur will hereafter receive calls at his class rooms, 1334 Michigan-av., every day, to commence Wednesday, Sept. 22, from 3 to 5 p. m. Address letters to the Grand Pacific.

Hershey SCHOOL OF MUSICAL ART,
Hershey Music-Hall, - Chicago.
FALL TERM opens Sept. 15. Send for New Circular. H. CLARENCE EDDY, General Director. Mrs. SARA HERSHEY EDDY, Vocal Director.

Classical Instruction

A Graduate of an Eastern College and German University has a class of young men preparing for College. Also Private Instruction in Classics and German. Terms reasonable. Address R.S., Tribune office.

MR. AND MRS. BOURNIQUE'S
Schools for Dancing.
West Side—Natatorium 501 and 506 West Madison-st. South Side—125 Twenty-fourth-st., near Indiana-av.
WILL OPEN SATURDAY, OCT. 2.
For particulars send for catalogue.

Huron-st. School
Will reopen Sept. 16. Kindergarten and Department for Boys attached. Apply to Miss E. S. KIRKLAND, 275 Huron-st.

Martine's
DANCING ACADEMIES
WILL OPEN SEPT. 25.

Snow's DANCING SCHOOL,
West Side—Adams and Halsted-sts., will commence Monday evening, Oct. 4. Call or address PROF. SNOW, 636 Washington-st.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
Chester, Pa., opens Sept. 8. Thorough Instructions in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, and English Degrees conferred. For circulars apply to T. A. COSGROVE, Esq., No. 69 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

PARK INSTITUTE
A Day and Boarding School for Girls and Young Ladies, 163 and 165 Ashland-av., Chicago.
Ninth School Year begins Sept. 15, 1880. For Catalogue address Mrs. A. E. BATES, Principal.

Miss Eddy's Kindergarten and School,
25 BISHOP COURT, one block east of Union Park. Next School Year will begin Sept. 6, 1880.
Apply for terms.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE,
Morgan Park, near Chicago. Fall Term, September 7. For Catalogues, address G. THAYER, Pres't, Morgan Park, Ill., or 77 Madison-st., Chicago.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,
25 West Forty-sixth-st., New York, reopens Sept. 27. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Thorough teaching; daily lectures; languages spoken within six months. Drawing and musical advantages unsurpassed. Public examination for graduates.

Law School at the National Capital.
Georgetown University offers thorough tuition in Law, two years' course, evening sessions, location central, at $80 per annum. Post graduate, $25. Address WM. H. DENNIS, Sec'y, 915 F street, Washington, D.C.

MISS DE BRUYN KOPS AND MISS KEITH (formerly Mlle. N. d'Oremieulx and Miss Keith), 277 Madison-av., have removed to 37 East Thirty-ninth-st., and will reopen their French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies Sept. 30.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN Heights, N. Y.—The thirty-sixth year of this boarding and day school for young ladies will commence the 15th of September. For circulars apply to A. CRITTENDEN, Packer Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, Freehold, N. J. Boys thoroughly prepared for the best Colleges and for Business. REV. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

GENERAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF
The Silver Islet Consolidated Mining and Lands Company,
52 Broadway,

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of this Company, by authority specially conferred by the Shareholders, hereby call for a "Contribution or Assessment" of One Dollar per share, payable on the first day of November next. Stockholders are requested to read and conform to the stipulation indorsed on their Share Certificates, as failure to pay is without remedy. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum will be allowed on payments made prior to 1st November.

B. E. STRONG,
Vice-President.

N. B.—Remittances for Contributions should be accompanied with the Certificates of stock, that payment may be acknowledged thereon, but, where this is impracticable or inconvenient, receipts will be returned for attachment to certificates on which payment is made.

Direct all registered mail matter for this Company to No. 52 Broadway, N. Y.

The above notice is issued pursuant to a Resolution of the Directors passed July 10, "To provide means for operating expenses at the mine"; and, inasmuch as the prospective product of the rich mineral since discovered cannot be realized in time to provide for winter supplies, etc., it is deemed inexpedient to defer the call. EDWARD LEARNED, President.
New York, Sept. 15, 1880.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL, SAULT STE. MARIE, Aug. 30th, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal will close for all business at twelve o'clock, noon, on the 15th day of November, 1880.

As the canal will be closed to enable the U. S. Government to prosecute some very necessary improvements, it can be definitely stated that there will be no postponement for any cause from the date above mentioned. Notice is given at this early date to enable all those having goods to order or shipments to make to arrange to have it done before that date.

JOHN SPALDING, Supt.
W. CHANDLER, Collector.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company,

20 NASSAU-ST., NEW YORK, Sept. 13, 1880.—The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT, payable Nov. 1, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 26 Exchange-place, New York; also a scrip dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT, payable at the same time and place, both payable to stockholders of record Sept. 28. For the purpose of preparing for a special meeting of the stockholders to be held at Portland, Oregon, Oct. 20 (of which special notice will be given by circular letter to stockholders), the transfer books will be closed from Sept. 28 until Nov. 5.

HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

PAPILLON.

PAPILLON!

For burns by heat, vapor, or steam, is superior to oil to soothe and heal the parts.

For Sale by All Druggists.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Agents,
92 & 94 Lake-st., cor. Dearborn.

GRAY'S MEDICINES.

Nervous Debility—Gray's Specific Medicine.



The Great English Remedy, an unfailing cure for seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse,—as Loss of Memory, universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave.

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

☞ Sold in Chicago by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and by Druggists everywhere.

Sold in Chicago by all druggists. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Agents, 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE! NO PAY! **DR. KEAN,**
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 60 and 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line		
aSioux City & Yankton	*12:30 pm	*2:15 pm
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*12:30 pm	*2:15 pm
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	*12:30 pm	*2:15 pm
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 pm	[illegible]
aDes Moines Night Express	† 9:15 pm	[illegible]
aDes Moines Day Express	† 9:15 pm	[illegible]
aSioux City & Yankton	*12:30 pm	[illegible]
aCedar Rapids Express	† 9:15 pm	[illegible]
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 8:30 am	[illegible]
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 am	[illegible]
aFreeport, R'kford & Lake Geneva	*10:15 pm	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Express	* 4:15 pm	*10:30 am
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	* 8:00 am	* 7:45 pm
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	8:30 am	4:00 pm
bMilwaukee Passenger	*10:00 am	4:00 pm
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	* 5:00 pm	*10:10 am
bGreen Bay & Marquette	9:00 pm	6:45 am
bGreen Bay Express	9:00 pm	6:45 am
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	9:30 am	6:15 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 am	4:00 pm
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	9:00 pm	7:00 am
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	*10:00 am	4:00 pm
bWinona & Central Dakota	9:00 pm	7:00 am
bWinona & Central Dakota	*10:00 am	4:00 pm
bLake Geneva	9:00 am	7:36 am
bLake Geneva Express	* 8:15 am	* 7:30 pm
bFond du Lac via Janesville	* 4:15 pm	*10:30 am
	* 4:45 pm	*10:20 am

For suburban trains, get local time-card at Clark-st.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, and Pullman Sleeper to Sioux City on the train leaving Chicago at 12:30 p. m.

Pullman Sleepers on 9:15 p. m. train to Des Moines.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-car Accommodations, apply at any of the following Ticket-Offices of the Company in Chicago: 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, corner Canal and Sixteenth-sts., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts. (on West Side).

	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa & Streator Express	7:50 am	7:20 pm
bGalesburg Passenger	7:50 am	b 7:20 pm
bNebraska Express	10:00 am	b 4:00 pm
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:50 am	b 2:45 pm
bDowner's Grove Accommoda'n	11:00 am	b 1:00 pm
bPacific Fast Express	12:30 pm	b 2:30 pm
bKansas & Colorado Ex	12:30 pm	b 2:30 pm
bKansas City & Texas Fast Line	12:30 pm	b 2:30 pm
Aurora Sunday Passenger	12:30 pm	b 2:30 pm
bAurora Passenger	1:00 pm	10:10 am
bMendota & Ottawa Express	3:15 pm	b 7:15 am
bSt. Louis Passenger	4:25 pm	b 10:55 am
bRockford, Fr'port & Rock Falls Ex	4:35 pm	b 10:55 am
bAurora Passenger	4:35 pm	b 10:55 am
bAurora Passenger	5:30 pm	b 7:50 am
cOmaha Night Express	6:20 pm	b 8:55 am
cTexas Night Express	9:05 pm	d 6:55 am
cKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 pm	d 6:55 am
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:05 pm	d 6:55 am
Wednesday & Saturday Theatre Train	9:30 pm / b11:15 pm	b 6:35 am / 10:15 pm

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Pullman (16-wheel) Sleeping-Cars and Passenger Coaches between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, and Kansas City, through without change. Parlor Cars, with Reclining Chairs, between Chicago and Kansas City. C., B. & Q. Dining-Cars attached to all trains.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"Pan-Handle" Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 am	* 7:45 pm
Milwaukee Ex (Oconomowoc & Waukesha Saturdays)	* 5:00 pm	*10:20 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	*10:10 am / † 9:00 pm	4:00 pm / 7:00 am
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 am / † 9:00 pm	* 4:00 pm / 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 pm	7:00 am
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 pm	7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 am	* 7:45 pm
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 pm	* 8:25 am
Elgin Express	* 9:45 am	* 4:15 pm
Byron Passenger	* 4:00 pm	*10:30 am
Elgin Fast Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:45 am
Sunday Passenger (Elgin)	5:00 pm	10:00 am

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse and Winona.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	7:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	8:30 pm	8:30 pm
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	7:20 am
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	8:30 pm	8:30 pm
Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	7:20 am
Springfield Night Express	8:30 pm	8:30 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 am	7:20 am
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	8:30 pm	8:30 pm
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 am	*10:00 am
Pontiac Express	* 4:45 pm	* 8:30 pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4:45 pm	*10:30 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:50 am	* 6:35 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 pm	* 2:45 pm

bOn Saturday night to Gilman only.
cOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-st., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo Fast Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Kansas City & Santa Fe Night Ex	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:25 am
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 am	* 8:00 pm
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:25 am
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk, Fast Express	* 9:00 am	* 2:30 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk, Ex. via Chenoa	§ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:25 am
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:20 am

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 am	* 6:50 pm
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	*10:20 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 am	* 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Ex. (daily)	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Special New York & Boston Ex.	§ 3:30 pm	§ 3:50 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 pm	*10:35 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Night Express	†9:10 pm	‡6:30 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 pm	* 3:50 pm
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	†9:10 pm	‡ 6:30 am

a On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 am	* 7:40 pm
Special New York Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Lightning Express (daily)	§ 3:30 pm	§ 4:20 pm
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Fast Express	10:20 pm	§ 6:40 am

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:25 pm
Night Express	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:10 am

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 7:50 am	* 6:20 pm
Fast Line	§ 4:55 pm	§ 8:50 pm

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 am	* 7:25 pm
Night Express	§ 8:10 pm	§ 7:10 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel. Trains leave from Depot, corner of Archer and Stewart-avs.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 am	* 4:00 pm
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:50 pm	§ 7:40 am

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Archer and Stewart-avs. Tickets for sale at the Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Express	* 8:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Night Express	† 9:00 pm	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accomm'dat'n—leave & arrive cor Western-av & 26th	* 5:20 pm	[illegible]

Pullman Sleeping-Cars attached to night express.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 am	* 7:00 pm
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 pm	§ 8:00 am
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Fast Line	§ 9:40 pm	[illegible]

†Daily, except Saturday. ‡Daily, except Monday. §Daily.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, M'n'twoc, (daily) [illegible]
☞ Saturday Boat don't leave until [illegible]
Night b't for Milw'ke, &c, Tues. & Frid'y [illegible]
Ludington, Manistee, &c, Sat. & Sund'y [illegible]
Kewaunee, Ahnapee, &c, Tues. & Frid'y [illegible]
Grand Haven, Muskegon, G. Rapids, &c. (daily) [illegible]
For Green Bay, &c, Tuesday and Friday [illegible]
For Escanaba & Lake Superior Towns, [illegible]
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